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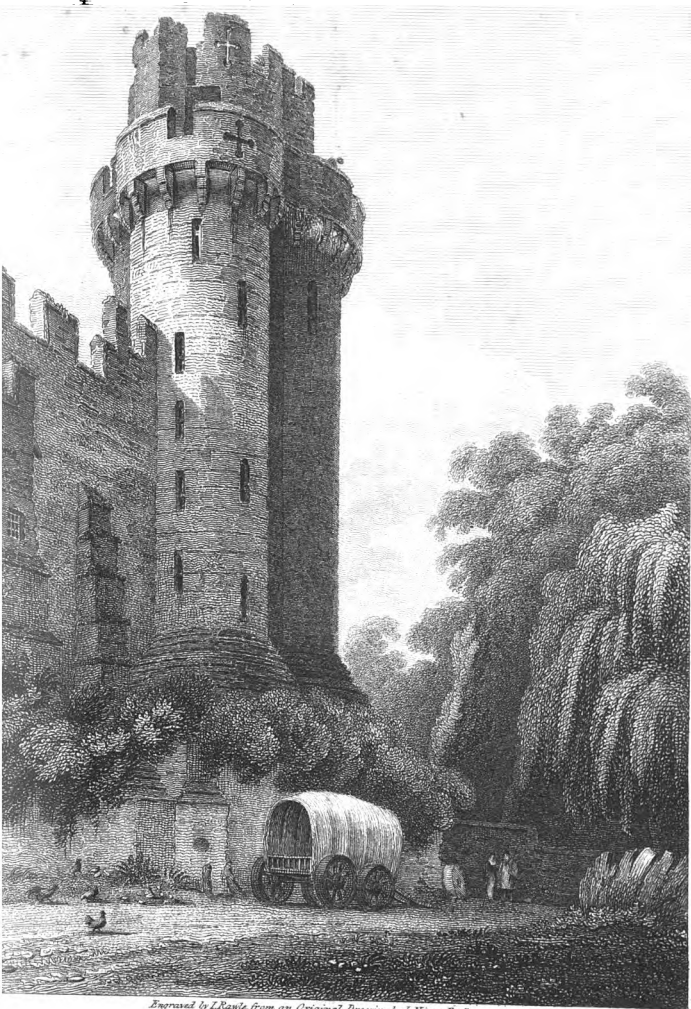
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GUY'S TOWER, WARWICK CASTLE.

London, Published by L. Apreece, 32, Cornhill, Aug. 1, 1814.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS; BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,

LITERATURE, HISTORY, STATE PAPERS, PARLIAMENTARY
JOURNAL, GAZETTES, POLITICS,

Arts, Manners, and Amusements of the Age;

Intelligence, Foreign, Domestic, and Literary;

STATE OF THE NAVY, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,
AND OBITUARY;

A MONTHLY LIST OF BANKRUPTS, THEIR ATTORNIES,
MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, AND CERTIFICATES;

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS;

*Price of Canal, Docks, Fire-Office, Water-Works, Bridges, and Institution
Shares, with the Rates of Government Life Annuities, Loan for
the Year 1814, Course of Exchange and Bullion;*

ALSO

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,
Published by Authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

VOL. 66,

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1814.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It is also regularly delivered to all parts of EUROPE, FREE OF POSTAGE, at Two Guineas per Annum;—by Mr. WILLIAM SERGEANT, of the General Post Office, London, or No. 22, Sherborne-lane, for the Countries bordering on the Baltic, Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Brazils;—by Mr. COWIE, G. P. O. for France, Holland, Germany, Hamburgh, &c.;—by Mr. THORNHILL, G. P. O. or No. 23, Sherborne-lane, for the West Indies, Bahama, Madeira, Bermuda, Canada, and Nova Scotia;—by Mr. AUSTIN, G. P. O. for Ireland;—and by Mr. GUY, of the India House, for the Cape of Good Hope and all Parts of India.

Nothing, therefore, is required, but to give Orders as above, or to any Local Post Master, which will secure the punctual and early Delivery of this Magazine to any Part of the civilized World.

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European Magazine

FOR JULY, 1814.

[Embellished with, 1. an elegantly engraved Frontispiece, representing Guy's Tower, Warwick Castle; 2, a Portrait of ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. Poet Laureate; and, 3. a Representation of Mr. SAMUEL JAMES'S PATENT SOFA.]

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N.B. All Letters must be Post Paid, and a Reference given for Payment in England.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. July 1814.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF JULY.

Stations.	Line.	50-14.	Frigates.	Sloops and Yachts.	Hopals, Fire Ships.	Brigs.	Captains.	Sch. G. V. Lug. &c.	Total.
Sea and Baltic	1	0	1	2	0	3	6	1	19
Channel and Coast of France	2	0	3	5	0	26	8	4	50
Station -	13	0	8	10	1	14	7	10	63
Guernsey, &c.	0	0	5	6	0	5	0	4	20
Portugal, and Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Mediterranean and on Passage	1	0	8	4	1	8	1	0	23
of Africa	29	1	17	13	1	16	1	1	78
ix, Newfoundland, &c.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Indies { Leeward Islands	12	5	24	15	0	13	0	6	75
Jamaica, and on Passage	6	0	9	7	0	13	1	2	38
America -	3	0	8	7	0	9	0	1	25
of Good Hope and Southward	14	4	17	8	3	10	1	1	58
Indies and on Passage -	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
	4	1	14	5	0	4	0	1	29
TOTAL AT SEA	85	11	115	84	6	123	27	33	489
Port and Fitting	27	5	30	24	2	49	9	13	163
Ships -	5	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	16
tal Ships, Prison Ships, &c. -	29	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	33
TOTAL IN COMMISSION	146	21	148	119	8	177	36	46	701
ary and repairing for Service	75	10	79	40	4	15	1	3	225
ing	23	4	9	17	0	0	0	0	54
TOTALS	242	35	256	176	12	194	57	49	981

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from July 9 to July 16, 1814.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
69	0.29	0.34	2.26	2.39	0
66	0.00	0.35	8.26	8.38	6
64	0.00	0.00	0.24	6.00	0
62	4.30	0.50	7.20	0.37	5
62	5.00	0.32	0.17	2.35	10
59	1.30	6.29	7.22	3.36	0
60	10.10	0.28	0.17	10.39	5
60	8.40	0.32	5.20	0.43	5
65	5.00	0.00	0.27	9.00	0
63	0.45	7.35	8.26	5.00	0
65	7.14	0.30	4.26	6.00	0
73	3.48	0.32	0.26	5.00	0
72	1.00	0.00	0.25	5.44	0
68	9.00	0.00	0.30	5.00	0
67	1.00	0.30	2.25	9.39	4
66	0.00	0.33	0.18	4.44	0
70	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
67	5.00	0.29	3.00	0.00	0
67	11.00	0.27	10.23	6.00	0
62	11.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0
65	9.00	0.32	8.24	10.47	8

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	72	1.30	0.33	4.27	10.42
Surrey	73	8.00	0.34	0.28	8.46
Hertford	65	10.32	0.38	0.27	2.58
Bedford	65	7.00	0.35	0.25	7.40
Huntingd.	61	9.00	0.31	3.21	8.36
Northampt.	61	10.00	0.29	6.20	6.59
Rutland	63	6.00	0.28	0.26	6.42
Leicester.	69	8.38	0.30	0.25	10.45
Nottingh.	69	6.41	0.35	0.25	0.47
Derby	74	6.00	0.00	0.28	8.58
Stafford	75	3.00	0.38	1.26	3.47
Salop	68	2.52	2.00	0.34	2.00
Hereford	60	3.41	6.31	1.29	3.41
Worcester	69	0.49	10.39	6.54	2.49
Warwick	71	4.00	0.41	4.29	8.50
Wilts	60	4.00	0.28	2.24	8.44
Berks	71	5.00	0.29	0.25	9.46
Oxford	70	9.00	0.31	1.25	0.42
Bucks	71	6.00	0.31	6.26	9.42
WALES.					
N. Wales	75	4.00	0.39	4.22	0.00
S. Wales	73	11.00	0.44	2.00	0.00

NOTATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.									
1814				1814					
Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.		
25	30.24	50	N	Fair	July 11	29.88	62	W	Rain
26	30.09	58	NE	Ditto	12	30.00	66	W	Fair
27	29.99	56	NE	Ditto	13	30.04	61	NW	Ditto
28	29.92	57	NNE	Ditto	14	29.81	60	NW	Ditto
29	29.81	61	S	Ditto	15	29.62	62	NW	Ditto
30	29.85	65	NW	Ditto	16	29.62	60	N	Rain
1	29.80	61	NW	Ditto	17	29.92	66	S	Fair
2	29.90	64	S	Ditto	18	29.86	61	SW	Rain
3	29.97	68	NW	Ditto	19	29.83	64	SW	Fair
4	29.97	62	NW	Ditto	20	29.59	62	SW	Rain
5	29.97	66	NW	Ditto	21	29.76	66	W	Fair
6	29.97	65	SW	Ditto	22	30.06	68	SW	Ditto
7	29.95	70	SW	Ditto	23	30.20	70	SW	Ditto
8	29.74	65	SW	Rain	24	30.11	74	S	Ditto
9	29.67	62	SW	Fair	25	29.77	69	S	Ditto
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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JULY, 1814.

MEMOIR OF
ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ.

POET LAUREATE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY
EDRIDGE, IN THE POSSESSION OF G. C. BEDFORD, ESQ.]

THERE is certainly a motive of a higher rank than mere curiosity, which excites the desire of information about persons of celebrity. We form vague and erroneous notions of men from their works and their achievements, and long to have some precise idea of them, which may bring us into a sort of intimacy with them. This is a testimony borne to merit when it arises from admiration of their talents or their virtues, and as it is involuntary it is the more flattering. But it is to be distinguished from that impertinence which rends the veil of privacy, breaks in, without licence or leave, upon retirement, and betrays a man in his unbraced hours to the vulgar gaze of an idle world. Those circumstances which the curiosity of a future age may, if they be worth the trouble, bring to light, it is a shameful indelicacy to tell of contemporaries; and when a writer in a publication like ours chooses a living subject, he should consider that he is to give a portrait of his life, and not to dissect it; he should consider the person of whom he writes, as present in the circle to which his pen introduces him, and ask himself whether, in that case, he would dare to chatter about him with the same freedom as he scribbles. The subject of this Memoir has, we believe, as little reason to shrink from publicity as any man. But who is there that would choose to be exposed unawares to the comments of a crowd, to have his "downgoings and his uprisings" watched, and all the ordinary, though blameless, operations of his life pointed out for notice to

common observation? With these principles in view, we shall, therefore, only think ourselves at liberty to state, that ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ. was the son of respectable parents in a commercial situation, and born on the 12th of August 1774, in the city of Bristol. Where he learned to read and spell is of little importance. The chief part of his scholastic education he received at Westminster, where he entered in the year 1787, and quitted when in the sixth form in the beginning of the year 1792. He was distinguished here rather for the general acuteness of his talents, the excellence of his disposition, and the propriety of his conduct, than for his pre-eminence in the performance of his prescribed tasks, though in these he was neither negligent nor deficient. But his imagination was lively, and his feelings strong; and he could not always stop to translate them into a dead language, when that of his own country presented a ready channel for their overflow. On this account he took advantage of a liberty permitted in the school on those days on which the exercises consisted of verses, to give them up in English on all occasions where the subject appeared worthy of his poetical labours. Some of these have been preserved by the care and foresight of those who discovered in them the marks of celebrity which their author was one day destined to attain. These are even now considered as curiosities, and may at a future time be deposited in the cabinet of some collector as inestimable manuscripts. While at Westminster School, Mr.

ey formed his most intimate cons, which have attended him in irable and uninterrupted friendship gh life. From hence he was red to Balliol College, at Oxford, he entered as a commoner in mber 1792. In one of the va- is in the year 1793, he wrote his poem, *Joan of Arc*, while on a vi- Mr. Bedford, one of his school- s, whose family then resided at on Causeway, in Surrey. In a or-house at the end of a large n, secure from interruption and the youthful poet in six weeks is labours begin and finish. He iven a classical character to the

wanderingsaints poor huts have sacred made."

original manuscript is, we under- preserved with due care in the of the friend whose guest Southey was; but in the course of the going through the press, it was, as he himself informs us, "re- n." It was published in the year after his return from a tour in and Portugal, whither he was by his maternal uncle, the Rev. rt Hill. This gentleman was for years chaplain to the British ry at Lisbon; and the opportu- hich was thus afforded to Southey ting those countries, led him to his studies to their history and ure. His library is stored with valuable works, printed and in script, in the languages of both of When he came back to Eng- he published an account of his s, under the title of "Letters n during a short Residence in and Portugal." They shew great cy of observation, and contain, as they go, a faithful representa- of the character both of the people e things which he saw, and are with a simplicity and sincerity ling rarely to be met with in the s of modern travellers.

he year 1801, Mr. Corry, then llor of the Exchequer for Ire- without any personal acquaintance r. Southey, but merely from ad- on of his works and his character, him the situation of his secre- The duties of it were few, and id not bring him into much inti- with his Principal. The post, as one in which no permanency

could be promised; it lasted for about a year, and answered the good-natured purpose for which it was intended, that of paying a compliment to a man of high talents, and adding to his emo- lument without encumbering him with the trammel and routine of office.

In the autumn of the year 1803, Mr. Southey fixed upon Greta Hall, a house a little removed above the town of Keswick, in Cumberland, for the re- sidence of himself and his family. The scene that is constantly before his eyes is calculated to make a poet or an artist. He commands a view of Derwentwater, the most beautiful of the lakes, with all the mountains, in their variety of shapes, which flank it, while behind him towers the gigantic Skiddaw. Here, in the season in which this singular coun- try is visited by tourists, he receives, with cheerful and easy hospitality, all those who are fortunate enough to pro- cure introduction to him, and, not un- frequently, those who know how to in- troduce themselves; and as he has learned the happy secret of never being idle, yet always at leisure, he does not feel those inconveniences which result from interruption to persons who have subjected themselves to rigid habits. He apportions no particular hours of the day to particular employments. His mind is always capable of action, and he can, of course, direct its opo- rations, suspend them or resume them, in whatever vein he may choose to fol- low. Those who know him intimately are best acquainted with the purity and beauty of his private life. The public may read his character in his works, for the poet and the man are the same. His sentiments flow from the heart; and the feelings and the morals which are displayed and elu- cidated in his fictions, are at once the moving springs and the ornaments which actuate and embellish his con- duct in its reality.

In the summer of the year 1813, when Mr. Southey last visited London, he was greeted on the morning of his arrival with the intelligence, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent designed to confer on him the poetic laurel which had become vacant by the death of Mr. Pye. The grounds of his fame as a poet were already known and estab- lished; the distinction of royal favour added to its celebrity, but could not at- ter its character. In the present in- stance, it may be said, without pre-

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Poems, 2
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Works of
8vo. 1803.
Amadis of
12mo. 1803.
Madoc, a
Specimens
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Palmerin o
vol. 12mo. 18
Esopriella's J
Southey, 3 vo
Remains of
2 vol. 8vo. 18
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1810.
The Origio
the new Syste
18mo. 1812.
Ominia, 2.

assumption to be one of those which "blesses him that gives and him that takes;" and he accordingly accepted the honour so graciously proffered. The noble-minded and manly liberality of the Prince stipulated for no annual and customary tribute of fulsome adulation; but the *Carmen Triumphale*, and the *Congratulatory Odes* lately addressed to his Royal Highness and to the Allied Sovereigns his visitors, declare the sense which the poet entertains of the claims which his office has upon him, when he can evince that sense with credit to himself, and to the discriminating and gracious hand which has placed the wreath upon his temples.

Long may it flourish there, a memorial of the taste of the Sovereign and the lofty merits of the Bard!

To what account Mr. Southey has turned his leisure in the beautiful and romantic retreat which he has chosen, the subjoined list of the literary labours, which, we believe, includes all that have been published by him, will shew:

Poems, by R. Southey and R. Lovell, 1 vol. 12mo. 1795.

Joan of Arc, 1 vol. 4to. 1796.

Poems, 1 vol. 12mo. 1797.

Letters from Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo. 1797.

Joan of Arc, 2d edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 1798.

Poems, 2 vols. 12mo. 1799.

Annual Anthology, 1st Vol. 1799.

Ditto Ditto, 2d Vol. 1800.

Thalaba the Destroyer, 2 vols. 12mo. 1801.

Works of Thomas Chatterton, 3 vols. 8vo. 1803.

Amadis of Gaul, translation, 3 vols. 12mo. 1803.

Madoc, a Poem, 1 vol. 4to. 1806.

Specimens of the later English Poets, 2 vols. 8vo. 1807.

Palmerin of England, translation, 4 vol. 12mo. 1807.

Espriella's Letters (attributed to Mr. Southey, 3 vol. 12mo. 1807.

Remains of Kirk White, with a life, 2 vol. 8vo. 1807.

The Chronicle of the Cid, translated from the Spanish, 1 vol. 4to. 1808.

History of Brazil, 1st vol. 4to. 1810.

The Curse of Kehama, 1 vol. 4to. 1810.

The Origin, Nature, and Object of the new System of Education, 1 vol. 8mo. 1812.

Omniana, 2 vol. 8vo. foolscap. 1812.

Life of Lord Nelson; 2 vol. small 8vo. 1813.

Carmen Triumphale, 1814.

Congratulatory Odes, 1814.

In addition to this list Mr. Southey has announced a poem upon that remarkable epoch in Spanish history, the invasion of the Moors. The public look for it with that eagerness and interest which is naturally founded upon their knowledge of its author's talents. We are confident that they will not be disappointed.*

It may not be irrelevant to state that a bust of Mr. Southey was last year modelled by Mr. Smith, sculptor, in Upper Norton-street. It is an admirable likeness.

We cannot more appropriately terminate this memoir than by quoting the conclusion of an article in the *Quarterly Review*, the subject of which is Mr. Southey's *History of Brazil*:—"As a moral writer, Mr. Southey will leave behind him a name which few of his contemporaries will have equalled. In these respects, indeed, it is, perhaps, necessary to observe, that a gradual but important change appears to have taken place in some of our author's opinions. We no longer find in the productions of his pen that querulous discontent under the existing state of society, and that undefined aspiration after fair dreams of unattainable liberty—dreams indeed, but 'such as our Milton worshipped,'—which, by the prejudice they excited against his earlier productions, retarded, we believe; the popularity he must otherwise have obtained, till long after maturer age and melancholy experience had subdued and sobered down the livelier tints of his youthful enthusiasm. At present, if we wish to educate in the minds of youth a lofty sense of national dignity, a temperate zeal in the cause of freedom, and a manly hatred for every species of oppression or cruelty; if we desire to raise in them that admiration of individual merit, which speaks to the feelings, and stimulates the emulation of the soldier or the citizen, as well as the statesman or general, and makes the study of history a school, not only of national politics, but of private virtues; if, in short, we wish to breed up such men in England as England now most needs to preserve her, few better manuals can be found than the works of ROBERT SOUTHEY."

* The title, we believe, is to be "*Roderick*."

FRONTISPIECE.

VIEW OF GUY'S TOWER, WARWICK CASTLE.

Engraved by S. RAWLE, from an Original Drawing by JOHN NIXON, Esq.]

WARWICK, called by the ancient Britons *Cæsar Guarwic*, and in Saxon annals *Warringwic*. Some give its name from Waremund, the brother of Offa, King of the Mercians, others from *Guartha*, a British word which signifies a fortress. This is the town in the county, and from it Warwickshire takes its name.

Warwick Castle stands on the north-bank of the river Avon. The time of its first erection is doubtful. It belonged to the crown, according to the *Bayeux Book*, as far remote as King Edward the Confessor, as a strong hold for the defence of the midland parts of the kingdom. Some remains of this ancient place were visible in Dugdale's antiquarian's time, and a high tower is still to be seen on the west side of the present castle. William the Conqueror employed *Turkill de Warwiche* to enlarge and fortify it; but he had completed his work, when he gave the custody of it to *Henry de Burgh*, a Norman, whom he afterwards created Earl of Warwick. Towards the latter end of King Stephen, the Countess of Warwick turned out the king's soldiers, and delivered it to the Duke of Normandy, after Henry II. who, the 15th year of his reign, on account of the rebellion of his son, caused it to be walled. In the 7th of King John, it came into the custody of Thomas of Heddington, in Oxfordshire; which it became successively in the possession of *Hu. de Nevil*, *Henry Earl of Warwick*, and the above-mentioned.

Towards the reign of Henry VI. it became of great importance; in 1455, his 40th year, *William de la Pole*, the then earl, siding with the Lancastrians against the barons, the castle was besieged by *John Giffard*, governor of North Castle, who demolished the tower from tower to tower, and carried off his lady prisoners to *Kenilworth*, where they were kept until ransomed by the payment of 1900 marks. In the 14th of Edward the 4th, on account of the minority of Thomas, the heir of *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of Warwick, the command of the castle was given to *Thomas Sutton*, who did not long hold his trust; and the next year was put into the custody

of the sheriff, who being forcibly driven out by one *Thomas Blaucfort*, the king directed his precept to him, ordering him to take with him *John Peché*, a leading man in the country, to require the redelivery thereof, and commit the offenders to prison; which was accordingly performed, and *Peché* constituted governor. In the time of Edward the 3rd, it was granted, during the minority of the earl, to *Roger Mortimer*, of Wigmore; and in the 15th of that king, *Thomas Earl of Warwick* rebuilt the walls of the castle, demolished the strong gates, and fortifying the gateways with embattled towers. This earl was famous for his gallant behaviour at the battles of *Cressy* and *Poitiers*, 1346 and 1356. Richard the 3rd, on taking the reins of government into his own hands, dismissed his privy-councillors, among whom was *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of Warwick, who retreating to his estate amused himself with building; he erected the famous tower at the N.E. corner of the castle (the engraving of which forms the Frontispiece of the present Volume), and called it *Guy's Tower*; the cost of which was 395*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; its walls are ten feet thick: he also completed the body of the collegiate church of our Lady at Warwick: both which were finished anno 1394. Some time after this, he was seized, and condemned by Parliament to lose his head: it was not put into execution; however, his estates were forfeited, and the custody of the castle given to *John de Clinton*. *Beauchamp* was sent to the Isle of Man, there to remain prisoner for life, where he continued till the revolution in favour of Henry the 6th, which restored him both to his liberty and estate. This earl was knight of the garter: he left to his son *Richard*, by will, the sword and coat of mail said to belong to *Guy Earl of Warwick*, he having received them as an heir-loom from his father. It does not appear until the reign of Edward the 4th to have been out of the hands of the succeeding earls of that family. On the death of *George Duke of Clarence*, it was seized by the king during the minority of his son, *Edward Plantagenet*; and from this time continued in the hands of the crown till the 1st of Edward the 5th, when *John Dudley* was advanced to the earldom of Warwick. On his attaining to the crown, it was restored to the crown, till restored by *Elizabeth* to one

of his sons, Ambrose, and his heirs, whom she likewise created Earl Warwick. He dying without issue, it came again to the crown, and was by King James granted in fee to Sir Fulk Greville, Knt. afterwards created a baron, in the 18th of his reign, by the title of Lord Brooke, Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp Court, in the county of Warwick. At this period the castle was in a very ruinous state, and the strongest parts of it were used as a common gaol. This Lord Brooke, says Dugdale, bestowed more than 20,000*l.* in repairing and adorning it, and made it a place not only of great strength, but extraordinary delight, with most pleasant gardens, walks, and thickets, such as this part of England can hardly parallel; so that now it is the most princely seat that is within these midland parts of this kingdom.

The foundation of this vast pile is raised on a prodigious rock, rising perpendicularly on the bank of the Avon; and the superstructure seems to be so connected with its base, that it appears rather to have grown out of it, than to have been artificially produced. The ground arches excavated from this rock beneath the main building are all with great care and labour cased with stone, and are used as domestic offices to the castle. The grand area, or inner court, of the castle has an air of solemn magnificence, that is superior to any thing of this kind in England; and the many additions that have been made by the present earl are so analogous to its original design, as to render it an honour to the taste of its owner: the interior apartments are uniformly splendid, and so judiciously suited to domestic uses, as to erase from the mind of a stranger every idea of its having been a castle of defence, and leave him wholly in admiration of the beauty and magnificence of a place once celebrated only for its strength.

The pictures in the different rooms of the castle are by the first masters—particularly, an Officer of the Dutch Guard, by Rembrandt; a Groupe of Lions, by Rubens; some fine Landscapes, by Gaspar Poussin; Portraits, by Vandyke, of Prince Rupert, Charles the 1st, and several others; also a beautiful Portrait of Ignatius Loyola, by Rubens; the Earl of Arundel, Vandyke, and some fine marble busts, particularly two, one of a Minerva, the other Edward, the Black Prince. Here is also a curious room of sundry pieces

of ancient armour, coats of mail, guns, swords, pistols, and match-locks, with some fine specimens of Derbyshire stone and Otahite cloth, their warlike instruments, &c.—Warwick Castle is shewn every day, except Sundays; and being only two miles from the New Spa at Leamington Priors, has many visits paid to it by the company who come to that place for the benefit of the waters.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
ORDER OF SERVICE AND PRAYER as performed at the GREAT SYNAGOGUE, DUKE'S PLACE, on the THANKSGIVING DAY, JULY 7, 1814.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

READER. Come let us sing unto the Lord, let us make a joyful noise to the Rock of our Salvation.

Congregation. Let us approach his presence with thanksgiving; sing psalms aloud to him.

Reader. For the Lord is a great God, and a great King above all gods.

Congregation. In whose hands are the depths of the earth, and the heights of the hills are his.

Reader. Give unto the Lord, ye clans of nations, give unto the Lord glory and strength.

Congregation. Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness, tremble before him all the earth.

Reader and Congregation. Who can relate the powers of the Lord? Who can declare all his praise?

The reader then chaunts psalm 100 throughout.

Reader and congregation then alternately chaunt psalm 32; 46, 61, 111, 117; 118.

Reader. We will give thanks unto thee in a large congregation, we will praise thee among a mighty people, for thou hast saved us from our enemies, and hast put those who hated us to shame; thou hast given us the shield of thy salvation, and thy right hand hath helden us up.

Congregation. Who can express the powers of the Lord? Who can declare all his praise?

PRAYER.

© Lord of the universe, thou reignest over the whole earth; and thy dominion is an everlasting kingdom. Wonderful are thy works; and our souls do well know that all is derived from thee. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; and from thy holy hand are thy benefits extended to

inhabitants of the earth, that they acknowledge thy name, O Lord. We come this day to worship towards holy temple; we thank thee, and use thy glorious name, for inasmuch thou hast been distanced from us through our sins, which have intervened between us and thy salvation, and have led us to drink of the cup of trembling; yet thou, O Lord, art not for wrath, nor dost thou eternally cease the works of thy hand; and although our sins witness against us, yet thou hast not caused retribution according to our offences, for thou art the God of mercy.

We thank thee, O God, that thou hast been wrath with us, yet hast thou turned aside thy anger and comforted us; for thou hast given us the shield of salvation: thou hast looked down from thy holy dwelling in the heavens, and poured out the blessing of Peace; they shall be thankful to the Lord for his grace and his wonders to the sons of men, for as thou hast granted them everlasting blessing; he has gladdened their countenances with joy. Thou hast made a covenant of peace to give unto them blessings at this day.

We are sensible, O Lord, that we are creatures of works: we know that not by the count of our righteousness or the multitude of our hearts, hast thou poured upon us the essence of thy goodness, and increased the blessings of thy grace unto us: but only, through thy manifold mercies, we beseech thee, O Lord, make our hearts comprehend and understand the wonders of thy grace, for it is not by the course of human casualty that the wonderful and astonishing acts which have been performed in our days have occurred. We examine our ways, and let us inquire. It was an all-seeing Eye from heaven, that has regarded the inhabitants of Europe; it was thou, O Lord, who said and hast done it; thou, O Lord, hast moved the wars from one part of the land unto the other; thou hast bowed down the tyrant's heart, and thine aim was to destroy: for thou, O Lord of Peace, dost spread peace throughout the land, for all thy paths are peace.

Thy ears, O Lord, have heard for our prayers; they have related the wondrous things thou hast wrought in early times, and thou hast wrought in these our days wonderful and astonishing deeds, which we detail to succeeding genera-

tions; thou hast shewn unto us, that it is not our sword on which we can rely, and that our arms can not avail us, but only thy right hand and the light of thy countenance. This shall be inscribed for future generations, and unborn people shall praise thee and know that it is thou alone who workest wonders.

We beseech thee, O Lord of Peace, whose right hand is glorious in holiness, bless and support us with thy right hand of righteousness; waft over us the spirit of wisdom and knowledge, the spirit of understanding and awe. Hasten the time and the prophecy which thou hast assured by means of thy prophets, saying, "He shall rebuke strong nations afar off, and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." The Lord will give strength to his people, the Lord will bless his people with peace.

Psalm XVIII.

We beseech thee, O Lord, who appointest all the kings of the earth, let thy mercy flow on our virtuous monarch, George the Third; restore health to his disease, prolong his days as the days of heaven, and let his throne be established as the sun at noon day; renew his strength, gird him with might, and let the sun of his righteousness shine afar off; increase days to the days of the King, and years as many generations. Amen.

O Lord God, extend, we beseech thee, thy grace over our Lord the Regent, George Prince of Wales; support him with thy righteous right hand, shed thy blessings over him, enlighten his spirit of penetration and benevolence, and emanate on his counsellors and ministers the light of wisdom and righteousness, that the glory of England may be exalted, show them the path in which they shall walk, for thou, O Lord, dost bless the righteous, and shelter him with a shield of grace. Amen.

Our Lord, who art in heaven, grant life, and peace, and length of days, to our gracious Queen Charlotte, and all the royal family; let thy beauty, and the light of thy countenance shine on them, for those whom thou dost bless are blessed for ever and ever. Amen. Selah.

An elegant and appropriate sermon was then preached by the Rev. Dr. Hirschel.

Psalm XXI. LXVII.

Prayer for the Royal Family,

Psalm CL.

NUGÆ.

No. XXXI.

THE pruriency of Sterne's imagination would naturally lead him to consult those books which he might conceive most likely to gratify it. Accordingly, I fancy, I trace him adapting a note of Scioppius on the "Priapeia" to the following passage in the "Sentimental Journey."

"I remember the grave and learned Bevoriskius, in his commentary upon the generations from Adam, very naturally breaks off in the middle of a note to give an account to the world of a couple of sparrows upon the out-edge of his window, which had incommoded him all the time he wrote, and at last had entirely taken him off from his genealogy.

"——'Tis strange! writes Bevoriskius, but the facts are certain, for I have had the curiosity to mark them down one by one with my pen—but the cock-sparrow during the little time that I could have finished the other half this note has actually interrupted me with the reiteration of his caresses three and twenty times and a half." Sentimental Journey, Vol. ii. pp. 80, 81. edit. 1768.

"Cum Ingolstadii agerem, vidi e regione musei mei passerem coitum viciis repetentem, et inde adeo ad languorem datum, ut avolaturus in terram decideret. En sortem iniquam! Hoc passeribus datum, negatum hominibus!" Scioppius, Comment. in Priapeia, Carm. xxv. p. 35. edit. 1664.

That it may not, however, be objected, "The raven chides blackness," it may be necessary to say, that I was led to notice this plagiarism, by a note in Hawkins's edition of "Ignoramus," p. 30. edit. 1787. where the above passage from Scioppius is quoted from Bayle.

"And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's stithy."

Hamlet, Act iii. Sc. ii. Reed's
Shakspeare, Vol. xviii. p. 191.
edit. 1813.

On this passage Dr. Johnson, with his usual accuracy, remarks, "Stithy is a smith's anvil." This explanation does not please Mr. J. Edwards, who informs us, "The stith is the anvil; the stithy, the smith's shop. These words are familiar to me, being in constant use at Halifax, my native place." In Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. July 1814.

"Troilus and Cressida," Vol. xv. p. 422. —on this line, "But, by the forge that stithied Mars his helm," M. Mason adheres to Johnson's explanation, Steevens repeats Edwards's, and sends us to the above note on the passage in Hamlet. Perhaps the following quotation from Lord Berners' Froissart may be considered as decisive of the strife between the commentators: "—thanne he rode a lytell forthe thyderwarde, and anone he sawe where his mayster lay vpon the erthe, bytwene foure men, layeng on him strokes as they wolde haue stryken on a stethy." Cap. cclxxx. p. 421. edit. 1812.

The editor of "the Gulf's Horn-book" observes: "The word *mingle-mangle* I have never before met with, in any old writer; it can mean no other than *mixture*." P. 52. note, reprint 1812. It is to be found in "The Arte of English Poesie." "Another of your intollerable vices is that which the Greekes call Soraismus, and we may call the [*mingle mangle*] as whe we make our speach or writings of sundry languages—" P. 211. reprint 1811. It occurs in Minshew's "Guide into Tongues," edit. 1617, and is expounded by *pell-mell*, or *confusion*, and *comixtio*, &c.

"Men, whose life, learning, faith, and pure intent,
Would have been held in high esteem with Paul,
Must now be nam'd and printed Hereticks
By shallow Edwards and Scotch what d'ye call."

Milton, On the new Forcers of
Conscience under the Long
Parliament, 9—12.

T. Warton, in his note on the above passage, says, "It is not the *Gangrena* of Thomas Edwards that is here the object of Milton's resentment, as Doctor Newton and Mr Thyer have supposed." See Todd's Milton, Vol. vii. p. 95. As I have not Newton's Milton, I cannot tell what passages the Doctor and Mr. Thyer select from the *Gangrena* in support of their assertion. My own opinion is, that Milton certainly does direct his resentment against that work of Edwards. Milton complains that they are "nam'd and printed *Hereticks*;" and in the *Gangrena* we find, "The Catalogue of the Errors, *Heresies*, Blasphemies, is as follows." P. 15. In which Catalogue

Milton and his Doctrine of Divorce are mentioned by name.

"154. That 'tis law-
ful for a man to put
away his wife upon in-
disposition, unfitness,
or contrariety of mind
arising from a cause in-
herent and unchangeable; and and [sic, by
typographical error,] for disproportion
and deadness of spirit, or some-
thing distasteful and aversive in the im-
mutable bent of nature; and man in re-
gard of the freedom and eminence of his
creation, is a law to himself in this
matter, being head of the other sex,
which was made for him, neither need
he hear any Judge therein above him-
self." P. 29.

And in the "Second Part of Gangræna" he adduces an instance of Milton's doctrine having been practically
followed up.

"There are two Gentlemen of the
House of Court, civil and well disposed
men, who out of novelty went to hear
the women preach, and after Mistress
Staway the lace-woman had finished
her exercise, these two Gentlemen had
one discourse with her, and among
other passages she spake to them of
Milton's Doctrine of Divorce, and
asked them what they thought
of it, saying, it was a point to be
considered of; and that she for her
part would look more into it, for she
had an unsanctified husband, that did
not walk in the way of Zion, nor speak
the language of Canaan; and how ac-
cordingly she hath practised it in run-
ning away with another woman's hus-
band, is now sufficiently known to Mr.
Goodwin and Mr. Saltmarsh, and is one
of the lyes like all the rest in Mr.
Edwards's Gangræna." P. 9 The let-
ter which "this wretched woman"
wrote to the deserted wife of her para-
mour is given by Edwards in the "Ap-
pendix" to the "First Part," and ex-
hibits a disgusting specimen of puri-
tanical cant scarcely to be matched by
the saintly effusions of Oliver Crom-
well.

"Edwards's GANGRÆNA" is a very
serious work, and gives a dreadful
description of the blasphemous doctrines
that prevailed during the time of "The
great Rebellion." It is rarely to be
met with complete; though the "First
Part" by itself may be picked up com-
monly enough. The work consists of
three parts, published together in 1646,

in which year the "First Part" went
through the third edition. A "Fourth
Part" was promised, p. 291. but I can-
not find that it was ever published.

T. E.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
WHEN I write a small article (as I
occasionally do), and request its
insertion in the indestructible columns
of the European, I always remember
that "As long as those who write are
ambitious of making converts, and of
giving their opinions a maximum of in-
fluence and celebrity, the most exten-
sively circulated Miscellany will repay
with the greatest effect the curiosity
of those who read, whether it be for
amusement or for instruction;" and
when such are a Correspondent's views
in addressing you, I think he rarely
needs an apology. Now the question
relative to reason proposed by a mem-
ber of the Rational Conversazioni, and
quoted by me in your Number of last
March, was not adduced as an "argu-
ment for the reason of animals," as
M. D. supposes (see European for
April); but to justify the assumption
of lunatics being in a state approxi-
mating to that of the brute creation;
to which point the opinions of M. D.
seems fully inclined to succumb. And,
secondly, it was adduced as an argument
in favour of the idea of the SOUL, or
immortal never-dying part of man, con-
sisting wholly and solely in his REA-
son, his lasting and unabating REA-
son; and that this reason is a spark
of divine fire, an atom of the Deity,
implanted in the animal body of man,
forming the grand distinction between
MAN and the brute creation. For re-
curring to the idea of the immortali-
ty of man, we say, his immortality
consists in his soul, which lives or exists
immaterial posterior to the death or
destruction of his body; and contem-
plating this sublime idea (an idea uni-
versally admitted), questions like these
naturally arise, "Where does the soul
exist?" "What does it inhabit?" "Of
what is it composed?" I know I have a
better part called SOUL; for that "Man
has a soul of vast desires" has been an
axiom from time immemorial.—To
these questions we can produce no
certain satisfactory answers, but we
may speculate on them, and that too,
perhaps, as innocently as if the subject

of debate
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the soul
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of debate was a high-seasoned theological question.—We say, “Where does the soul exist?” and where can it exist but in the Sensorium? Do not our ideas and our desires flow from that source? and is not the fountain of desire generally referred to the soul; and speaking of one of ponderous ideas, do we not say of him, “he has a large soul,” or “he has a fine soul?” and from whence spring ideas but from our reasoning powers; a parrot can talk, but it can neither reason nor start an idea: now supposing we could endow an animal called Chimpanza with the speech of a parrot, and place him in that country, “Where,” as the author of the *Lettres Persanne* says, “a monkey tolerably instructed might live with honour,” there is every reason to believe “he would almost find himself there equal to the other inhabitants,” at least equal to those of them whose better part (as yet dormant) had not been developed by social intercourse and superior instruction. For if the soul consists in the reason, it follows that it is susceptible of partial extinction (while subject to the body) from a variety of causes, the causes productive of lunacy and idiotism, of partial extinction, or envelopement from causes indigenous to the animal frame: thus, of an inebriated man I would premise, or say, “his animal frame is heated to that degree as to quench or overpower his reason, soul, and better part:” and this I regard as partial extinction: the case, I think, is equally applicable to that of the lunatic: is not his animal frame heated? Does not his blood “boil in his veins?” It does, if my opinions on lunacy are at all correct: the difference between the cases is this, that of the poor lunatic is a stationary, a confirmed, a more permanent state, while that of the bacchanalian is an occasional paroxysm. Some may object to the closeness of this analogy: but let it be considered, “a drunkard in his cups” often acts like a madman, often “falls into the pit with his eyes open,” or runs into danger when possessed of the power and ability to avoid it: but the cause is obvious on viewing the effect; it is his reason is wrapped up, it is obscured in the fumes of the liquor, it is tied and bound, it is partially extinguished: “he is as drunk as a beast,” we say of him, when, in fact, he is consider-

ably lower than the brute, and we degrade the poor animal by the comparison: his reason is enveloped, it appears smaller than the animal instinct, and it has no power to assert its prerogative, to controul and moderate his body.

And now I would glance at another class of human being, *i. e.* melancholy madmen, whose malady does not proceed from physical, but from mental causes; and of it I premise, or think, that the soul swells and overpowers the body just as, in the before-mentioned case, the body overpowers the soul: the source of this idea is this; the writer's having read bright thoughts, fine ideas, and original poetry, which he knew to have proceeded from a person afflicted with melancholy madness. Let the case of Cowper, the poet, here be considered: was not his proximity to melancholy madness.

And now, for the present, I dismiss the subject; not because I have said all I can say on it, but because I am anxious to hear other opinions (in order that I may correct my own, and renounce all erroneous ones), the opinions of others much more capable of judging on such important subjects than

Your much obliged Correspondent,
Leominster, May 19, 1814. A.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
AS your pages are generally open to all subjects connected with the welfare of society, I do not despair of your listening to the suggestion of a friend to society, while he complains of its culpable negligence. “Its neglect in what?” Why, sir, in the non erection of direction-posts in cross-roads in certain parts of the country; or, rather, in neglecting to keep such posts in constant repair; thereby occasioning much inconvenience, anxiety, and fatigue to a great many members of society; in which number is included,

A TRAVELLER.

*** Allow me to recommend to general adoption a method practised, and strictly enforced, in some parts of Cambridgeshire: it is, to have the number of miles, and one or more of the villages through which the road lies, specified on the post.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS the subject of my short Memoir on the Trial of the Pix appeared to be interesting to you, I take the liberty to offer, for your acceptance, some account of the office of Cuneator,* which was once of considerable importance in the Mint.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

ROGERS RUDING.

Maldon, June 13, 1814.

OF THE CUNEATOR.

AN officer of great importance in the Anglo-Norman Mints bore the title of Cuneator, whose office was hereditary, and, as far as I have discovered, the only one in the Mint that was so. The engravers of the dies seem to have been appointed by him, and to have been under his immediate cognizance. By him they were presented to the Barons of the Exchequer,† before whom they took the usual oath of office; and it was probably his duty to see that all the dies, as well those which were used in the paramount Mint in the Tower of London, as those which were issued from thence to the subordinate Mints, were of the same type.‡ This was a circumstance of great moment whilst so many mints were allowed to be worked in various parts of the kingdom; but when they were abolished, and the Mint in the Tower became the only source from whence the coins were derived, this precaution was no longer necessary, and the office soon sank into disuse.

I have not been able to trace it to its origin, but conceive that it is of high antiquity, as the necessity for its establishment must have been nearly coeval with the earliest appointment of any branches of the royal Mint to be fixed at a distance from it.

In Domesday Book the name of

Otto, a goldsmith, occurs as holding lands in Essex and Suffolk.*

It is probable that he was the father of Otto the younger, to whom Henry I. in the early part of his reign, restored the mystery of the dies, which his father had held, together with all other his offices, and certain lands, &c.†

These he afterwards confirmed to William Fitz Otto, goldsmith, together with other lands which his father had possessed, on condition that he should perform the duties of the office which Otto the goldsmith had executed.‡

In the 6th of John, William Fitz Otto was commanded by writ to make the dies for the royal and episcopal Mints at Chichester:§ and in the 27th year of Henry III. he presented before the Barons of the Exchequer, Richard Abel, goldsmith, to be maker and cutter of the money dies||

Towards the latter end of that reign, some doubts appear to have arisen respecting the nature of the tenure by which this office was held; for, in his 41st year, the King commanded the Barons of the Exchequer that, after examining the rolls of that court, they should without delay inform him what kind of serjeanty Otto Fitz William, then dead, held on account of the custody of the King's Die in England; whether in fee, or *ex gratia*, or for the term of his life, and by what service; who was his heir, and of what age; and whether the said Otto held of the King any land not belonging to that serjeanty, and how much, and where, and by what service, &c.¶

I have not discovered the return to this writ; but it will be seen, a little

* Vol. II. folio 3 b; 97 b; 106 b; in Essex: and 286 b, in Suffolk.

† Cart. Antiq. in Tur. Lond. Y. No. 17, directed to Maurice Bishop of London, who was consecrated in 1085, and died in 1197, the 7th year of Henry I. It was probably on account of some dispute respecting his office, that, in the 18th year of the same King, William Fitz Otto paid into the Exchequer xxxvj l. and x d. that he might no longer have a master over him. Mag. Rot. vulgo 5 Step. Rot. 15. a. Londonia. Madox Hist. Excheq. Vol. I. p. 476.

‡ Cart. Antiq. Y. No. 20. directed to Richard Bishop of London, who was consecrated in 1108, and died in 1127, the 27th of Henry I.

§ Cl. 6. Joh. m. 1.

|| Madox. Vol. II. p. 88.

¶ Madox Baronia, p. 249.

* Archæologia, Vol. XVII.

† Madox Hist. Excheq. Vol. II. pp. 88, 89.

‡ He claimed the old and broken dies as his fee; which claim was allowed to Thomas Fitz Oto, in the 49th year of Henry III. on his petition to the King in the court of Exchequer, that they belonged to him of right and inheritance, and that his ancestors had been accustomed to have them. This, upon examination, was found to be true. Madox, Hist. Excheq. Vol. II. p. 11.

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lower down, that he held by petty-serjeanty.

In the 49th of Henry III. Thomas Fitz Otho claimed, in the court of Exchequer, the broken dies, as belonging to him of inheritance, and had his claim allowed;* and in the 52d year, he presented before the Barons, Ralph le Blund, to the office of Cutter of the King's Dies.†

When Edward I. in his 8th year, appointed William de Turnemire to make his coins, for that present time, the King took upon himself the payment of the fee which Hugh Fitz Otho, guardian of Otho his nephew, claimed for keeping the dies; or otherwise to satisfy him for the same.‡

In the 22d of Edward I. it was found that Otho Fitz William held, of King Henry III. the manor of Lilleston, in the county of Middlesex, *in capite*, by the serjeanty of keeping the King's money stamp; but that the Master of the Knights Templars then held that manor.§

It is certain, however, that the serjeanty still continued in Otho's family (although the manor, held in virtue of it, was by some means separated), and it remained with them until John de Boutetourt, Lord of Wilby, became possessed of it by his marriage with Maud, the heiress of her brother, Hugh Fitz Otho, Lord of Mendlesham, in Suffolk, in the 30th year of Edward I.||

After the death of Lord Boutetourt (18th E. II.) Maud, his widow, sold this office to William Lord Latimer, for himself and his heirs, in the 3d year of Edward III. As he made that purchase without the King's license having been first obtained, he was obliged to sue out his pardon, which was allowed; and the King further granted for himself and his heirs, as far as he had power, that the said William should have and hold, for himself and his heirs, for ever, the said office, of the King and his heirs, by the service due and accustomed, without any impediment, &c.¶

After this he seems to have enjoyed his office quietly, until about the 27th

year of Edward III. when he presented a petition to the King in Parliament, stating that the office of Engraver and Maker of the King's Dies, in the Tower of London and city of Canterbury, belonged to him and his heirs, as plainly appeared by divers evidences. That of late he had been disturbed by the King's servants, in having and using the said office, touching the coins of noble, half and farthing noble, and the groat; because the said coins were then but newly commenced. He therefore prayed, that the King would please to command full inquiry to be made, in that Parliament, touching the same, and do right and reason to him, on the consideration that he had possession of the said office before the aforesaid new money was made.

In consequence of this petition, he was commanded to produce his charter; and other evidences.*

The further proceedings do not appear; but it should seem that the determination was favourable to the petitioner, as the office was confirmed to him about twenty years afterward; without any exception of the coins abovementioned.†

He held this office until his death, in the 4th year of Richard II.;‡ after which I have not met with any thing further relating to it.

A seal of William Fitz Otho has been engraven, as if it were his seal of office, but I believe without due consideration. It represents him as sitting in an antique chair, with a sword in his left hand, and in the right an instrument, which has been supposed to be intended for the coining hammer. Its form is, however, very ill calculated for that purpose, as it resembles a common pick-axe, the head of which is pointed at both ends. In Madox's History of the Exchequer is a rude representation of a duel, in which each of the combatants is armed with a weapon precisely similar to this.§

* Bundle in the Tower unclassified. The instrument is without date; but, from the mention of groats as new coins, it was probably issued soon after the 27th E. III. when those coins first appear in the indentures.

† Pat. 47. E. III. p. 2. m. 15.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 32. He left one daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of John Lord Nevill of Raby; but I do not find that this office descended to her.

§ Volume I. p. 551.

* Madox. Hist. Excheq. Vol. II. p. 11.

† Id. p. 89.

‡ Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 247.

§ Beckwith's edition of Blount's Tenures, p. 129, referring to Plac. Coron. 22. E. I.

|| Magna Britannia, Vol. V. p. 210, Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 46.

¶ Pat. 3. E. III. pt 1. m. 18.

The inscription on the Seal is + SIGIL... WILLELMI FILII OTII. without any reference to his office; so that there is nothing upon the face of the Seal to warrant the appropriation which has been made.*

Pinchbeck's Register of the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury divides the duties of this office between two persons. "In Cambio Londini ad cuneos Regis custodiendos duos sunt intendentes; unus, viz. ex parte Regis, qui ferrum et asserum emere debet, et a Fabro usque ad manus sculptoris lamina ferrea formata portare; ipsosque cuneos sculptos, et rite paratos, quotiens cudere et monetare necesse fuerit, deliberare; et monetarios, ut apertè fudones cudant, supervidere: et alius ex parte D. Johannis de Buturtis, qui habet in uxorem filiam et heredem Thomæ filii Ottonis, cujus est de feodo cudere cuneos Regis, qui deserviunt per totam Angliam, qui capit pro sculptura et fabricatura cujuslibet duodenæ vijs. cujus vero officium est cuneos usitatos deformare, ne amplius deserviant, et penes se omnes veteres cuneos ad opus Domini, ut pro feodo suo retinere."†

The former of these officers I have not met with elsewhere, and suspect that there is some inaccuracy in the above statement. If the latter part of it be correct, the engravers were actually working deputies to the Cuneatores. It is, however, scarcely possible to form a decided opinion upon the nature of this office, from the few circumstances concerning it, which, at this time, remain upon record.

The high rank of some of the persons who held it, and the manner in which they presented the engravers to the Barons of the Exchequer (not as if they

were their deputies, but as officers actually appointed by them), almost forbid the supposition that they themselves could be the mere engravers and formers of the dies; and yet they are stated so to be, even as early as the reign of Henry I. and also as late as the petition of the Lord Latimer, in the 27th year of Edward III. which has been detailed above.

A List of the Names of those who have held the Office of Cuneator, as far as they have been discovered.

Anno.

WILLIAM I. ? or II. ?

Some time previous to the reign of Henry I. } Otto the elder.

HENRY I.

Before ---- 7. Otto the younger.*

Between 8 & 27. William Fitz Otto.†

JOHN.

6. William Fitz Otho.‡

HENRY III.

27. William Fitz Otho.§

49. Thomas Fitz Oto ||

EDWARD I.

8. Hugh Fitz Otho, for his nephew, Otho ¶

18. Thomas Fitz Otho. Die Graver in fee.**

22. Otho Fitz William.††

30. John Lord Boute-tourt.‡‡

EDWARD II.

EDWARD III.

3. §§ } William Lord Latimer, until his death
27. } in the reign of Richard II.
47. || }

I cannot trace the Cuneatores any lower. After the death of Lord Latimer, the office seems to have been no longer hereditary.

* See Bibl. Topographica Britannica, to. XX. p. 63; and Mr. Gough's Letter, Gent. Mag. April 1796, p. 289. This Seal was first engraven by Vertue, and is said to have been copied from the original in the library of King's College, Cambridge; but upon inquiry being made there a few years since by Mr. Gough, at my desire, the Seal was not to be found. It was published with the Latin poems of Nicholas Ardingle, Esq. by his son, George Harlange, Esq. in 1780. See Gent. Mag. referred to above, where a copy of Vertue's engraving is given.

† Pinchbeck's Register. Appendix to Atteley's Antiq. S. Edmundi Burgi, No. X. 135. What is there printed as a note, is part of the text in Kempe's Register, vol. MSS. No. 645, folio 137.

* Cart. Antiq. in Turr. Lond. V. No. 17.

† Id. No. 20.

‡ Cl. 6. Joh. m. 1.

§ Madox Hist. Excheq. Vol. II. p. 88. [He was dead 41 H. III. Madox Baronia, p. 249, where he is called Otto Fitz William.]

|| Id. Vol. II. p. 11.

¶ Lib. Rub. Scacc. folio 247.

** Mag. Rot. 18. E. I. Rot. I. a Madox's MSS. Vol. LXIX. p. 85.

†† Beckwith's Blount's Tenures, p. 129. Probably for William Fitz Otho.

‡‡ Magna Britannia, Vol. V. p. 210.

§§ Pat. 3. E. III. p. 1. m. 18.

|| Bundle in the Tower unclassified; and Pat. 47 E. III. p. 2. m. 15. ad Officium sculpturæ et fabricæ Cuneorum Regis, in Tur. Lond. et in Cantuar.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
AGREEABLE to my promise, I enclose to you "Hints on the Duty and Mode of making a Will." If you think they are worthy a place in the *European Magazine*, they are much at your service.
X. Y. Z.

HINTS RELATIVE TO THE DUTY AND MODE OF MAKING A WILL.

NOTWITHSTANDING few of the duties that devolve on mankind are of greater importance, or require a closer and calmer consideration, than those which relate to the disposition of property after death, it is a melancholy fact that there are few, if any, in the discharge of which men more frequently fail to give satisfaction to those who are interested in them. The law has provided regulations for those cases in which men die without leaving directions on this subject; and in them consanguinity in its different degrees furnishes the basis of the rule by which the property is distributed. But though it be admitted that these provisions are sometimes as proper as can well be determined, they are often insufficient to embrace claims for remembrance, which in justice ought not to be overlooked; and the proportions in which survivors receive benefit, according to those rules, are often, also, widely different from those which would meet the wishes, if they could be collected, of the person whose property is thus disposed of. It surely, therefore, cannot be inculcated too often, or too strongly, on mankind in general, be their age and situation whatever they may, seriously to consider, and correctly to point out, in what way they are of opinion the property they possess may be best distributed, when Providence shall deprive them of the power to make use of it.

It is much to be lamented that men are apt, time after time, to put off this important duty. One of the most common reasons for this procrastination appears to be, the difficulty of making up the mind in what manner it may be best performed. But the difficulty will not be diminished by delay; and the same reason for procrastination, if permitted to continue its influence, will prevent a will from being ever made. Sudden deaths are not unfrequent. Health, as well as life, is continually in danger; and in the last sickness the powers of

the mind are not unfrequently so much enfeebled by the weakened state of the body, that the difficulty of the work must, of course, be much increased by it.

It should be remembered also, that a will has not any operation until the death of the testator; and it is capable of revision as long as the testator lives, and as often as he may think it necessary. However desirable it may be, therefore, to make a will perfect at once, this perfection is not indispensable; and if a will be made seriously and deliberately, it can scarcely fail to afford a greater security for the just distribution of property than if a person die without leaving any directions concerning it. Revisions of a will are not only allowed, but are often highly desirable; and it has been the custom of many wise and good men, regularly to perform this duty on some fixed day in every year, as on a birth-day, or a new year's day, in order, not only to improve their wills by making those alterations which a change of circumstances may render necessary, but also to impress more powerfully on their own minds a sense of the transitory hold they have on all earthly possessions.

In making and revising a will, it is also of the highest importance to be perspicuous in expressing the intention, and accurate in the observance of legal forms. From a deficiency in either of these respects, a very different disposition of the property may, perhaps, take place from that which the testator intended. A solicitor, therefore, whose honesty and ability, and, if possible, whose friendship, can be depended upon, is of the first importance, in order to assist the testator in this business. For though a solicitor has nothing more to do, professionally, than to put into legal words, and to make perspicuous the intention of his client, he has often the power to give a bias to the client's mind, and to bring to his recollection both circumstances and persons, which without a hint from the solicitor, the testator might have wholly overlooked.

Without adverting to the numerous disproportionate legacies, of which we continually hear, there is too much reason to apprehend that many persons have been omitted in wills, not only from a misconceived opinion, entertained by the testator, relative to their character and claims, but some-

times also from an absolute forgetfulness, at the time of making the will, of their very existence. Believing this to have happened much more frequently than is generally imagined, I beg leave to submit the following hints to the calm consideration of those who sit down to execute this important duty; and if but one person be preserved, by their means, from doing an unintentional injury to those who have a just, if not a legal, claim upon them, it will afford ample reward for the little trouble that has been taken in putting them together.

Before I proceed to consider the different parts of a will, one of the first objects for a testator's consideration is the choice of able, active, and conscientious persons to fill the offices of executors, guardians, and trustees; the nature of which offices, as well as the difference between them, will be best explained by the solicitor employed to indite the will. It is obviously desirable for a testator to obtain from the persons whom he intends to nominate for these offices permission for this purpose; and a sense of gratitude for the favour conferred will incline him to leave such executors, guardians, or trustees, a token of regard proportionable, in some degree, to the property bequeathed, and the probable trouble that may devolve upon them. It should be remembered, that executors are not obliged to accept the office; and that if all of them refuse to act, one of the next of kin may take out a letter of administration in the same way as if no will had been left.

It may not be unusual to remark here also, that when two or more are interested nearly alike in the property bequeathed, it is not advisable to make either of them the executor of the will: and for a similar reason, when two or more children are interested in the will of a parent, it is more desirable to commit the execution of it to one or two kind and able friends, or at least to join these with one of the children, than it is to leave the whole of the execution to one or even two of the children without a coadjutor.

After a care for the soul, and directions for the decent interment of the body, the next point for the consideration of a testator is the payment of his just debts. This should be provided for in the amplest manner. By the laws of England, real estates are not liable to the payment of debts incurred by sim-

ple contract, that is, those by ~~oral~~ evidence, or by notes that are unsealed. But if a man wilfully omit to introduce this direction in his will, with a view to prevent his creditors from receiving their right, it has been justly said, he dies with a deliberate fraud in his heart, and leaves an indelible stain on his character.

If again, a man be conscious that he has done an injury to the character, estate, or person of another, the time of making a will is very likely to bring the circumstance to his recollection; and his duty manifestly is, to make instant reparation for it:—but if this, unhappily, be omitted during life, it should be done with ample interest after death.

The remarks hitherto made may be said with some propriety to apply to the immediate and personal concerns of the testator. I now proceed to consider that part of a will which is more properly distributive.

The first person who has a claim on the testator's recollection is, the wife. It is not possible, in each individual case, to determine the proportion of a husband's property which the wife has a just claim to enjoy;—but when it is considered that the wife has made her interest one with that of her husband, and that, whilst they live, they partake, or ought to partake, mutually, both of cares and comforts, it appears to be the duty of the husband, as far as he is able, to enable her to hold the same rank in society after his death as she enjoyed with him during his life. The law, in default of a will, or of a settlement that bars the dower, or of the customs of particular places, gives the wife one third of the income of her husband's real (that is, landed) property; together with one third of the whole of his personal property, if there be children, and one half of his personal property if there be no children. Various circumstances may render an alteration in this proportion both right and necessary; and it is not unusual for husbands to confine the legacy to their widows to an annuity during their lives. A husband, however, discovers a very defective degree of affection and confidence, if he so confine the legacy, either in amount or duration, as to prevent his widow, not merely from continuing in the same style of living which she enjoyed with him, but from an ability to acquire the attentions of

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her children and those connected with her by occasional liberalities, and by the hope of a testamentary remembrance, when she also is taken away by death.* It appears also to be harsh and cruel, unless very strong reasons urge a contrary disposition, to confine the income of a widow to the time of her widowhood. If her comfort be the object intended in the bequest, why should that which might prove the greatest, and which perhaps has been found to be such by the testator himself, be only permitted on condition of relinquishing all the rest?

Next to the wife, the children of the testator become naturally the objects of his most anxious concern.

The claims of children on a parent differ on various accounts. When large landed property is under consideration, it is the frequent usage in this country, as well as the law, in cases of an entail, and when no testamentary disposition is made, to give the greater part, if not the whole of it, to the eldest son. This custom seems to be derived from the old feudal system of keeping up the rank and consequence of the family; and when estates have descended for many generations in this way, a kind of moral right, as well as legal claim, seems attached to the practice. When, however, estates, instead of being hereditarily acquired, are derived from the exertions of the present possessor, it

should be well considered, whether a more equal distribution among all the children, with a preference to the eldest, be not more consonant to the laws of nature, and more conducive to domestic peace and harmony.†

Personal property is not liable to the same mode of division, when a person dies intestate, with that which obtains with regard to landed property. On the contrary, personal property is divided in equal proportions among all the children, male and female, except the wife survive her husband; in which case, as has been above observed, previous to the division that takes place among the children, the widow is entitled to one third of the whole personal property, in addition, if there be no bar to the dower, to one third of the rent of the landed property during her life.

When children are young, whether they be of one sex or the other, their claims on the parent, with the exception that has been above stated, appear to be nearly equal;‡ but, when they are arrived at mature age, variations may be proper, on account of the different expenses that may have been incurred by each, and the difference that prevails in their conduct and character. When the comfort of a parent has been particularly increased by the attentions and assiduities of one child, who, perhaps, for many years, has been devoted to the service of the parent, whilst the other children have been almost wholly occupied in advancing their own individual interests, it cannot be thought an act of undue partiality, if the parent testify his sense of those assiduities by a legacy greater than is left to the other children; but in all such cases, the reasons for making a difference should be clearly expressed, and the disproportion should not be so great as to furnish just ground for envy or variance between

* Not long since, we were informed in the public newspapers, that a man of high rank in this country died, and bequeathed estates that produced an income of 13,000*l.* per year to his eldest son; but to his wife, to whom he had been married more than twenty years, and by whom he had had several children, he left an annuity for her life of only 700*l.* The lady, in addition to this, had a jointure from a previous marriage of 1000*l.* per year; but the two sums united were insufficient to enable her to support an establishment in any degree similar to that she had enjoyed during the life of her husband. Many instances of the same kind might be adduced, in which a small annuity only has been left to the widow, and a large fortune to one, and sometimes to several children. It has not unfrequently happened that the children, under these circumstances, have, much to their honour, instantly rectified the error of their father, and made their mother easy and independent. So, we are informed, was done in the case above alluded to. But it is to be regretted that a widow should be put to the painful necessity of accepting such a favour.

Kurup. Mag. Vol. LXVI. July, 1814.

† We read in the Old Testament, that a preference was given to the first-born; but this was a law peculiar to the Jews, and it was only a double portion, and not the whole that was thus given. See Deut. xxi, 17.

‡ A prudent provision should always be made for the maintenance and education of children during the time of their minority, the advance of a part of the principal sum that is intended for them should be permitted, when the sons are of a proper age to be settled in a profession, or in case the daughters marry before they are twenty-one years of age.

the child who has the preference and the other children of the family.*

If one child, by a long continuance in misbehaviour, have embittered a parent's life, and greatly marred his comforts; and if, in addition to this, no signs can be discovered of his returning to a right conduct, it must certainly be both just and proper to make a difference between this child and others who have uniformly behaved dutifully and affectionately. But, even in the worst of these cases, an abandoned child is still a child, and some provision should, if possible, be made for him. His present or his future wife, also, with such family as may descend from him, should be remembered, and provided for; the utmost care being taken to prevent the portion which is left to him, or to them, from being squandered or misapplied by his prodigality and imprudence.

It may be doubted whether there be any good reasons for a general preference of sons to daughters in a will. Experience by no means justifies the opinion that daughters are more deficient either in sense, prudence, or humanity (which are the chief requisites for the right employment of property) than sons are. But if, notwithstanding the truth of this remark, there be just cause to apprehend that a daughter may contract an imprudent marriage, or be induced, from ignorance in commercial concerns, or from the specious and pressing solicitations of needy relatives, to entrust her property on hazardous securities, it may not be ill-judged to invest some part of her fortune in the names of trustees, for her sole and separate use during her life, for the benefit of her husband after her death, and,

after the decease of both, for the use of her children.

The right order of civilized society requires that none but legitimate children shall have a legal claim on the property of a parent; but the laws of humanity strongly enforce, on every parent, the duty of providing for his children, whether they be born within or without the pale of wedlock. The degree, in which such children shall be provided for, must depend on a variety of circumstances; such as the manner in which they have been brought up and received in the world, the temper and conduct they evince, and the claims which other children, if there be any, have on a parent.†

† Although it be not often necessary to caution men against giving away too much of their property, or giving it too soon, yet instances have sometimes occurred, in which parents have been so improvident as to give to their children the whole or the greater part of it, and afterwards have become dependent, either on them or others, for their own maintenance and support. In order to shew the imprudence of such an act, there is not any occasion to advert to the common observation, that affection naturally descends, and that children are more apt to forget parents, than parents are to forget children: It is sufficient to advert to the great difference that there is between the young man who enjoys all the powers that fit him for exertion and enterprise, and the old man whose powers either fail or begin to fail, and who requires the property that he possesses to be the staff of his age, and the prop to his respectability and usefulness. The more common passion with old persons, however, is that of grasping their property too closely, and of hoarding it, as it too often seems, for the sole pleasure of leaving a large fortune to be enjoyed by those who come after them. The absurdity of this all men are ready to admit when applied to others; the misfortune is, that few apply it to themselves. If the rich, particularly those who have no families, would take the trouble to calculate what is likely to be the extent of their annual expenditure; and if a liberal provision be made for producing this amount, with a moderate surplus for accidental claims, it might be well worth their while to try the experiment, at least for a year or two, of giving away, in a discreet manner, the superabundance of their income. By doing this, they would have an opportunity of judging whether the immediate beneficial effects, produced by their benevolence, would not afford them more real satisfaction than the consciousness of accumulating an enormous mass, to be enjoyed after their death, by persons whose mode of using it they cannot expect

* A grandchild who has been thus devoted to the service of a grandfather or grandmother, or of both, has a claim upon them nearly equal with that of a child, and if this grandchild be arrived at years of discretion, and has been separated from its parents, for the benefit of such grandfather or grandmother, during the greatest part of its life, he or she has a claim to a greater or smaller provision in the after part of life, in proportion to the abilities of the testator; and it seems an act approaching to injustice and cruelty, to leave the whole of the property to the parents of this grandchild, and to send him or her back to be dependent upon such parents, without any provision, in the same way as if the grandchild had never been separated from them.

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When a testator has no children, a very different disposition of his property becomes, of course, necessary from that which has been above pointed out. If the wife survive the husband, she has a still stronger claim than if there were children (according to the length of time that they have been united, the harmony that has subsisted between them, and the part the wife has had either in acquiring or preserving the accumulated property), not only to enjoy the interest that accrues from it during her life, but the power of distributing more or less of it after her death. If, however, the marriage took place at a late period of the husband's life, and neither an addition, nor any essential improvement in the property has been made in consequence of the marriage, it may be doubted if the wife have a reasonable claim to the enjoyment, either of the whole of the property, or even to the whole of the income arising from it. If a handsome provision be made for her, so that she be enabled to continue a way of living, not wholly unlike to that in which she moved during her husband's life, some are of opinion that she has no just cause to make a complaint.

If a testator has neither a wife nor children, the next persons who have a natural claim upon him are, first, his parents, and then his brothers and sisters.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ADVANTAGES of UNIFORMITY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT is the case with almost every poor creature of a mouse, that, having set one of his feet in bird lime, the inconsiderate thing, in its impatience

late, and, who, it is more than probable, will very soon forget the donor from whom they received it. Parents, in particular, are inexcusable, if, either from parsimony or any other cause, they deprive their children of that education and assistance which are necessary to make them useful and respectable, in the stations to which they are destined. These stations may be defined to be such as approach, in some degree, to the rank and condition of the parents themselves; or, if, this be not practicable, to those which others of a like rank in life, and who are esteemed fit examples by the wise and good, are accustomed to provide for their children.

to get free, brings his other feet into the snare, and, by hasty efforts to become extricated, gets completely enthralled.

Your Correspondent T. F. who has waged war with me upon this subject, has brought himself into the condition of such a mouse.

Because I, as an opponent, advanced my opinion on the expediency of using means to enlarge a uniformity of national sentiment (*but in no degree coercive*), he, in the true spirit of perverseness, seems determined that there shall be no uniformity in the world.

With him it is impossible, *in the effect of training*, to produce any thing like it: and, indeed, he is so much out of the conceit of training, that every attempt of this kind is an offence against nature. It is folly in the extreme even to apply the pruning knife to a tree: and, I apprehend, it must be a crime, amounting to sacrilege, to deprive a horse of his tail.—From this I should be led to suppose, that if I had the honour of being conducted into the presence of T. F. I should find him with a long flowing beard, and nails of unstinted length, mounted upon a horse, like that of Van Butchell.

T. F. must (if he can) excuse these ludicrous remarks. He has been equally free with me, as Allhallows: for he has not allowed me the merit of one single argument in the support of any thing I have advanced.

T. F. will have it, that I am an enemy to the advance of literature amongst the people; in which he is not justified. I am an enemy *only* to the abuse of literature. No man would be more ready to promote an extension of useful knowledge. The only restraint I would put upon inquiry (and that only in the way of ridicule) is upon those *idle attempts* that are made to discover what no man can attain to; and from which, by his limited nature, he is wholly debarred.

I am an enemy to that kind of arrogance and presumption which, in minds narrowed up in prejudice, literature too commonly produces.

T. F. endeavours to establish a charge against me, of having bewildered my subject in mysterious phrases. I wish to conduct my readers to a revival of T. F.'s first letter. It was, I confess, with a view of ridicule upon the high technical phraseology of that letter, that I wrote in the style that T. F. alludes to.

I see that T. F. cannot easily be persuaded to give up the preposterous notion of an existing *equality* in the human intellect. He calls me, with an air of assured triumph, to the natural progress that is perceivable in the growth of an oak; which he tells us, ceremoniously, as a matter of curious information, is produced from an acorn. He tells us too, that the principle inherent in the oak is *vegetation*; and that in the human mind *expansion*:—and pray, sir, is not *vegetation expansion*?—Vegetation is expanded by foreign accession; and so is the mind.

But the drift of T. F. in this, is to shew (though altogether erroneous), that *every* acorn has, in its nature, *an equal capacity* of expansion: which is a position I absolutely deny.

Put twenty acorns into the ground, and give them *equally* all the advantages of fertility, there shall scarcely be any similarity in their progressive advancement; many of them shall become so stunted as either to yield no timber of any valuable use, or drop into premature decay. Exactly so is the case with all vegetable, animal, and mental natures, that have existence.—The cause of difference in these things lies in the principle—the *seminative* properties are indefinitely various; and the agency that gives them expansion, or vegetation, can but little alter or improve them.

Put a hen's egg under the incubation of its natural mother, in a warm hen-house, or lodge it in the nest of a crow on the tree-top; the vivified animal, to be produced in either way, will be just only what it was prepared for in its natural principles.

From these instances I mean to shew how much there exists of an *inequality* in things, even of the same species.

Although, for the reasons I have stated, the things of nature are not *equally* capable of expansion; yet I admit, that, in some degree, the *training hand of experience* (acting one way in restraint, and the other in assistance), will bring them to a nearer approximation. A thing excessively vigorous will, in the effect of its own vigour, if not curtailed, produce its own exhausture: as we often find in the vigour of trees, if not seasonably curtailed by the knife; whilst others, imperfect and defective in principle, can hardly be sustained in their unimprovable nature.—We often find, in a warm wet spring, that wheat will grow to excess, and become rank;

in which case, experience has taught the husbandmen to turn in a number of sheep to bite off the exuberant shoots; in which process the stamina is preserved.—Experience has also taught us, that lambs, calves, pigs, poultry, &c. by being degenerated, become greatly improved, and add much to the original purposes in nature; *so far as they are made to apply to the use of mankind*.—A horse, by being deprived of his tail, has, besides other advantages, a considerable access of strength, in consequence of that privation.

Surely, independent of other considerations, an arrangement of things in a state of uniformity must afford gratification to every one, who has a disposition to keep up the *beauty of order*.

T. F. attempts to pass ridicule upon a man, because, in the innocence of fancy, he chooses to trim an ewe tree into the fashion of a peacock: he might, with as good reason, attempt to bring ridicule on me, for choosing to turn up the straight hairs of my wig into a row of curls.

The training of things, in vegetable nature, has but a little share of analogy with that of the training of the mind. In the act of training the early shoots of vegetation, the trainer finds a ready inanimate submission to arbitrary disposal: whilst under a like act of proceeding upon the ideal expansions of the mind, the effect is to be produced by sympathetic impressions.

T. F. wants a supply of texts; but, I find, if it be not a text of scripture, it will not weigh with him as of any authority. I have just hit upon one, that I think will be most seasonably appropriate.—The wise man, Solomon, has given us a precept, that, being adduced, comes very much in aid of what I have been contending for.

“Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it.”

It is to be implied, necessarily, from what is contained in this precept, that the wise man had observed children to have been trained in the way they should *not* go: and, again, that others had received no training at all.

We are now to come to an understanding about the *right mode* of training: for training, according to the sense of the wisest of men, was held to be indispensably necessary.

Training must have a standard, by

which it is to be regulated: and, I apprehend, the standard of every country, in the rules of its establishment (if not impeachable with irreverence to the Deity, or defect of morals), is what ought to be looked to as a general guide.

Who is there can impeach the standard set up in this country, in the essentials I have alluded to?

The "training of a child in the way he should go," cannot go beyond, or come short, of this plain simple purpose: first, to be impressed with a due reverence towards the Deity; and, secondly, but not least in importance, to become a good member of society.—To become such a member, in the obvious meaning of the precept, he must yield a submissive obedience to the laws, and entertain a respect for those, by whom the laws are to be administered. He must cultivate a friendly disposition towards every order in the State.—If he be so trained as to have the temper of his mind set adversely to any of these connexions, he is not trained according to the principles laid down by the Royal Preceptor.

A man, who deviates from any establishment, under the view I have given of it, has no moral right to offer any thing to disturb it. A liberal establishment may, in its generosity, extend toleration to those who differ from it; but it becomes subversive of good order, and has a tendency to bring ruin on the state, if persons, so indulged, have a right to inveigh against the nature of that authority which grants the toleration.

Those who differ from such an establishment as I have described, should, as a matter of conscience (if conscience have any rule in the business), hold themselves in a state of quiet and peaceful reserve.—A temper of resistance is too clear a demonstration of a mind unsuited to a religious character.

T. F. in the conclusive part of his last letter, goes into a wild rhapsody upon the deplorable state of every religious persuasion, that does not embrace the Christian faith.—I have observed in many, and I have heard of others, who entertain religious notions unconnected with Christianity, that the best informed among them, as well as those of Christendom, have the best conceptions of a Deity; entertain as much reverence as Christians would inculcate;

and have the best feelings of rectitude in their moral acquirements:—but men, "*blinded in their hearts*," cannot find virtue in any but a professing Christian.

I am, sir (I hope for the last time on this subject),

Your obliged Correspondent,
ALDHALLOWS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR, London, 11th July, 1814.

YOUR Correspondent's remark on the hurried and careless manner of administering oaths in our courts of justice and public offices (*Vide* page 478, June), has probably been read by our excellent Civic Judge, the Recorder.

Curiosity led me, on Friday last, to hear the trials at the Old Bailey; when I was glad to observe him check the officer when administering the oath to the gentlemen of the jury, and requested him to attend more strictly to the duty of his office, particularly in administering the oath—desiring him not to speak so quick, and to stand up in the usual place, and to remind the jury to look to the prisoner.

By your inserting this in your next Number, you will oblige,
A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR, June 22, 1814.

AS I know no periodical publication which abounds more in the instructive, useful, and amusing, than the *European Magazine*, perhaps you may think the following most curious and really authentic letter not unworthy an insertion in it.

The man who wrote it had been long suspected of giving treasonable information to the enemy; and Government set a spy over him, by whose exertions they procured the letter directed to a house at Paris; at first they imagined they had hit on the wrong person, when a few days afterwards, a second letter directed by the same hand to the same person, containing only the figures as under it, was brought by the informant to Government; when, after a little consultation, they discovered it was a key to the first letter, and accordingly had the writer in close confinement till at the earnest intercession of his friends he was suffered to leave this country under a promise of not returning during the war.

DEAR FRIEND,

London, April 6th, 1798.

As I find there is an opportunity I write to say how we are: my daughter Mary, who was *seventeen* last week, has an offer; the man is a *sail* maker, honest and industrious; he is very sober, and of respectable family; as to the trade we do not object, since workmen in that *line* are sure of employment. My wife has been almost *ready* to go distracted with pain at her stomach; after suffering for some days, she *spit* up some sharp matter, which greatly relieved her *head*; then became again afflicted, and *how* long her illness may continue, Heaven knows. Any *commands* you may have to execute will be carefully attended to by,

Yours truly,

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7	2	7	6	5	10
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3	5				

Your clever readers will perceive that the first column of figures are to denote the words, and the second column the lines. I have, in order to assist those who are not quite so brilliant, put the emphatical words in *Italics*.

Yours, truly, J. S.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. V.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,
BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, MORAL,
LITERARY, AND ENTERTAINING, IN
PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

KLOPSTOCK.

THE familiar correspondence of men of eminence is generally sought after, and read with more avidity, than their studied works. When an author has been long known to the world, by the productions of his genius, we then wish to become acquainted with the man: and this knowledge must be obtained either by familiarly conversing with him ourselves, or by witnessing his familiar conversation, as in letters, with others. If he composes more works, we see him only so much the more in an assumed character, like an actor on the stage; we may admire the address and talent with which he fills his part, but can know comparatively nothing of his private habits and demeanour. By obtaining possession of a great number of his letters, we are enabled to judge so much the better

how he talks, and thinks, and acts, in his own proper person.

Those to whom the genius and talents of KLOPSTOCK, as an author, are unknown, may feel but little wish to become acquainted with the man. But, to speak only of one,—the chief, indeed, of Klopstock's works,—whosoever has trodden, in religious musing, the sacred ailes

— "of that tall pile, (the Messiah)
Whose graceful pillars rear their marble
heads

To bear aloft its arch'd and gorgeous roof,
Looking tranquillity——"

whosoever has done this, we say, must feel an ardent desire to become more intimately acquainted with the great architect. This the British public is now happily enabled to do. A series of familiar letters, written between the years 1750 and 1803, and entitled, with classical brevity, "KLOPSTOCK and his Friends," appeared about four years ago in Germany, and has recently been excellently translated into English by Miss BENDER. The letters themselves contain an "Outline of the Poet's life for more than half a century." They are preceded by an introduction, which deserves peculiar commendation, for the judgment which it displays, and the nervous elegance with which it is composed. We have ourselves ventured to,

speak above of the interest excited by the perusal of the unstudied correspondence of great men. The author of the "Introduction" thus happily discusses the same subject:—

"Of the partiality that prevails in this country for epistolary compositions, we have the most decided evidence in the numerous volumes of correspondence successively presented to the public. The neglected bard, who had wasted life in obscurity, is often raised by the violators of his confidence, to a degree of posthumous reputation; and even eminent poets have sometimes derived from their casual correspondence more distinction than they could obtain by their most meritorious productions. The letters of Cowper are well known to have been more lucrative than all his poems and translations; and those of Burns possess attractions even for such minds as are wholly insensible to his most exquisite strains of pathos and description. So general is this epistolary taste, that, without the authority of popular names, and with no excitement of curiosity, we have lately witnessed the brilliant success that has attended the publication of a series of private letters, of which it was the simple but universal charm, that they spoke the language of truth and nature."

The splenetic piety, and ardent controversial spirit, of Klopstock's father is thus described:—

"The first figure in this group is the poet's father—the elder Klopstock. Without pretensions to birth or fortune, he had passed the greatest part of his life in humble mediocrity at Quedlinburg, where he performed the functions of a magistrate, and by his upright conduct secured the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Unfitted by habits of abstraction for the business of the world, and little disposed to direct his thoughts to mercenary speculations, he found it difficult, even aided by the economy of an excellent wife, to maintain his numerous family; and during the latter part of his life was in a state of comparative indigence. He had, however, faithfully discharged the duties of a parent in educating his children, and was not depressed with vain apprehensions for their future destiny. He was himself little indebted to cultivation, and his prominent merits and defects were such as belong to the self-formed character. His piety was fervent, but in some degree tinged with supersti-

tion. With the spirit of an old Lutheran, he thirsted for polemical controversy; and once challenged the poet Gleim to a day's debate on some abstruse points of doctrine, expressly stipulating, that no profane subject should be admitted into their discourse."

The character of Klopstock himself, which is, indeed, diffused throughout the whole introduction, we must omit; but we cannot pass over the elegant account which the author gives of the origin of German literature:—

"In other countries," she says, "both of ancient and modern Europe, the birth of literature has been coeval with some great political or moral changes, and heralded by awful triumphs, or illustrious calamities: but the Teutonic harp was attuned in a season of stillness and security; the chords did not vibrate wildly to the elements, nor was the melody divided by the murmurs of the storm. Yet the genius of poetry was not invoked by royal munificence. In the court of Frederick, though filled with men of letters, the native language was despised and neglected; and there was no other prince sufficiently powerful or enlightened, to be a patron and protector. It was from the people alone that this literary reformation emanated. The agents in the grand design were no other than private individuals, who, in an obscure station, were capable of enlarged views, and exalted sentiments; men patient of poverty, invincible to difficulty, animated not by patronage but patriotism, magnanimous in their indifference to fortune, insatiable in their desire of glory. Such were the men by whom the literature of Germany was called into existence: with the spirit of heroes, they persevered till they had presented to their country this intellectual trophy, which suddenly rose like the monumental mounds of their northern ancestors, when every soldier filled his helmet with earth, and none rested on his spear; and which, like them, shall remain when the labours of contemporary statesmen and warriors are consigned to obscurity and oblivion."

Buonaparte.

Captain Usher's Narrative.

Captain Usher, it will be recollected, was the officer who conveyed Buonaparte to Elba, in his Majesty's ship *Undaunted*.

"Shon after my arrival at Brejus," says Captain Usher, "Count Bertrand, Grand Marshal, informed me that it was the Emperor's wish to see me (he is still acknowledged Emperor and Sovereign of the Island of Elba). When I was presented, he said he was once a great enemy to England, but now he was as sincere a friend. He said we were a great and generous nation. He asked me about the wind, weather, distance to Elba, and other nautical questions; he then bowed, and retired. He was very dignified—still the Emperor. I received his commands to dine with him—there were at table, the Russian, Austrian, Prussian, and English Commissioners, and the Grand Marshal—the conversation was most interesting. He laughed when I asked if he did not issue his Milan Decree, for forcing America to quarrel with us?—this he did not deny. He said all his plans were on an immense scale, and would have been finished in four or five years. I have not time to repeat all his interesting conversation. That night we embarked all his numerous baggage. In the morning he sent for me—he asked how the wind was? and said, that he had made up his mind to embark eight in the evening. "At seven o'clock an immense mob formed round his hotel—he sent for me, and I remained half an hour along with him. His sword was on the table, and he appeared very thoughtful—there was a great noise in the street. I said to him, "The French mob are the worst I have seen." He answered, "They are a sickly people." He appeared deep in thought—but recovering himself, rung the bell, and ordering the Grand Marshal to be sent for, he asked if all was ready? Being answered in the affirmative, he turned to me, and said, in his usual quick way, "Allez." The stairs were lined at each side with ladies and gentlemen. He stopped a moment, and said something to the ladies, which I could not hear. He walked to his carriage, and called for me (not a safe birth); he then called the Austrian Commissioner and the Grand Marshal. I sat opposite to him in the carriage, and drove off.—He was handed into the boat by a nephew of Sir Sydney Smith, who is my fourth lieutenant—rather an odd coincidence. Lieutenant Smith had been confined in a prison for seven or eight years. I introduced him. The Emperor seemed to feel his conscience prick him—he only said, "Nephew to

Sir Sydney Smith!—I met him in Egypt."

"When he went on board he walked round the ship; my people crowded about him, and for the first time in his life he felt confidence in a mob. His spirits seemed to revive, and he told me next morning that he had never slept better; next day he asked me a thousand questions, and seemed quite initiated in all nautical matters. At breakfast and dinner there was a great deal of conversation; he spoke of the Scheldt expedition. I asked him if he thought we should succeed? He said, "Never," and turning a little towards the Austrian Commissioner, he said, "I wrote from Vienna that the expedition was intended against Antwerp." He told me, that his motive in annexing Holland to France was for a naval purpose, and that he thought the Zuyder Zee particularly well adapted for exercising his concepts. At breakfast, one morning, he asked me to bring to a neutral brig that was passing; I said, laughing, that I was astonished his Majesty would give such an order, as it was contrary to his system to denationalize; he turned round, and gave me a pretty hard nip, saying, "Ah, Captain!" When we were sailing by the Alps, he leaned on my arm for half an hour, looking earnestly at them, and told him he once passed them with better fortune. He laughed, and liked the compliment. He told me that he had been once wounded, and in the knee, by an English serjeant. He looks uncommonly well and young. He is changed much for the better, being now very stout. He shewed me a portrait of the King of Rome, who is very like his father. He likewise shewed me one of the Empress, which is rather pretty. We had a smart gale when off Corsica. He asked me to anchor at Ajaccio, the place of his birth; but the wind changing, made it impossible. In the gale, I told him I had more confidence than Caesar's pilot; the compliment pleased him. I returned to Brejus, to embark the Princess Borghese, his sister, who goes on a visit to Elba. He dresses very plain, wearing a green coat, with the decorations of the Legion of Honour.

"The whole-length portrait of him, with the cocked hat, and arm folded on his breast, as walking in the grounds of Malmaison, is the strongest likeness of him I have seen."

DRYDEN'S EULOGY ON MILTON.

The powerful effect of great and established names to influence the public taste, and even the common sense of mankind, is universally acknowledged. It induces them often to give credit and currency, and sometimes admiration, to things of little or no value, and such as would meet nothing better than censure or contempt but for this insatiable prepossession. An appropriate instance of it, some critics have thought, might be produced in the famous lines written by Dryden as an Eulogy on Milton.

"Three poets, in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England, did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd;
The next in majesty; in both, the last.
The force of Nature could no farther go:
To make a third she join'd the other two."

Against the two first lines, merely conveying a fact, nothing can be objected, but the word *did*, incorrectly expressing, in the imperfect tense, a time decidedly past. It may, however, be moreover noticed, that the auxiliaries *did* and *do* are never elegantly used in poetry, unless interrogatively. The use of the former of them, in the second line, will be but poorly palliated in so great a genius as Dryden, by saying, that this instance of inelegance may frequently be found in every poet of his time. And, indeed, he cannot be allowed to take the benefit of such an apology, when we recollect, that he was peculiarly distinguished by his versatile command of his own language in all its forms and varieties of expression.

"But can any apology be attempted, try the critics alluded to, for the third and fourth lines of this long-admired panegyric? These are manifestly meant to exhibit a characteristic difference between Homer and Virgil; and without which the strong assertion in the fifth line would have no just application, and the pointed conclusion in the last would be absurd. Yet what does Dryden's comparison, or contrast, as it ought rather to have been, of the Roman with the Greek poet, convey more than a difference in the words, without any in the ideas? For in what consists the difference between *loftiness* and *majesty* of thought? We are certainly meant to be informed, in Homer's loftiness of thought, that he is a sublime poet; and what other character is here given to Virgil in the attribute of majesty?"

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. July 1814.

This objection to the two middle lines, on which rest the main point of the Eulogy, is sufficiently severe; but is it equally just?—If the word *majesty*, accurately defined, signifies nothing more than *loftiness*, which indeed it appears to include, the two words, however applied in this comparison, will convey no specific or due distinction; Dryden will have totally failed in characterizing the two poets in question, and the objection will be established. But surely the word *majesty* in its proper, and even usual sense, is understood, with loftiness, to unite grace, refinement, and dignity. Dryden cannot here candidly be supposed to have intended any thing short of this definition in applying the term to the character of Virgil; which thus contemplated receives very considerable distinction of amplitude beyond that of Homer, vindicates Dryden against all insinuations of failure or impropriety in the contrast he proposed, and leaves him, we hope, as far as this objection reaches, sufficiently defended against the shafts of hypercriticism. J. L.

CERTAIN RULES TO DISCOVER MARRIED COUPLES IN LARGE SOCIETIES, OR IN PUBLIC.

1. If you see a gentleman and lady disagree upon trifling occasions, or correcting each other in company, you may be assured they have tied the matrimonial noose.

2. If you see a silent pair in a hackney or any other coach, lolling carelessly one at each window, without seeming to know they have a companion, the sign is infallible.

3. If you see a lady drop her glove, and a gentleman by the side of her kindly telling her to pick it up, you need not hesitate in forming your opinion; or,

4. If you see a lady presenting a gentleman with any thing carelessly, her head inclined another way, and speaking to him with indifference; or,

5. If you meet a couple in the fields, the gentleman twenty yards in advance of the lady, who, perhaps, is getting over a stile with difficulty, or picking her way through a muddy path; or,

6. If you see a lady whose beauty and accomplishments attract the attention of every gentleman in the room but *one*, you can have no difficulty in determining their relationship to each other—the *one* is her husband.

7. If you see a gentleman particularly courteous, obliging, and good-natured,

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relaxing into smiles, saying smart things, and toying with every pretty woman in the room, excepting *one*, to whom he appears particularly reserved, cold, and formal, and is unreasonably cross—who that *one* is nobody can be at a loss to discover.

8. If you see a young or an old couple jarring, checking and thwarting each other, differing in opinion before the opinion is expressed; eternally anticipating and breaking the thread of each others discourse, yet using kind words, like honey bubbles floating on vinegar, which soon are overwhelmed by the preponderance of the fluid; they are, to all intents, man and wife!—it is impossible to be mistaken.

The rules above quoted are laid down as infallible in just interpretation—they may be resorted to with confidence; they are upon unerring principles; and deduced from every day's experience.

STAGE COACHES.

In the year 1672, when throughout the kingdom only six stage coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cresset, of the Charter-house, for their suppression; and among the many grave reasons given against their continuance is the following:—"These stage coaches make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such long journeys on horseback, would stay at home. Here, when they come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats; and by these means get such a habit of idleness, and love to pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after."

The famous Lord Chesterfield had a relation, a Mr. Stanhope, who was exceedingly proud of his pedigree, which he pretended to trace to a ridiculous antiquity. Lord Chesterfield was, one day, walking through an obscure street in London, where he saw a miserable daub of Adam and Eve in Paradise. He purchased this painting; and having written on the top of it, "*Adam de Stanhope, of Eden, and Eve his wife*," he sent it to his relation, as a valuable old family picture.

Some years before the French Revolution, one of the *Fermiers Generaux*, who had raised himself from a low condition to great opulence, being asked by a supercilious nobleman, "If his family was very ancient?" he replied, "My Lord, there were three sons of Noah, who came with him out of the ark—I am descended from one of them, but have not been able exactly to ascertain which."

SINGULAR ANECDOTES OF A NORTH COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

A Clergyman of the name of Matheson was minister of Patteeedale, in Westmorland, sixty years, and died lately at the age of ninety. During the early part of his life, his benefice brought him only twelve pounds a-year; it was afterwards increased (perhaps by Queen Anne's bounty) to eighteen, which it never exceeded. On this income he married, brought up four children, and lived comfortably with his neighbours; educated a son at the university, and left upwards of one thousand pounds behind him. With that singular simplicity and inattention to forms which characterize a country life; he himself read the burial service over his mother, he married his father to a second wife, and afterwards buried him also. He published his own banns of marriage in the church, with a woman whom he had formerly christened, and he himself married all his four children.

Mr. Kean's benefit; it is said, produced the unprecedented sum of 1,323*l*. The receipts were all clear profit, the Committee of Management having remitted the usual charge for the expenses of the house.

Mrs. Hallam was an actress of various merit, but was unhappy in having a large unwieldy person. Quin observed, one morning at rehearsal, a large tub or barrel, in which the mad Englishman, in the *Pilgrim*, rolls about the stage. He asked the prompter what it was; but, before he could receive an answer, he cried out—"I see what it is.—Mrs. Hallam's stays, in which she played *Moulinia* last night."

Theophilus Cibber was applied to for aid, when very young and wild, by an actress named Willis, who had grown old and poor. Cibber's finances were very low, and he excused himself, ob-

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serving that he had a large family. "O, dear sir," said the Petitioner, "how can that be; you have neither wife nor child."—"It may be so," said Cibber; "but I have a large family of vices, madam."

It has been said, the male grasshoppers only sing; which furnishes Xenarchus, the comic poet, with a bon mot—"Are not the grasshoppers happy in having dumb wives?"

EPICRAM FROM THE FIRST BOOK OF THE ANTHOLOGIA.

If with water you fill up your glasses,
You'll never write any thing wise;
For wine is the horse of Pegasus,
Which hurries a bard to the skies.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The EPISTLE from the YEARLY MEETING, held in LONDON, by ADJOURNMENTS, from the 18th of the FIFTH MONTH, to the 30th of the SAME, inclusive, 1814, to the QUARTERLY and MONTHLY MEETINGS of FRIENDS, in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

OUR hearts have been afresh warmed with the love of the gospel of Christ Jesus our Lord, and we feel encouraged therein to testify our unabated solicitude, for the preservation and prosperity of the members of our religious Society. We desire that the goodness and mercy of Him, from whom we derive every blessing, may excite you to fear, to love, and to serve him with fervency of soul, and to pray that, under the influence of the Spirit of the Son of his love, you may, in all things, be enabled to glorify his holy name.

Deeply impressed with gratitude to Almighty God, that the sword is again stayed in this quarter of the globe, and that the spirit of contention, which has so long prevailed, has been succeeded by marks of Christian forbearance and charity, we desire to express our thankfulness for the prospect of peace. The judgments of the Lord have indeed been in the earth; and many have learned righteousness. May the number of these increase; may the peaceable spirit of the gospel, the surest pledge of permanent tranquillity, spread and prevail! We of this island have cause to be doubly thankful: we have been preserved from witnessing the effusion of

blood, and the ravages of war, which have spread over the greatest part of Europe; and we are now permitted, in common with other nations, to rejoice thus far in their cessation.

In what way, therefore, beloved friends, shall we evince our sense of these unmerited favours? It is well known that we regard it as a Christian testimony, to refrain from uniting in those public demonstrations of joy, which often prevail on such occasions. We are convinced that frequently they lead to practices inconsistent with that meek and quiet spirit which should clothe the disciple of Jesus, and are an inlet to excesses which estrange the mind from God. It is not in this way that we should manifest our grateful feelings; but by endeavouring, through the influence of redeeming love and power, to live more and more in the spirit of the gospel, and thus to become examples of genuine Christian conduct.

Public worship is a duty which we owe to our great Creator. And even in contemplating the recent events to which we have already alluded, we feel engaged to invite you to consider them as an additional incentive to diligence in this respect. Great indeed are the benefits of a regular attendance of our religious meetings; and of waiting upon God in spirit and in truth, when thus assembled. The mind being then abstracted from temporal concerns, and fixed on the true object of worship, aspirations for help will arise; the union of a travail of spirit will be felt, and we shall be more and more sensible of the benefit of so employing a due portion of our time. If we become thus sensible, we shall be earnest that all the branches of our families may partake with us; and we shall not rest satisfied that either they or ourselves should, once only in the week, allot a few hours to this duty. Let us then, dear friends, entreat you who may have been deficient, to lay these things to heart; and deeply to consider whether your practice is calculated to advance you in the Christian course, or render you good examples to those around you. If the mind be duly turned to the Lord in meetings for worship, the benefits which result will not be confined to the hours that may be thus occupied. We shall, even in the concerns of this life, be preserved in a degree of the same calm and watch-

ful state of mind, and in frequent retirement be led to examine our own hearts. Thus furnished with strength from above, we may, with increasing yet humble confidence, pursue our good resolutions, and proceed with calmness and safety in the way cast up for the redeemed of the Lord to walk in. Our desire for the possessions of this world will be limited within the bounds of Christian moderation: we shall prefer durable riches and righteousness.

The sufferings of our friends in this nation and Ireland amount to upwards of sixteen thousand two hundred pounds: * of this sum about eleven hundred pounds arose from military demands; and the remainder, from the support of our testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical claims. Ten of our young men have been imprisoned for a short time on account of the local militia.

The epistolary intercourse with our friends in Ireland, and in America, has been maintained in this as in former years, and has been the means of awakening an interest in the welfare of our distant brethren. Whilst we lament that America should yet remain under the afflicting scourge from which Europe is in great measure freed; we anticipate, with hope, the event which shall extend to that country also the blessing of peace.

We desire tenderly to remind those who have joined us upon the ground of conviction of the truth of our religious principles, that a spiritual profession calls for evident fruits of holiness. May these, therefore, regard their connexion with us, rather as an opening to fresh duties, than as the period of cessation and rest.

We have been made sensible, during this Yearly Meeting, of the continued goodness of Him who has eminently blessed our Society. Under a grateful sense of his mercies, we renewedly invite you to a full surrender to his gracious disposal, and in the love of our Lord Jesus Christ, we again salute you, and cordially bid you farewell.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by **JOHN WILKINSON,**
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

* An opinion being sometimes entertained, with regard to these sufferings, that individuals are reimbursed by the Society, it is desired, if occasion should occur, that friends would refute it; as no such practice exists.
[This Note not to be read in our Meetings.]

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

No. I.

MEMOIRS OF BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE,
AUTHOR OF THE STUDIES OF NATURE,
&c. &c.†

JACQUES HENRI BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE was born in 1737, at Havre de Grace, where his parents, who were in easy circumstances, gave him a good education. But he embarked at the age of twelve years for Martinique, under the protection of one of his uncles, who commanded a merchant vessel. He soon returned, as he says in one of his letters, "more dissatisfied with his relative, with the sea, and with that island." He then resumed his studies, and continued them successively at Gisors, and at Rouen, under the Jesuits.

His parents sent him to Paris to the school of civil engineers, where he learned to draw plans, and became acquainted with mathematics. He then entered into a corps of military engineers, and in the following year went to Malta. A quarrel determined him to embark for Holland, with the intention of going to Portugal; then at war with Spain. An unforeseen obstacle prevented the execution of this design; he offered his services to Peter III. but received intelligence of the revolution which precipitated that unfortunate monarch from the throne. He nevertheless pursued his journey, under the idea of finding the Empress Catherine at Petersburg; but on his arrival in that city, he learned that she was at Moscow. He accordingly flew thither, and obtained a commission as lieutenant in the corps of engineers, which he relinquished at the expiration of eighteen months. He then set out for France by way of Poland. That country was then convulsed by civil wars; he joined the party protected by France, and was taken prisoner by the Russian party. Being released in a few days, he resided for some time at Warsaw, then visited Dresden, Berlin, and Vienna, with the intention of entering into the service of some foreign power; but being unable to make up his mind on the subject, he returned to Paris, and sailed for the Isle of France. There

† Translated from the *Journal de Paris*.

he remained two years, but the ordinary engineers considering him as an intruder, rendered his situation extremely disagreeable; and M. de St. Pierre, having quarrelled with them, solicited and obtained permission to return to France.

Thus terminated his fruitless peregrinations and his military career, in which he invariably displayed the dignity of character befitting an officer, and a courage superior to all events. At this period commenced his literary career. In 1773 he published his "*Voyage to the Isle of France*," but without his name; the epoch of his fame had not yet arrived. Though he had attained the age of thirty-six, his whole fortune consisted of a small pension of a thousand francs, given to him on his retirement from the army. Out of this sum, scarcely adequate to supply him with necessities, he allowed an annuity of 800 francs to his sister, and 100 to an old female servant. Obligated to subsist on 600 francs per annum, he meditated, in silence, solitude, neglect, and poverty, the admirable works which were destined to ensure his reputation, and the materials for which, more valuable than gold, his inquisitive mind had collected in the course of his various travels.

The "*Studies of Nature*" appeared at the end of 1784, when their author had attained the age of forty-seven years. Like Rousseau, his talents had no dawn, but suddenly burst forth in the full blaze of meridian splendor; his book was universally read, notwithstanding the ill-founded censures of some natural philosophers, whose hostility was roused by his systems, and, in spite of the condemnation of a party, exasperated by his doctrines. The general voice of the public, and the applause of persons of taste, drowned those murmurs: new editions followed in rapid succession; the name of St. Pierre was enrolled among those of the best writers of France, and thenceforward pinching poverty gave place to the comforts of honourable independence. Pensions and rewards now sought the man whom they had formerly shunned. The last lamented monarch of the house of Bourbon spontaneously appointed him intendant of the Botanical Garden and Museum of Natural History, with these words: "I have read your book; it is the production of an honest man, and in

you I have provided a worthy successor to M. de Buffon." Under the Napoleon dynasty he received the cross of the legion of honour; and Joseph Buonaparte bestowed upon him, unsolicited, a pension of 6000 francs out of his privy purse. Thus the declining years of Saint Pierre were made comfortable, and, as he himself observes, "his bark, long tossed by the tempest, advanced with propitious gales towards the haven of life before she should come to an anchor there for ever."

In the first five years that succeeded the publication of the "*Studies of Nature*," the author was engaged in preparing farther developements of his subject, for he did nothing hastily, and took great pains with his compositions. He first committed to paper a rapid sketch of all the ideas that occurred to his mind; and to this alone he confined the use of that facility, which almost always accompanies talents, and which is one of their surest indications; he then arranged his ideas slowly and leisurely; he weighed, corrected, and refined them, and gradually disencumbering them of their primitive dress, he at length clothed them in that delicate, picturesque, harmonious, and brilliant language which constitutes the pre-eminent charm of his works. This patient attention to the finishing of his compositions caused him to keep back for several years that delicious pastoral, "*Paul and Virginia*," which he copied over and over seven or eight times, for the purpose of touching and retouching. Though conceived at the same time as the "*Studies of Nature*," soon after the author's return from the Isle of France, and perhaps even during his residence there, it was not published till 1789. Nearly at the same period he gave to the world the pretty tale of the "*Indian Cottage*;" a production of a different stamp, in which satire was happily blended with that exquisite feeling for the physical and moral beauties of nature which pervades all the works of M. de St. Pierre. The fragments of the "*Arcadia*," which he left unfinished, afforded the means of forming a complete idea of the original talents, which he displayed as a painter and a colourist.

St. Pierre formed a new school in literature, and furnished an antidote to the dryness of mathematical methods, and the poison of the most mischievous doctrines, by instilling that natural sen-

timent of the Divinity, and exhibiting those cheering views by which it is accompanied.

St. Pierre suffered from calumny—but how could it have been otherwise? A man cannot possess extraordinary talents with impunity; neither can he with impunity attack a powerful and vindictive party. His morals, however, were pure, and his manners were as engaging as his productions. He was twice married; by his first wife he had two children, a boy and a girl, to whom he fondly gave the names of Paul and Virginia, and who are now living under the care of a step-mother.—He left be- hind him his "Harmonies of Nature" (partly finished), "Memoirs of his Life," and a number of irregular dramas, and other flights of imagination, which are monuments of the soundest philosophy, and of his rare genius.

He died in the neighbourhood of Paris, January 21, 1814.

The Rev. JOSEPH WHITE, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford,* and rector of Melton, in Suffolk. Dr. White is succeeded in the Hebrew chair, and the prebend of Christ Church, by the Rev. Richard Lawrence, LL.D. The Laudian Arabic professorship is conferred by election on the Rev. Dr. Winstanley, principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Camden professor of history. Dr. White was born of humble parents, in Gloucestershire. From his parents he inherited a serious temper, and employed such time as could be spared from his employment in his father's profession, that of a weaver, in reading such books as fell in his way. The youth's attainments at last attracting the notice of a gentleman of the neighbourhood, he patronized him, and sent him to Wadham College, in Oxford. In February, 1773, Mr. White took the degree of M.A. and by the advice of Dr. Moore, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, applied to the study of the Oriental languages. In 1775 he was appointed Laudian professor of Arabic; on entering on which office he pronounced a masterly oration, soon afterwards printed; on the utility of the Arabic tongue in theological

studies; by which many were induced to devote themselves to that branch of literary occupation, formerly much neglected. In 1774 he became a fellow of his college: in 1778 he published the Philoxenian Syriac version of the Four Gospels, from the manuscript given by Dr. Gloucester Ridley to New College. In November, 1771, Mr. White preached and printed a discourse recommending, but hitherto unsuccessfully, a revision of the English translation of the Old Testament: about the same time he was appointed one of the preachers of Whitehall Chapel. In 1780 Mr. White published "a Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timour or Tamerlane," translated from the Persian. In Easter term, Mr. White was appointed to preach the Bampton lecture the next year. In preparation for this enterprise, he purposely consulted with the learned Mr. Badcock, then settled as a dissenting minister in South Molton, in Devonshire; a circumstance which, upon the death of Mr. Badcock, in 1788, occasioned certain discussions; by which a temporary cloud was drawn over the reputation of the lecturer, on the score of candour in the acknowledgment of important services received from his deceased friend. In consequence of his eminent reputation as an able defender of the Christian faith, Mr. White was appointed, by Lord Thurlow, then Chancellor, to be a prebendary of Gloucester; soon after which he took the degree of D.D. About 1780, Dr. White vacated his fellowship by marriage, and accepted a college living in Norfolk, where he usually passed some months. In the parsonage-house he erected a printing-press, furnished with Oriental types, to be employed in printing the Syriac Old Testament; his man and maid servant laboured at the press, while Mrs. White assisted her husband in the work of composition. Dr. White afterwards published a learned work, called "*Egyptiaca*," relative to sundry antiquities of Egypt; also an edition and version of the account of that country, by an Arabic writer, *Abdoltuff*. Dr. White afterwards published a highly useful work, called a "*Diatessaron*," or the history of our Saviour, in the original expressions of the four evangelists, corrected and collated with each other.

He died at Oxford, May 23, 1814, aged 88.

* For a Portrait and Memoir, vide *Europ. Mag.* Vol. XXXII. p. 363.

* For a
Europ. Mag.

WILLIAM EDEN, LORD AUCKLAND,* auditor and director of Greenwich Hospital, recorder of Grantham, chancellor of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, LL.D. and F.R.S. This nobleman descended from the ancient family of Eden, of West Auckland, in the county of Durham, on which the rank of baronetage was conferred by Charles II. in 1672; was the third son of Sir Robert, the third baronet. He was educated at Eton; became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1763; in 1765 was admitted of the Inner Temple, and called to the bar in 1768. In 1771 he was appointed auditor and one of the directors of Greenwich Hospital; and about the same time published "The Principles of Penal Law." In 1772 he quitted the bar for the office of under secretary of state, which he retained for six years. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Woodstock, and continued a member of the House of Commons till 1793, proving himself, during the whole intermediate period, one of the most active, able, and useful representatives that ever sat in that assembly. In 1776 he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and was of that board till 1782, when its duties were transferred to a committee of the privy council. Early in his parliamentary career, Mr. Eden began to take a distinguished part in the proceedings of the House. In 1776 he brought forward the bill for incorporating the commissioners and governors of Greenwich Hospital, and another to authorize, for a limited time, the punishment by hard labour of convicted offenders, instead of transporting them to the American colonies; both which measures were adopted by the legislature, and passed into laws. In 1778 Mr. Eden went to America, as one of the five commissioners deputed to the colonies, for the purpose of reconciling their differences with the mother country; but on the failure of their negotiations, he returned to England in January 1779. In November of the same year, he published four letters addressed to the Earl of Carlisle, on the spirit of party; on the circumstances of the war; on the means of raising the supplies; and on the representations of Ireland respecting a free-trade. This publication, at once

ably and candidly written, called forth a considerable degree of public attention; it was afterwards enlarged, and gave rise to a good deal of party-reasoning in print. These letters were followed by a short controversy with Dr. Price on the population of England; a discussion which was pursued by others with great ability. In 1780, when the Earl of Carlisle was invested with the vice-royalty of Ireland, Mr. Eden accompanied him as chief secretary. He was soon afterwards sworn of the Irish privy council, and elected a member of the Irish parliament. He remained in that country, during a period of considerable fermentation and anxiety, till April 1782, pursuing measures equally calculated to conduce to the prosperity of that part of the British dominions, and the welfare of the empire at large. Among the various acts of his administration, which warrant this eulogium, not the least useful and important was the establishment of a national bank. In April 1783, Mr. Eden was sworn of his Majesty's privy council in England, and appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland; which office he resigned in December following. In 1785 he was nominated one of the lords of the committee of council for trade and plantations, and sent as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France. That treaty was concluded and signed in September 1786. In January 1787 he signed a farther commercial convention; and in August the same year, another for preventing disputes between the subjects of the two crowns in the East Indies. In these truly important treaties, the consummate abilities of Mr. Eden as a man of business, and his intimate knowledge of British commerce and manufactures, and the true interests of both, were conspicuously displayed. The connexion between the two countries was placed on a footing, certainly, not in itself disadvantageous to France, but so much more beneficial to Great Britain than that on which any former commercial treaty had rested, that the country was contented to reap the fruits of it in silence or nearly three years, before France discovered, or chose to acknowledge, that it was possible for her negotiators to be over-matched by an Englishman. The convention respecting India was of still higher con-

* For a Portrait and Memoir, *vide* Europ. Mag. Vol. IX. page 307.

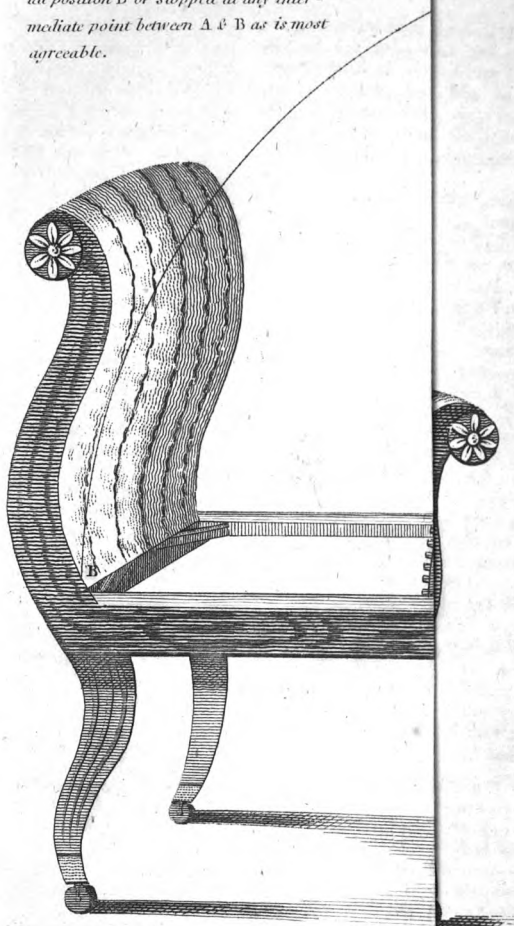
sideration than the commercial treaties, important as they were. It involved interests of state policy of the first magnitude; it put an end to the claims so often previously set up by France against our right of sovereignty in India; and annihilated, as far as the most solemn compact can have that effect, every question, dispute, or challenge of our right which could in future be brought forward. In 1788 Mr. Eden went as ambassador to Spain; and on his return, in October 1789, was elevated to the dignity of an Irish peer. A few weeks afterwards he was appointed ambassador to the United States of Holland; and on occasion of the Spanish armament in 1790, he obtained the prompt and friendly detachment of a considerable Dutch squadron to Portsmouth; and in December of the same year, his lordship concluded and signed the convention between the Emperor Leopold, the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, and the States-General, relative to the affairs of the Netherlands. In 1792-3 Lord Auckland took an active part as ambassador to Holland, in the efforts made for preventing the mischief which overwhelmed so many of the continental powers; and in May of the last-mentioned year, was promoted to the dignity of a British peer. A few months afterwards his lordship relinquished the diplomatic career, in which he had manifested a variety and versatility of talent rarely found united in any individual, and returned home, but not to waste the remainder of his life in ignoble sloth, or useless ease. From that period he not only attended his parliamentary duties with exemplary diligence, but took an active part in most of the proceedings of that branch of the legislature of which he was a member. As an orator he was correct, fluent, and intelligent; and whenever the occasion seemed to justify it, he appealed to his fellow-subjects through the medium of the press also. In 1795 he published "*Remarks on the Apparent Circumstances of the War*," and more than once stood forward as a writer on the popular topics to which the eventful times so frequently gave birth. On the death of the Earl of Mansfield, in 1796, Lord Auckland was chosen chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen; and in 1798 appointed to the office of joint post-master-general, which he held till the end of Mr. Pitt's ad-

ministration in 1801. In the session of 1799-1800 his lordship renewed the attempt to check the growing practice of adultery, by bringing forward a bill, the principle of which was to prevent the intermarriage of the guilty parties; but it was warmly opposed, and finally thrown out in the House of Lords. In 1799 Lord Auckland supported the measure of the Income Tax, and published the substance of his speech on that occasion. He also published his speech in support of the union with Ireland; and in the course of it stated, that he had been particularly employed with others in preparing the details of that measure to be submitted to Parliament. His lordship married, in 1776, Eleanor, second daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot, and sister to Earl Minto, by whom he has had a large family, born in all the different countries to which public business called him:—William Frederic Elliot, born in London 1782, a teller of the Exchequer, and M.P. for Woodstock, found drowned in the Thames, at Millbank, February 1810; George, born at Beckenham 1784, late M.P. for Woodstock; Henry, born at Paris 1786, died 1794; George Charles William Frederic, born at the Hague, died 1798; Eleanor Agnes, born in London 1777, married 1799 to the present Earl of Buckinghamshire; Catherine Isabella, born at New York, married in 1806 the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the Exchequer, died 1810; Elizabeth Charlotte, born in London 1780, married 1801 Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, second son of the fifth Duke of Leeds; Caroline, born at the Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1781, married 1806 Arthur Vansittart, Esq.; Mary Louisa, born at St. Ildefonso, in Spain, 1788, married 1806 Andrew Wedderburn, Esq.; Mary Dulcibella, born at Beckenham 1793. The unfortunate loss of his eldest son is said to have affected his lordship so severely, that he never recovered from the shock. His death was wholly unexpected; while sitting at breakfast with his family, he was seized with a spasm, fell from his chair, and instantly expired, at Eden Farm, May 26th, 1814. In consequence of his various services abroad, his lordship enjoyed a pension of 2300*l*. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest surviving son, George.

References

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An Account of the PATENT SOFA, lately
invented by Mr. SAMUEL JAMES, SUR-
GEON, HODDESDON, HERTS.

[WITH A PLATE.]

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
PROFESSIONAL men have long re-
gretted the want of a Machine to
assist the Practitioner in the proper
treatment of afflicted persons, who,
from fractures or other causes, may be
confined to their beds, without any
power of locomotion, or any substitute
for it.

Among the numerous improvements
of the present age, the public will be
highly gratified to learn that this useful
desideratum has been at length accom-
plished by Mr. S. JAMES, Surgeon, of
Hoddesdon, Herts; and, after numerous
trials, this is found to be the most com-
plete machine ever invented for the re-
lief of mankind; combining the ease of
a bed with a mechanical substitute for
locomotion.

Seventeen years since, an account
of a machine invented by this gen-
tleman for fractures of the legs and
thighs, appeared in the *Encyclopædia
Britannica*, which is still highly ap-
proved of by the faculty in general.

Attestations to the great utility of
the present invention have been given
by the highest authorities in medicine
and surgery. It is, therefore, unnec-
essary to subjoin any further recom-
mendations than are conveyed in the
copies of the following letters, which
form but a small part of the flattering
testimonials with which, it appears, the
inventor has been honoured.

"*Lincoln's-inn-fields, July 31,*

"DEAR SIR, 1813.

"I have carefully inspected the draw-
ing of the Sofa, which you have in-
vented for patients who are incapable of
moving by their own exertions.

"It appears to me that this inven-
tion is very superior to any other that
I am acquainted with, for such pur-
poses. The simplicity of its construc-
tion, and the ease with which the body
and limbs can be moved into the most
favourable positions, must greatly con-
tribute to the comfort of the patient.

"I remain, dear sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"HENRY CLINE."

"To Samuel James, Esq.

Hoddesdon, Herts."

Eur. Mag. Vol LXVI. July, 1814.

"*Russel-square, Nov. 15, 1813.*

"I have attentively examined the
Sofa so admirably contrived, and so
ingeniously constructed, the discovery
of Mr. SAMUEL JAMES, Surgeon, at
Hoddesdon.

"It facilitates the motion of the
whole body, or any distinct part of it,
without any exertion on the side of the
invalid, and without any painful effort;
it is therefore calculated to afford the
greatest relief in cases of gout or rheu-
matism, in fractures, and all other ex-
ternal injuries where surgical aid is
necessary. It keeps the diseased parts
in the most tranquil and relaxed situa-
tion: it preserves them in a steady and
uniform position, so that external in-
jury is avoided. It has, likewise, the
advantage of being so commodious and
accommodating, as to assume the ap-
pearance of an elegant sofa.

(Signed) "WM. SAUNDERS, M.D."

"*Aldermanbury, Nov. 18,*

"MY DEAR SIR, 1813.

"It must be known to every person
engaged in the management of the sick,
that the instances are innumerable in
which it is of the greatest moment, as
in severe affections of the chest, com-
pound fractures, &c. that the patient
should be furnished with the means of
having his body easily placed, and
maintained in that position which the
nature of his illness requires: and from
the drawings which you did me the
favour to shew me when your were last
in town, I am of opinion, that a couch,
or Sofa, made on the construction you
propose, is well calculated to answer
the intended purpose; and will be the
more generally useful, from the facility
with which its machinery can be trans-
ferred to a common bed or sofa.

"I am, dear sir,

"Yours, very truly,

"WILLIAM BABINGTON,"

"To Samuel James, Esq.
Surgeon, Hoddesdon, Herts,

"*New Broad-street, Nov. 26,*

"MY DEAR SIR, 1813.

"The Sofa Bed which you have sent
me a drawing of, is an highly ingenious
invention, well constructed to move and
support those who from long-continued
disease have lost the use of their limbs;
and admirably designed to give a good
position to fractures, more especially in
that most difficult case to manage well,
the fracture of the thigh.

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"Few, who are occupied in business as you are, give themselves time to think of such improvements; and I therefore consider this invention as highly creditable to your character and talents."

"I am yours, very truly,

"ASTLEY COOPER."

"To Samuel James, Esq.
Surgeon, Hoddesdon, Herts."

Annexed is a *Plate*, with a description of the *PATENT SOFA*, which will assist our readers to judge of its capability of administering ease to the sick and infirm, and of facilitating the cure of fractured limbs in particular.

In all cases of *PALSY*, *ASTHMA*, *CONSUMPTION*, *DROPSY*, *RHEUMATISM*, *GOUT*, *FRACTURES*, and distressing debility, or that excessive languor which is sometimes caused by severe fatigue, and at other times is the consequence of long-continued illness, great relief will be received from the use of this invaluable machine; which may be had from *Twelve to Forty Guineas* each, fitted up to any requisite form, or with any degree of elegance; and are manufactured, under the authority of the Inventor and Patentee, by *PRENTICE and SON, Little Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn fields*, and by *ROBERT JENKS and SON, 81, Fleet-street, London*, where specimens are exhibited for inspection and trial.—The machinery is so constructed that it may be readily transferred to a common bed.

S. E.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. III.

A SPECIFIC against GOUT.

(From the *Monthly Magazine*, July 1814.)

TO THE EDITOR, &c.

SIR,

TWO years ago I discovered the composition of a medicine which possesses the power of removing the pavorism of Gout in a degree fully equal to the *Eau Medicinale*. Since that period, having satisfied myself by various experiments of the identity of the two medicines, I shall now avail myself of your widely-circulating Magazine to communicate to the public an account of this very important preparation.

The value of this information will be sufficiently obvious, when it is recollected that many persons, particularly

of the labouring classes of the community, are suffering from that species of gout to which the *Eau Medicinale* is applicable, who from its high price are unable to obtain it. Independent of this circumstance, its introduction into general practice has been materially impeded by the unwillingness of the profession to countenance a remedy whose preparation remains a secret.

It is foreign to the objects of this paper to investigate the merits or demerits of this principle; but I cannot avoid observing that, as we know nothing of the properties of a remedy, except so far as it produces certain sensible effects on the human body, we are in reality, for all useful purposes, as fully acquainted with the nature and properties of the empirical medicine as with those of the most recognized article in the *Materia Medica*. I do not assume too much when I say that, if the *Eau Medicinale* had been imported into this country as the juice of a foreign plant, without the usual appendages of quackery, it would have obtained more universal confidence than it has had the fortune to meet with. The profession, who alone are competent to the task, would then have taken more pains than they have hitherto manifested in investigating its real qualities, with a view to ascertain the precise limits of its application.

I shall not, however, dwell upon this part of the subject, as it is my intention less to recommend the medicine than to point out to those who have experienced its beneficial effects—a *cheap and easy way of preparing it*. However highly I may appreciate its efficacy, when properly administered, I am desirous of avoiding, in a communication not strictly medical, any detail respecting its application, because it is too potent to be trusted generally in the hands of the public. I am acquainted with no substance more unmanageable or more deleterious. I can affirm, from much experience, that, if given in too large a dose, or without attention to the circumstances of the case, its employment may be attended with consequences to the patient of a dangerous nature.*

* In one instance it produced a most alarming transfer of gout from the extremities to the stomach, head, and bowels, which continued a fortnight, and nearly cost the patient his life.

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The first hint which I obtained on this subject was derived from the writings of Alexander of Tralles, a Greek physician of the sixth century, whose book on Gout is one of the most valuable clinical records of antiquity. In his chapter on anodynes, he remarks, that some persons take a medicine called *Dia Hermodactylum*, which produces an evacuation of watery matter from the bowels, attended with such relief from pain that patients are immediately able to walk. But, says he, it has this bad property, that it disposes them who take it to be more frequently attacked with the disease.* He speaks also of its producing nausea and loathing of food, and proceeds to describe the manner of counteracting its bad properties.—The effects here described are so similar to those resulting from the exhibition of the Eau Medicinale, that I was led to hope it might be the same medicine, or at least that it possessed powers of the same kind. The *Hermodactyl*, the basis of the composition, was strongly recommended by *Paulus Aegineta* as a specific for gout; and such was its reputation, that we are told by Quincy, it had obtained the significant name of *Anima Articulorum*—the soul of the joints. I was further encouraged to think favourably of this medicine, from its having formed a leading article in the most celebrated gout-specifics of every age. Two of these are, *Turner's* gout powder, and the *Vienna* gout decoction, the latter of which is so strongly recommended by *Behrens*, in the *Ephemerides Naturæ Curiosorum*. It is like-

* πίνουσι δὲ τινες καὶ τὸ δι' ἡρμόδακτύλου καλέμενον, καὶ ἀνοδύνον φάσκειν γίνεσθαι πρὸς αὐτὰ, τῆς γαστρὸς ἐκκινούσης ὑδιορροϊδῆν τινα. ὥστε καὶ βραδίῃ ἐὺθις δαλεῖν. καὶ ἐστὶ γὰρ ἀληθὲς τοῦτο, καὶ σπανίως ἀτίτυχε τῆς ἐπαγγελίας. ἀλλ' ἔχει τι καὶ βλαπτικόν, ὅτι συνηχίζονον υπομμιμῆσκεισθαι τοῦ βινματισμοῦ τὰς πίνοντας ποιοῖ. — ἀπαιτεῖ γὰρ οἱ πεμπότες αἰτιῶνται κατ' ἐκείνην ἡμέραν τὸν σώμαχον ἀνδρὺς ἔχειν πρὸς τὰ προσφερόμενα σιτία.

The following is the prescription of the medicine referred to:—

Γραφὴ καθαρῶν τε δ' ἡρμόδακτύλου ἄπλυσαν — ἡρμόδακτύλου δραχ. α. γιγνηβίρεως κε θ. πετίρεως κε. ε. ἀνίου κε. ε. ταῦτα πάντα μία δόσις. εἰ δὲ δάκεις ἐπὶ πλεον ὑπάγειν τὴν γαστέρα, προσμίγνυε σακκμονίας κε. δ. καὶ ἀνπὺς καθαίρει, καὶ ἀνοδύνος ποιοῖ τὰς πασχόντας.

Alex. Trallian, cap. xi. — περὶ ἀνοδύνων ἀνιδόνων καὶ φαρμακῶν καθαρτικῶν.

wise a fact notorious to every practitioner acquainted with the history of his profession, that this root has, at different periods, obtained considerable celebrity in the treatment of gout, though its general use has, after a time, been suspended; but that the occasional want of confidence in its powers arose less from its inefficacy than its misapplication, experience enables me to affirm.

The *hermodactyl* of the shops has been considered by most writers on the *Materia Medica*, to be the root of the *Colchicum Illyricum*; but some recorded accounts of the poisonous qualities of the *Colchicum autumnale*, and the manner in which death had been produced by it, induced me to make my first trials with it, and my uniform success has rendered it unnecessary to make any change.

I directed a tincture to be made by infusing, for two or three days, a quantity of the fresh-sliced root of *Colchicum autumnale*, in proof spirits of wine, in the proportion of four ounces of the former to eight of the latter. This tincture I employed in all my first experiments; but, as the efficacious parts of the plant are soluble in water, or wine, either of these menstrua may be used; and to produce a medicine more particularly resembling the Eau Medicinale in external circumstances, it is merely necessary to use good Sherry or Lisbon. I purchased the root at Butler's, in Covent-garden, but it may be procured at all the physical herb shops; and, under the vulgar name of *Meadow Saffron*, may be found in every part of England.

For medicinal purposes, a recent infusion of the fresh or dried root in water is equally efficacious. I have made extensive trials with this watery infusion, and have never been disappointed in its effects. I was led to employ the dried root, from observing its variable strength when fresh, in which it appears to be much influenced by the weather and the season of the year. After rain, it contains a large quantity of water; but, on the contrary, after much sunny weather, the watery parts of the plant are evaporated, and the active qualities more condensed.

The dose of the tincture, whether it be made with water, wine, or spirit, should be the same, and should vary according to the constitution of the patient. Upon an average, we may fix

two drams, or two ordinary tea-spoonfuls, as the proper quantity for an adult.

The wine of white hellebore has been supposed by some to be the French medicine. At a very early period of the promulgation of this opinion, I spared no pains to ascertain how far it was founded in fact. I have employed hellebore in every possible form. In some cases it appeared to be possessed of efficacy; but a series of disappointments induced me to abandon it, as a medicine on which no dependance can be placed. In its mode of operation, it has some properties in common with the Colchicum, or *Meadow Saffron*, but in its power of curing gout it falls infinitely short of it.

It is proper to state, that my experiments have already been made in at least forty cases, followed by results of the most satisfactory nature, the paroxysms being always removed, and, in several instances, no return of disease having taken place after an interval of several months.

JOHN WANT,
Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary, North Crescent,
Bedford-square.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT ON REARING YOUNG CATTLE.

J. Curwen, Esq. has this year established the fact, that young cattle wholly fed, during both winter and summer, in sheds or byers, succeed remarkably well. The heifer he reared was one of the short-horned breed. For the first two months she had a gallon per day of new milk; afterwards, for some months, skimmed milk, and then clover. During winter she was allowed nothing but turnips and straw, without any other food. It was Mr. Curwen's intention to rear her for the dairy, which he was prevented doing by her uncommon propensity to fatten. The following is a correct statement of her weight:—Live weight, from food, 72 stone. After fasting forty-eight hours, live weight, 68 stone, 14lbs. to the stone; blood, 2st. 7lb.; bag, 9st. 3lb.; hide, 4st. 2lb.; feet, 1st. to the stone; head and heart, 2st. 8lb.; fat (14lb. to the stone), 6st. 6lb.; puddings and liver, 3st. 12lb.—Total, 29st. 10lb.—Two fore quarters, 19st. 6lb.; two hind ditto, 12st. 12lb.; carcase, 38st. 4lb.

Carcase, 38st. 4lb. at 9s. per stone	£17 4 6
Tallow	3 10 0
Hide	1 10 0
Head, tongue, heart, tripe, &c.	0 10 6
	£22 14 6

APPLE-TREES.

Mr. R. Knight has communicated to Dr. Thompson the following method of destroying the insect that injures apple-trees:—"As soon as the insect makes its appearance, which is generally early in the spring, by exuding a white flocculent cotton-like substance upon such of the rough knotty surfaces of the bark as have afforded it shelter during the winter, I take the first opportunity of examining my trees, and with a pruning-knife cut away all the dead bark from the parts affected, and then immediately cover the wounds, by means of a painter's tool brush, with a kind of paint composed of oil of tar and yellow oker, mixed to the consistence of cream. I also proceed in like manner to cover such other parts as may be likely to harbour the insect, or to be subject to its attack. The effect of this operation is immediate and lasting; for the extremely pungent and penetrating property of the oil of tar (being an essential oil) is such, that it instantly insinuates itself through the cracks and fissures of the bark, and thereby effectually destroys both insect and ova in their most secret recesses, without in the smallest degree injuring the tree, and for some months secures the parts from future attack. The application may be used at all seasons, and by the addition of a little lamp-black may be readily made to correspond in colour with the bark of the tree, so as not to become at all offensive to the eye.—It is indeed so convenient a medium of defence against the bad effects both of insects and the weather, that I constantly use it after the knife on all occasions."

CIVIL LIST.

The following accounts and estimate, printed by order of the House of Commons, present a very heavy increase of expenditure in the present quarter. The charges incurred for the entertainment of the Illustrious Visitors who recently honoured our country with their presence, will be borne with cheerfulness, in consideration of the object.

An account of the charge incurred in the fourth class of his Majesty's Civil List, in the quarters ending 5th July, 1812 and 1813; together with an estimate of the charge incurred in the same for the quarter ending the 5th July, 1814, so far as the same can be made up:—

Charge in the quarter ended the 5th July, 1812:—In the department of the Lord Chamberlain, 41,379*l*. 1*s*. 10½*d*.; Lord Steward, 16,444*l*. 7*s*. 7½*d*.; Master of the Horse, 12,807*l*. 4*s*. 0*d*.; Master of the Robes, 366*l*.; Total, 71,190*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*.

Charge in the quarter ended the 5th July, 1813:—In the department of the Lord Chamberlain, 41,300*l*. 18*s*. 6½*d*.; Lord Steward, 25,684*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*.; Master of the Horse, 11,219*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*.; Master of the Robes, 650*l*.; Total, 78,255*l*. 8*s*. 10½*d*.

Estimated charge in the quarter ended the 5th July, 1814:—In the department of the Lord Chamberlain, 153,599*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*.; Lord Steward, 65,000*l*.; Master of the Horse, 36,000*l*.; Master of the Robes, 800*l*.; Total, 255,399*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*.

Particulars of the "Estimate" presented to the Honourable House of

* N.B. The estimate of the expenses of the quarter ended 5th July, 1814, is made up from the best information that can at present be obtained; but till the bills can be collected, the actual amount of expense cannot be ascertained with accuracy.

Commons on the 4th July, 1814, "of the Expenses of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, for the quarter ending July 5, 1814."

	£.	s.	d.
Lord Chamberlain's Office ..	9,661	17	10
Wardrobe Office.....	46,467	6	4
Jewel Office	15,249	17	0
Office of Works (exclusive of the preparations in the Parks for fire-works, &c.)—viz.			
Salaries and allowances, and ordinary expenses	28,900		
Works done at Carlton house, under the direction of James Wyatt, Esq.....	6,900		
Works done at Carlton house, under the direction of J. Nash, Esq. including preparations for the grand fete	49,100		
Works at St. James's Palace	1,000		
Ditto at Hampton Court ..	200		
Ditto at Newmarket... ..	400		
Ditto at Record Office, Westminster	350		
Ditto at the Rolls	120		
Ditto at Brighton	2,960		
Ditto on the Private Roads	1,220		
Sundry Works in consequence of the general survey	11,070		
	82,320	0	0
	£153,599	1	2

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL, FOR JULY, 1814.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Narrative of the Building, and a Description of the Construction of the Edystone Light-house with Stone: to which is subjoined, An Appendix, giving some Account of the Light-house on the Spurn Point, built upon a Sand. By John Smeaton, Civil Engineer, F.R.S. 2d edit. folio.

IT would be unjust to the memory of departed merit, did we not commence this article with a short eulogium on the very worthy man who constructed the Edystone lighthouse, and contributed by his talents to the opulence and comfort of his countrymen, by the suggestion and construction of numerous works connected with his profession as a civil engineer. There are many individuals who rank high in the sciences and subordinate arts who have not borne their faculties so meekly as Mr. Smeaton; a man that, if great

gium on the very worthy man who constructed the Edystone lighthouse, and contributed by his talents to the opulence and comfort of his countrymen, by the suggestion and construction of numerous works connected with his profession as a civil engineer. There are many individuals who rank high in the sciences and subordinate arts who have not borne their faculties so meekly as Mr. Smeaton; a man that, if great

reputation and the being consulted as an oracle on the subjects he chiefly turned his attention to, might serve as an apology for dictatorial arrogance had ample reason for it—yet such were the simple habits of his life, that all his actions were governed by a gentleness and attention to those who employed him and those he employed, which ensured him success in all he undertook. This assertion is amply verified in the narrative before us: the proprietors of the Edystone indulged him with the most unlimited confidence; and when he was constructing it, he shared in all the dangers and privations of his sailors, masons, and labourers; thus preventing those murmurs which are but too common where ease and comfort are contrasted with opposite feelings.

The Edystone rock was a fatal obstruction to the navigation of the coast of England near which it is situated: hence, attempts had been made to place lights on it; but the structures were by no means calculated to resist the violence of our stormy climate, being composed of wood as it were rooted to the rock by iron fastenings. The fate of the second was reserved for the destructive operations of fire, though the materials burnt were literally surrounded by the ocean; and the first was blown down in the memorable storm of 1703, with the architect who erected it in it. Mr. Winstanley, a gentleman of great reputation in mechanics, who had constructed and exhibited many curious things more surprising than useful, was the person who perished on that occasion. In constructing his light-house, he had betrayed a total disregard to the common principles necessary to be referred to on commencing a building of this description; instead, therefore, of resisting the united forces of winds and waves by the artful disposition of the parts, it offered breadths against which they acted with unrestrained violence; yet such was his insatiation, on being told of these defects, that he only replied by wishing he might be in it during the most violent tempest, as he considered it perfectly secure.—The event shewed how much he was deceived.

Under the discouraging circumstances which met Mr. Smeaton at the very threshold of his undertaking, he wisely rejected wood as his material for building, though all his friends opposed his

using stone, as liable to be washed away as soon as deposited; but the sequel proved they had not turned their attention to the subject, or, rather, had not been capable of that forethought which has probably secured Mr. Smeaton's work for ages yet to pass away.

The primary object of this great engineer seems to have been, to ascertain how wind might be most effectually resisted by the form of a building. This led him to consider how Nature had contrived trees, which receive a greater proportion of force from wind on their summits than their stems; and he immediately remarked, that their shape was circular, and that the diameter tapered upwards from the base—here was an indisputably authentic guide, and such was the outline he gave his structure.

The next matter of importance to be considered, was the manner in which he might, as far as possible, incorporate his house with the rock, and, as it were, make them one immovable mass. This he did by forming the face of the latter into gradations on the sloping side; so that, in laying a certain number of courses of stones, he should produce an exact level circle on the highest side of the rock, and thus secure a foundation.

Of the numerous plates which embellish the book, some are appropriated to illustrate this part of the work; and we cannot but admire the contrivance which holds the stones together by dove-tails, and other expedients, not in our power to explain, without annexing a copy of the outlines in engraving. The material he used was Moor-stone; and, after many tedious experiments, he composed a cement that has baffled wind, rain, and sea, even to this moment, in keeping together a body of stone that may now be almost considered a solid mass up to the aperture intended for the use of the light-keepers.

Neither ourselves or readers, without referring to the narrative, would conceive the danger and difficulties of commencing a work of this kind. Let them imagine a low rock, fourteen miles from the nearest land, overwhelmed for more than ten months of the year by waves of the most tremendous size, offering itself only on particularly favourable occasions in the height of summer to the operations of the workmen, and then suppose their uncomfortable situation. This relates to the placing of the

stones; the following extract will show the trouble of preparing them :

"The size of the stones that could be used in the Edystone Light-house seemed limited by the practicability of landing them upon the rock : for as nothing but small vessels, that were easily manageable, could possibly deliver their cargoes along side of the rock, with any reasonable prospect of safety, so no small vessels could deliver very large stones, because the sudden rising and falling of the vessels in the gut amounted frequently to the difference of three or four feet, even in moderate weather, when it was very practicable for a vessel to lie there ; so that, in case, after a stone was raised from the floor of the vessel, her gunnel should take a swing, so as to hitch under the stone, one of such magnitude as we are now supposing, on the vessel's rising, must infallibly sink her ; and hence it appeared, that much of the safety in delivering the cargoes would depend upon having the single pieces not to exceed such weight as could be expeditiously hoisted, and got out of the way of the vessel, by a moderate number of hands, and by such sort of tackles as could be removed from the rock to the store-vessel each tide : and on a full view of the whole matter, it appeared to me very practicable to land such pieces of stone upon the rock, as in general did not much exceed a ton weight, though occasionally particular pieces might amount to two tons.

"The general size of our building stones being thus determined upon at a ton weight, those would have been far too heavy to be expeditiously transferred and managed, even in the work-yard, unless our machinery rendered that easy, which would otherwise be difficult, without too great an expense of labour : and as the moving and transferring the pieces of stone in the work-yard would be greatly increased in quantity, by the very mode of attaining a certainty in putting the work together upon the rock ; this consideration made it still the more necessary to be able to load upon a carriage, and move the different pieces from one part of the yard to the other, with as much facility (comparatively speaking) as if they had been so many bricks : for, that we might arrive at perfect certainty in putting the work ultimately together in its place upon the rock, it did not appear to be enough, that the stones

should all be hewn as exactly as possible to moulds that fitted each other ; but it was further necessary, that the stones in every course should be tried together in their real situation in respect to each other, and so exactly marked, that every stone, after the course was taken asunder, could be replaced in the identical position in which it lay upon the platform, within the fortieth part of an inch. Nor was this alone sufficient ; for every course must not only be tried singly together upon the platform, and marked, but it must have the course next above it put upon it, and marked in the same manner, that every two contiguous courses might fit each other on the outside, and prevent an irregularity in the outline ; and this indeed, in effect, amounted to the platforming of every course twice ; so that, in this way of working, every stone must be no less than six times upon the carriage ; 1st, when brought into the yard from the ship, to carry it to the place of deposition till wanted to be worked.—2dly, when taken up, and carried to the shed to be worked.—3dly, After being wrought, to be returned to its place of deposition.—4thly, When taken up to be carried to the platform.—5thly, When finished on the platform to be returned to its place of deposition.—6thly, When taken up to be carried to the Jetty, to be loaded on board a vessel to go to sea."

Mr. Smeaton details all his proceedings with that pleasing simplicity, that it is impossible to fail in comprehending his meaning, although the subject might be considered foreign to the general studies of mankind ; and there is that feeling evinced towards his sailors and workmen, that we find ourselves interested in their welfare in the same degree as the author, who never omits an opportunity of reciting little incidents in their favour. In short, we very much doubt if any work of this nature extant possesses a fourth of its merit, if it were only on the head of mental amusement. We should also imagine that this would soon again become a scarce book, as it seems to demand a place in every scientific library ; and we are sure it would be an ornament to one of a different description. The ensuing pleasing selection we shall offer as a further passport in favour of the Narrative.

"In the times of stormy weather, that happened during this interval at

Plymouth, I took several opportunities of viewing the Light-house with my telescope from the Hoa, and also from the garrison, both of which places are sufficiently elevated to see the base of the building, and the whole of the rock at low water in clear weather: and though I had had many occasions of viewing the unfinished building, when buried in the waves, in a storm at S.W., yet never having before had a view of it under this circumstance, in its finished state, I was astonished to find that the account given by Mr. Winstanley did not appear to be at all exaggerated. At intervals of a minute, and sometimes two or three, I suppose when a combination happens to produce one overgrown wave, it would strike the rock and the building conjointly, and fly up in a white column, enwrapping it like a sheet, rising at least to double the height of the house, and totally intercepting it from the sight; and this appearance being momentary, both as to its rising and falling, one was enabled to judge of the comparative height very nearly, by the comparative alternately occupied by the house, and by the column of water, in the field of the telescope. Of this column I made an eye-sketch at the time: and must further observe, that while I was in the Light-house, during the last interval of finishing, in which time we had more than one hard gale that obliged us to shut the windward ports of the uppermost rooms: I particularly noticed the manner in which the waves begun to gather, as soon as they came so near the house as to be sensible of the sloping rocks underneath them. Those waves by degrees towering higher as they came nearer, formed a deep hollow sea at the foot of the building; and then falling into it, struck it with all imaginable fury. Combining this appearance with what I saw on shore, I have endeavoured to give the reader some sort of idea thereof by the figure in the frontispiece. All representative drawings, however, though from an accomplished pencil, must be inadequate to this subject. The exhibition being momentary, and the building for that moment entirely hid, the relation betwixt the column and the building, the principal thing desired, could not have been expressed if so represented; and thinning away the column on one side, as here done, so as to let the building appear, takes off

from the magnitude of the column, and in a drawing, its appearance being permanent, it so nearly coincides with that of a *jet d'eau*, that it will necessarily suggest this idea, better than what it is intended to represent: I must, therefore, refer such of my readers, as may happen to have the opportunity, to satisfy themselves, by taking a view of it from the garrison, or Hoa, with a good telescope, as soon after a storm at S.W. as the air becomes tolerably clear, but not later than the day following."

Fables for the Fire-Side, dedicated to the Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale. By John Lettice, D.D. pp. 220. 5s.

FROM a judicious introduction, which follows the dedication to this highly-accomplished lady, we learn that, in the use of his Fables, the author proposes some considerable improvements of the moral and intellectual provinces of scholastic instruction.—1. Through the variety of his measures, and their easy colloquial style, in which he has evidently made La Fontaine his model, he thinks that, in the reading of metrical compositions, the natural tones and modulations of the voice may be successfully preserved, and that bombastic mouthing on one hand, and monotonous chant on the other, both much too common in many academies and seminaries of education, may be prevented.—2. To each fable he has annexed a moral praxis in dialogue, between a Teacher and Pupil, whom he has chosen rather to entitle "Examiner and Respondent." If this praxis be used according to the author's plan, as explained in the introduction, we doubt not, the method will be found particularly calculated to excite a spirit of investigation in young minds, to exercise and sharpen the faculty of reasoning, and deeply to impress moral truth and feeling on the youthful heart.—3. The questions of his moral praxes are intended to furnish a great variety of subjects for themes, as well as to suggest matter to beginners in the composition of them.

The author's manner in narrating the little drama of a Fable may be characterized rather by the amenity of English humour, than by the peculiar simplicity or *naïveté* of La Fontaine, which, perhaps, our language is incapable of expressing. But a delicate humour may

not want equal attraction for young readers in a state of pupillage; while readers, we conceive, of any age will not be disappointed of amusement in the perusal of these Fables.

The second Fable, entitled *The Wallet*, will give a fair specimen of the author's talent in this species of writing, so different from that of his former poetical essays.

" FABLE II.

" THE WALLET.

" Says Jove, one day, ' Let every creature
That breathes, approach the footstool of my
throne:

Whatever limb, or feature,
As ugly, or deform'd, his humour strikes,
Complexion, fair or brown;
Let him but mention his dislikes,
My remedy shall soon be shewn.

Hark, Monkey, speak you first; nor ask me
why;

Behold these animals all round you;
Nor let their various forms, or size, con-
found you:

Their beauties closely all decry,
While none at home escape your eye;
Then balance yours 'gainst theirs; all fairly
tried,

And, partiality aside,
Say, with thyself art fully satisfied?"—

" Why not?
Four legs, like all the rest, I've got:
And my whole person, tho' I'm far from
blind,

Quite faultless do I find.
But let friend Bruin there, like something
hurl'd,

Half lick'd, into our nether world,
Believe me, as I hate to fawn,
And he'll not sit, to have his picture drawn."

Bruin comes forward: All believed;
His shape and visage to lament;
But mark (what no one had conceived),
No creature more content!

' The Elephant, he thought, would much be
mended,

That shapeless mass, but fit to make one
smile,
Were his ears crop'd, and tail a bit ex-
tended.'

The Elephant, with brains so gifted,
Talk'd just in the same stile.

' So tall, so proper, o'er the rest so lifted,
He in himself saw nothing wrong;
But thought the Whale was monstrously too
long,

The Ant too, all at home just right,
Believ'd herself a giant to the Mite.

Jove now dismiss'd this self-contented crew;
Reproving each, where due.

But, above all, he found mankind
To their own faults by far most blind;
Moles to themselves; but Lynxes to each
other:

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. July 1814.

With the same optics, to themselves so kind,
They ne'er behold a brother.
But so 't has been, I know not how,
From Father Adam's time till now;
In younger times, no less than older,
Each bears a wallet on his shoulder:
In front his neighbours' faults we find;
His own, in that snug pocket slung behind.

" QUESTIONS, &c.

1. EXAMINER.—What is it that renders
us so strangely blind to our own imperfec-
tions?

RESPONDENT.—Self-love.

2. EX.—Why then has it been so deeply
implanted in every human breast?

RES.—To carry us forward to every im-
provement of our nature: without it we
should be nothing but imperfection. Had
we no value for ourselves, we should neglect
every thing but the indulgence of our pas-
sions, which could not fail to produce the
utmost mental deformity.

3. EX.—Why do we discern our neigh-
bours' faults so much more clearly than our
own?

RES.—Because our love for others (those
nearest us excepted) seldom prevents us from
turning upon them a much more attentive
and impartial eye.

4. EX.—Whence is it, that we are apt to
feel too-much satisfaction in discovering the
failings of others?

RES.—Because we flatter ourselves, they
are greater than our own; whereas the sight
of our own foibles, without this comparison,
gives us pain.

5. EX.—But is not this a salutary pain?

RES.—Without doubt, it is.

6. EX.—But why so?

RES.—Because we are moved, by its im-
pression, to become better acquainted with
ourselves.

7. EX.—Since, of all knowledge, that of
ourselves is the most desirable, is not self-
love, which often stands so much in our way
of acquiring it, and which yet you have
affirmed to be so useful in carrying us on to
excellence, a passion which makes man in-
consistent with himself in its producing such
contrary effects?

RES.—Yes; it does, like all other pas-
sions, whenever applied to a wrong object,
exceeding their due measure.

8. EX.—You are undoubtedly speaking
here of such passions only, as may be grati-
fied under due regulations of religion and
morality; but are there not passions, of
which our nature seems to have been made
susceptible, for the merit only of being
opposed and subdued, as a test of our vir-
tue?

RES.—Yes; the malignant passions; as
malice, envy, hatred of our species, and
those marked for abhorrence—the unna-
tural and monstrous."

The author, in his introduction, al-
ludes to the defective morality of se-

G

veral of Gay's fables; a charge which, notwithstanding their general reception in our schools and academies, may be, it is feared, but too easily supported. Since to this objection Dr. Lettice's Fables are certainly not liable, and their morality is pointedly established on the will of the Deity, and frequently confirmed by the specific doctrines of Revelation, we are inclined, taking into account their merit in other respects, to augur, that, on their becoming sufficiently known, they will be received with partiality in many of our superior seminaries of education, male and female, where English apologues (as in most they do) make an important article of instruction.

Memoir of the Queen of Etruria, written by Herself; an authentic Narrative of the Seizure and Removal of Pope Pius VII. on the 6th of July, 1809; with Genuine Memoirs of his Journey from Rome to France, and thence to Savona, written by one of his Attendants. Translated from the Italian. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The original Memoirs, of which the following appear faithful translations, are in the Italian language, and were communicated to the publisher by the

Rev. Father Macpherson, who is lately arrived in this country from Rome. Those relating to the Queen of Etruria were written by herself, in order to vindicate her conduct from the aspersions which her enemies, and the advocates of Buonaparte, had thrown upon it; and to tell the world a part of what she had suffered from the ambition of that bad man, and the malevolence of his partisans.

The papers relative to the Pope were written at the desire of M. Macpherson himself, by persons of honour, who were eye and ear witnesses of every particular mentioned. A great deal more might have been added, from other sources of intelligence, concerning the cruel treatment endured from the tyrant by the venerable Pontiff, during the space of more than six years that he was his captive. But, as the information derived from them cannot at present be satisfactorily traced to equally good authority, it has been judged proper, on this occasion, to publish nothing on the subject, of which the authenticity can in any degree be called in question. On that part of the documents now submitted to their perusal, we think the public may place the most implicit reliance.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Glee's for Three, Four, Five, and Six Voices, the Poetry selected from Thomson, Campbell, Rogers, &c. Composed by Thomas Forbes Walmisley.

THE first of these compositions (for five voices) is in a florid style, requiring no ordinary power of execution (especially from the 6th page to the conclusion) to perform with accuracy and clear effect. The generality of glee-singers will require frequent practice of the piece before the author would be likely to feel satisfied in the expression of his ideas. In page 3, the repetition of the same 7th in the 5th bar, which had just before occurred in the 3d bar, is monotonous. The words "Wonder, terror, and delight," are, however, well expressed (in the same line). A naked 4th is met with at the 2d bar of page 4, which is certainly exceptionable. In bar 9 of page 5 it had been better to

insert the 5th in the chord of the 9th than to double the 3d (as is done in the F sharp), and which, by a little management of the 7th in the preceding bar, might have been, avoiding also any deficiency in the resolution of that discord:—G and A in crotchets with an A minim in the 2d tenor part of the bar would completely effect it.

In page 6, the words "Not to be shook thyself," are expressed judiciously and energetically. It is whimsical that a poet (and such a poet as Thomson) should have employed the true participle "shaken," and immediately after corrupt it into "shook," the preterite. In this glee are some strong and effective points, but it is to be feared lest the elaborate divisions may possibly become a partial impediment to so correct a performance of it by voices, as it unquestionably merits.

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The subject of the second Glee (page 9) is pleasing, with an air of gaiety, as the words require. In the 6th bar is an omission in the contra tenor voice of a D sharp. The whole movement is interesting, and the arch humour of the verses extremely well given.

The style of the third Glee (if an *Epitaph* is to be so denominated) is also attractive and novel. In the 15th bar, the collision of the G sharp with G natural is not good, and very harsh: it cannot be ranked as an *apogiatura*, and certainly has no fundamental base: it had been much better to have suffered the G natural in the base to have remained a dotted crotchet with the first treble, the G sharp would then have formed a good diminished *seventh*.

The suspension of 6 at the 4th bar of page 13 has an excellent and unexpected effect. The words are not correctly accented in the line, "His friendless, homeless spirit roves:" the bar ought to fall upon "roves," not upon "spirit;" because the former word is the last syllable of the metre, which consists of eight syllables throughout; and indeed Mr. Walmisley has been precisely exact in his observation of the true prosody in every instance but this. In the 5th bar of the same page 13, an objectionable harmony occurs, viz. D, G, and A (forming the chord 7) followed by E and C (a 5th), and then directly ascending F B and G (a 7) which is extremely dissonant.

The Siciliano movement is in an agreeable and airy manner. In the 10th bar, the first note (G) in the base, forming a naked 4th with the upper part, should rather be E forming a 6th. The effect of the two consecutive 7ths in the 14th bar of page 15 is striking and masterly.

In the fourth Glee (the words by Campbell) a trivial style predominates, rather approximating vulgarity. True it is, that the metre of the verse is so often used in convivial songs, that this circumstance alone would be a drawback upon its aptitude for stanzas of gallantry, as the present evidently are. The music is much in the manner of the late Joseph Baidon, an eminent glee-composer in his time, and several of whose pieces still remain in frequent request; among which are, "Adieu to

the village delights" (which is extremely elegant); "When gay Bacchus fills my breast," &c. There is less to approve in this glee, "My mind is my kingdom," than in the three former productions of our author.

The fifth Glee, for five voices, two of which are trebles, is in a soothing and graceful style, and likely to be a favourite with the lovers of the gentle and plaintive.

The sixth Glee is for six voices, two of which are bases. The author appears to have taken peculiar pains in the expression of the words (which are from "the Pleasures of Memory"), and therefore the piece demands the more minute investigation. The first line begins "Oft at the silent, shadowy close of day." The word "shadowy" is an awkward one for musical management: its ordinary pronunciation approximates nearly to the anapest, shādōwy, whereas in the present instance it is given with a lengthened emphasis in the pronunciation as a dactyl, shādōwy, which is incorrect. The subject of the movement is extremely graceful, and the conduct of it throughout masterly and clear. The nine bars beginning at words, "When pensive twilight" (at the 2d bar of page 28) are replete with the richest, and yet natural and flowing harmony. The words "stealing soft musick," in page 30, are beautifully expressed. With regard to the *time* in which two different movements (both in the same measure) are directed to be performed, we think that *Larghetto Grazioso* (the direction of the second part at page 32) would better be applied to the former, and commencing part of the glee, which is marked *Andante Cantabile*, inasmuch as it is always more grateful to the ear that the quicker movement of two slow ones should come in the latter place. There is rather too much repetition of the words, "And breathe their sweet seraphic harmonies," which occur in whole or in part ten times from page 33 to 35. This concluding glee is a masterly specimen of the author's sound skill in score writing, and is an excellent conclusion of this set of very meritorious and ingenious compositions.

* * The temporary press of interesting matter compels us to omit a number of musical and other articles intended for insertion this month.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

HAYMARKET, June 25. — Mr. WANT, a singer of some provincial celebrity, made his first appearance, at this Theatre, as *Lorenzo*, in the opera of *The Cabinet*. His voice is a powerful, and by no means unmusical *tenor*—which he directed, in general, with taste and judgment. He introduced *The Woodpecker*, which he sang in a neat style, and which, as well as his hunting-song, “*In England, the soil which true happiness yields*,” was *encored*—Mr. HILL, as *Prince Orlando*, executed the celebrated *Polacca* in a very beautiful manner. He introduced the favourite air “*Had I a heart for falsehood fram’d, from The Duenna*,” which he gave with great sweetness and delicacy. Miss JOHNSTONE was a lively *Floretta*—and sang with much spirit. Nor must we omit to mention Mr. TOKELY’s *Peter*, which was distinguished by a rich vein of broad humour.

In the afterpiece of *Honest Thieves*, Mr. WEBB succeeded wonderfully in his delineation of poor *Teague*. His songs, particularly “*Savourneen Delish*,” which was full of *pathos*, commanded extraordinary applause. Mr. TOKELY was an amusing *Obudiah*. It is no inconsiderable praise, when we say, that, even after having seen Mr. DOWTON, his representation of the drunken hypocrite afforded much entertainment.

This Summer Theatre, we are glad to remark, does not, in regard to its Performers, present what might have been looked for—

“A blanket, in the alarm of fear, caught up.”

The Manager has been fortunate enough to collect together a company of very reputable estimation; for, besides the aids of MATTHEWS and JONES, from Covent-garden, as established performers, Mr. TERRY has, in the parts he has acted, added most considerably to his reputation, as well as TOKELY.

Miss GREVILLE, in the line of Mrs. Charles Kemble, is a good actress, and a fine woman.

MASON, from York, has considerable merit; and Miss JOHNSON, who has appeared in *Polly*, has one admirable requisite for stage singing: she is perfectly articulate: a quality which *Mungo*, in *The Padlock*, well remarks upon,

in saying—“Vat signify me hear, ven me no understand?”

July 12.—*The Mountaineers* was performed, in which Mr. H. KEMBLE (the son of Mr. Stephen Kemble) and his lady appeared, for the first time, on the London boards, as *Octavian* and *Agnes*. The person of Mr. H. Kemble is good. He is tall, and well-proportioned—his features, though delicate, are not cast in that liliputian mould, which would render them unfit to describe, on the stage, the external operations of passion; but, if we except his “full dark eye,” there is no feature of his face that would remind us of his uncle. The voice of Mr. H. Kemble is of confined compass—but it is flexible and musical; and will, consequently, be heard to more advantage in “the lover’s than the hero’s part.” His starts of madness were tame—but, when the tender recollections of former happiness glanced athwart his memory—when the magic name of *Florinthe* was sounded in his ear—the emotions of a sensitive heart, subdued by misery as unexpected as it was undeserved, were portrayed with feeling and delicacy. We were, on the whole, much pleased with the performance of Mr. H. Kemble. His reception was highly flattering—for, independent of his claim as a stranger—independent of his own merits—he bore a name which must be ever prized by those who hold histrionic ability in estimation. Mrs. H. KEMBLE’s person is pleasing—in complexion she inclines to the *brunette*; her features are indicative of cheerfulness; and her manner, where her fears did not overcloud and obscure it, appeared to be eminently lively. Of her vocal powers we cannot attempt to hazard an opinion. She evidently sang under a feeling of diffidence and embarrassment, the consequence of a first appearance, and which the plaudits of the audience seemed rather to increase than to diminish.

RUSSELL acquitted himself well in *Sadi*, and was still more successful in *Jerry Sneak*.

July 14.—Miss SEYMOUR made her second appearance in *The Battle of Hexham*; and we have pleasure in saying, that this young lady possesses endowments that make her an acquisition to the stage. She delivers herself with

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that true tone of nature which reaches the heart; and in the few impassioned sentences which she had to utter, the sympathy of the audience was aroused by the simplicity and pathos of the actress. We must also say of Miss GREVILLE, that she constantly gains on the public by the ease and elegance of her carriage. Her figure in the male attire was beautiful. The whole of this play is admirably got up. Mathews was irresistibly comic, and was justly encouraged.

COVENT-GARDEN, *July 15.*—This Theatre closed for the season. At the conclusion of the performance, Mr. FAWCETT came forward, and addressed the audience as follows:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“The Proprietors of this Theatre have again to return you their most grateful thanks for a very prosperous and successful theatrical season

“The expenses attending the various alterations and embellishments made during the recess of last year, have been amply remunerated, by affording the most general satisfaction. Among the new candidates for the stage, some have experienced the highest marks of the public favour; and the dramatic novelties produced have been, in general, thought worthy of your approbation.

“Encouraged by such liberal patronage, the Proprietors beg leave to assure you, that their effort will continue unabated, to embrace in Covent-garden Theatre, all that they think will tend to your accommodation or amusement. And the interval between this and their re-opening, on Monday, the 12th of September, will be passed in such preparations as they trust will merit the continuance of your cheering support.

“The Performers, Ladies and Gentlemen, throughout, most humbly thank you for your unvaried kindness, and look forward with pleasure to their next meeting with their indulgent patrons.”

The address was received with an approbation at once cordial and universal.

This approbation the Proprietors have eminently deserved; and we doubt not that their taste, liberality, and exertions, will continue to this Theatre the attraction which it has so amply enjoyed.

DRURY-LANE, *July 16.*—The season closed at this Theatre; when the audience were thus addressed by Mr. Raymond:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“I am directed by the Management of the Theatre, at the close of the second season of its theatrical performances, to return you their best thanks for the protection and en-

couragement it has experienced. The season which now terminates began, and continued for a considerable time, under circumstances of adversity, which the utmost endeavours of those engaged in your service were in vain exerted to controul. Their zeal, however, was unabated, and was at length more than repaid by the enthusiastic fervour with which the public resorted hither to witness those illustrations of our great dramatic Poet, which have been honoured with universal approbation. Ladies and Gentlemen, the interval which will elapse before we next have the honour to present ourselves before you, will be diligently employed in making various alterations, in adding entirely new embellishments to the whole theatre, in the preparation of new pieces, and in further revivals of Shakspeare, which will be brought forward next season for your entertainment, and we trust for the honour of the British stage.

“Ladies and Gentlemen, in the name of the Performers, who desire me to offer their customary tribute of thanks and good wishes, and in my own name, I respectfully bid you farewell.”

LYCEUM.—The English Opera season commenced on Saturday, *July 16.*—The house has been newly painted, and landscapes introduced on the pannels of the boxes, which have a very cheerful and pleasing effect. The performances of the evening were, *The Duenna*, and *The Boarding House*; Mr. Fawcett as *Isaac*, and Mrs. Sparks as *the Duenna*, convulsed the house with laughter. A Mr. LEONARD made his *début* as *Carlos*; he seemed much intimidated, and did not exert himself so successfully as we should expect he would under other circumstances. He, however, received considerable applause, and promises fairly to become a permanent favourite of the public. GIBBON is engaged, and performed the character of *Ferdinand* in a very respectable manner. The other characters were well sustained, and the opera went off in very good style.

In the after-piece of *The Boarding House*, Mr. LOVEGROVE's personation of the loquacious *Peter Fidget* was exceedingly entertaining; and Mr. KNIGHT, as *Simon Spatterdash*, was unusually whimsical and humorous.

HAYMARKET, *July 18.*—A new after-piece was this evening produced at this theatre, under the inviting title of “*Come, and See!*”

This piece, which, we understand, was in the hands of the Manager of Drury-lane Theatre for a year and a half, has been adapted for the English stage by Mr. ENGELBACH, junr. who is

now only sixteen years of age, and whose first attempt, "*How to Die for Love*," was very favourably received by the public. The reception of this new Farce was no less flattering—it was heard with perfect good humour throughout. Like the former production of Mr. ENGELBACH, "*Come, and See!*" owes its success not only to the wit and humour of the dialogue, but to the whimsical situations with which it abounds. Many of them are exceedingly ludicrous, and elicited peals of laughter. Of this description is the scene in which *Dr. Pharmacop* (Russell) is obliged to act as servant to the supposed blind man, and receives a sound cudgelling, by way of wages. *Miss Ursula's* (Mrs Grove) courtship in masquerade—and the scene where *Captain Seabright* (Terry) pretends that he has recovered the use of his eyes by the application of *Dr. Pharmacop's oculorum balsamum*, and surprises his nephew "sneaking out of a closet," are also extremely amusing. We derived, on the whole, much pleasure from this little piece, which is perfectly deserving of the applause bestowed on it.

The different characters were ably sustained. Mr. TERRY's *Seabright*, and Mr. TOKELY's *Grapple*, were excellent representations of the good-humoured naval commander and his faithful attendant. Mrs. GIBBS, as *Betty*, infused into the character all that pertness and flippancy, which, from time immemorial, have been considered as necessary ingredients in the composition of a lady's maid.

THEATRICAL DEPARTURES.—The following distribution of force has taken place in consequence of the *dislocation* of the two grand *corps dramatique*:—

Mr. Jones, to the Haymarket; Mr. Fawcett, to the Lyceum; Mr. Sinclair, to Liverpool and Edinburgh; Mr. Matthews, to the Haymarket; Mr. Liston and Wife, to the Lyceum; Mr. Emery, to Birmingham, Liverpool, and York; Miss Stephens, to Edinburgh and Liverpool; Miss Matthews, to Liverpool; Miss Booth, ditto; Mrs. Kennedy, to Birmingham; Mr. Conway, to Cheltenham, Worcester, and Dublin; Mr. Munten, to Cheltenham, Worcester, and Bath; Mr. Farley, to Paris; Mr. Bishop (the composer), ditto; Mr. Kean, to Liverpool, Dublin, &c.; Mr. Johnstone, to Dublin; Mr. Dowton, to Tonbridge Wells, &c.; Mr. Blanchard, to Liverpool; Mrs. Gibbs, to the Haymarket; Mr. Terry, ditto; Mr. and Mrs. Egerton, to Margate; Mr. Vining, to Norwich; Mr. Young, to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool; Mrs. Mac Gibbon, to Cheltenham, Birmingham, &c.; Mr. Philips, to Brighton; Messrs. Incedon, Sinclair, Clermont, Master Williams, and Mr. Horncastle, are on a musical tour through the North of England and Scotland. Mr. Clermont will recite, and Mr. Horncastle will play the piano.

Mr. KEAN was announced to play *Richard*, at the unusual hour of twelve o'clock A. M. at the Cheltenham Theatre, on his way to Dublin, his engagement at the latter place not admitting any delay on the road.

POETRY.

THE SPIRIT OF TOUISSAINT.

A FRAGMENT.

By the late Rev. Dr. VARDILL.

IN Bourbon's dome, while wearied Gallia sleeps,

What sable shade its midnight vigil keeps?

The martyr'd chief of Afric's scatter'd bands

By the drear couch of gaunt Ambition stands:

Sublime he smiles, and stern in holy hate,

Pours on his murd'rer's ears the voice of fate.

"Sleep, foe to man! till conquest's sudden wings

Sweep from thy blood-red throne the shame

of kings!

Sleep, till beneath yon frozen hills of slain

Her deep and swift volcano bursts again.

Then fall, as ever freedom's foes shall fall,

While scoffing nations rend thy regal pall,—

But shon, fair Gallia, Europe's second pride,

Shall thy broad throne the wrongs of Afric

hide?

Shall they whose hands Oppression's sceptre broke

On pleading brothers bind her direst yoke?

No; Freedom scorns to build her sacred seat

But where firm faith and white-arm'd Justice meet:

Not where pale fiends the wolves of Rapine urge,

Or gaunt Ambition grasps Destruction's scourge,

Flery yet frail, as burning columns stand

Rais'd by the whirlwind's breath on Afric's sand.

No! they who Freedom's holy shrine embrace

Bind in one golden link the human race;

In ev'ry soil assist her genial birth

And spread the gen'rous blessing over earth.

Such were her chosen sons who dauntless bore

Her purest ensigns to Columbia's shore,

More blest in Nature's rudest realms to roam

Than crush'd with fetter'd luxury at home.
Bland in pure faith and firm in patient toil,
They taught the howling wilderness to smile;
To savage souls religion's beauty prov'd,
And gave the sacred liberty they lov'd.

Sons of the west! if bounteous fate has given

To you the brightest surest way to heav'n;
If the ETERNAL ONE to you reveals
His awful name, and your redemption seals,
Why to one clime and one pale race confine

Man's first, best birthright—liberty divine?
Why to your sable brothers still deny
All but a slave's last privilege—to die!
On one immortal sire ye bid us call
Whose sun, his image, shines alike on all,
Yet we, whose bosoms share his glorious flame,

Possess no boon but slavery and shame!
Condemn'd in chains the life of life to waste
And nurse with blood the fruits our tyrants taste!

Speaks Nature thus? can Europe's slender zone

Clasp all that freedom, truth, and valour own?

O no! tho' Afric's burning clime denies
Locks of soft silk, and sapphire-seeming eyes,

Beneath their sable masks our fervid souls
Shine pure as those which freeze beneath the poles!

There meagre av'rice blights their noblest fruit,

And the proud reas'ner sinks into a brute.
Unveil those frozen souls—they cannot prove

Such faith as ours, such death-defying love!
Not softer smiles your blue-ey'd daughters boast

Than the dark dames of Congo's golden coast—

Than thine, my Zayde! yet Europe's ruffians tore

Thy helpless beauty from our parent shore!
My child! my gem!—I saw, I saw thee strain

Thy pleading eyes and fetter'd hands in vain:—

I heard thy shrill shriek from the closing deep—

But thou wert not a slave—I did not weep;
No!—tears of guilty blood and deeds of fire

Shall mark thy name, and vindicate thy sire.

Awake, fair Gallia!—if thy sons survey
The stars' long path, and trace the comets way,

Teach the soft stream o'er burning wastes to flow,

And lead triumphant Art through hills of snow,

Come!—o'er dark Afric's desert bosom guide

Fair Freedom's steps, and Marcy's genial tide;

Bid Wisdom's stars diffuse their lengthen'd light

Thro' the grim clouds of long Oppression's night.

Then, my lov'd country!—then thy virgin streams

Shall meet unveil'd our radiant fathers beams;

Commerce shall there her thousand flags unfold,

And thy rich havens glow with piles of gold;
The cane mellifluous and the balmy vine

Shall spread where lions prowl and serpents twine;

Thy tenfold harvests distant worlds shall feed
And Afric's wealth be fostering Europe's need.

Visions of glory, dreams of hope, remain!
Ye sooth'd my last lone pang of mortal pain;

Bright in the west's fair isle my soul beheld
The famish'd fiends of giant Av'rice quell'd,

While in a dungeon's silent depth I lay
Sold—stified—crush'd—apostate Treason's prey!

But thou, destroyer!—thou whose countless slaves

Thy banner leads to people distant graves,
Thou too shalt fall—low, desolate, and lone,

With none to honour, none to prop thy throne,

Abhor'd and abject as the serpents' isle
Where ravens mock Ambition's fallen pile.*

Then, while the links of mould'ring grandeur break,

And all but Fear and Shame thy couch forsake,

A voice like mine shall pierce thy death-cold ear,

A form like mine thy sinking eye-balls sear;
Avenging scorpions round thy breast shall twine,

And thy departing soul remember mine!

EXTRACTS FROM

MR. SOUTHEY'S ODES,

TO THE PRINCE REGENT, TO THE EMPEROR
ALEXANDER, AND TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.
ODE TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

II.

RIGHTLY may'st thou rejoice,
For in a day of darkness and of storms,

An evil day, a day of woe,
To thee the sceptre fell.

The Continent was leagu'd,
Her numbers wielded by one will,

Against the mighty Isle;
All shores were hostile to the red-cross flag;

All ports against her clos'd;
Save where behind their ramparts driven,

The Spaniard, and the faithful Portugal,
Each, on the utmost limits of his land,

Invincible of heart,
Stood firm, and put their trust

In their good cause and thee;
Such perils menaced from abroad.

At home worse dangers compassed thee,

* The temple of Achilles, described by Arrian, in the isle of Serpents.

Where shallow counsellors,
A weak but clamorous crew,
Pester'd the land, and with their withering
breath
Poison'd the public ear.
For peace, the feeble raised their factious
cry:
Oh madness, to resist
The invincible in arms!
Seek the peace-garland from his dreadful
hand!

And at the Tyrant's feet
They would have knelt, to take
The wreath of Aconite for Britain's
brow.
Prince of the mighty Isle!
Rightly may'st thou rejoice,
For in the day of danger thou didst turn
From their vile counsels thine indignant
heart;
Rightly may'st thou rejoice
When Britain round her spear
The olive-garland twines, by Victory won.

V.

Yet in the pomp of these festivities,
One mournful thought will rise within thy
mind,

The thought of him who sits
Imprisoned as in visual darkness lost,
How had his heart been fill'd
With deepest gratitude to Heaven,
Had he beheld this day!
O King of kings, and Lord of lords,
Thou who hast visited thus heavily
The anointed head,
Oh! for one little interval,
One precious hour,
Remove the blindness from his soul,
That he may know it all,
And bless thee ere he die.

ODE TO THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

I.

CONQUEROR, Deliverer, Friend of human
kind,
The free, the happy Island welcomes thee!

III.

Roused as thou wert with insult and
with wrang,
Who should have blamed thee if, in high-
wrought mood
Of vengeance, and the sense of injured
power,

Thou from the flames which laid
The city of thy fathers in the dust,
Hadst bid a spark be brought,
And borne it to thy tent,
Religiously by night and day preserved,
Till on Montmurtre's height,
When open to thine arms,
Her last defence o'erthrown,
The guilty city lay,

Then hadst call'd every Russian of thine host
To light his flambeau at the sacred fire,
And sent him through her streets,
And wrapt her roofs and towers,
Temples and palaces,
Her wealth and boasted spoils,
In one wide flood of fire?
Making the hated nation feel herself
The miseries she had spread.

V.

But thou hadst seen enough
Of horrors,—amply hadst aveng'd mankind.
Witness that dread retreat;
When God and nature smote
The Tyrant in his pride,
No wider ruin overtook
Sennacherib's impious host;
Nor when the frantic Persian led
His veterans to the Lybian sands;
Nor when united Greece
O'er the barbaric power that victory won
Which Europe yet may bless.
A fouler Tyrant curs'd the groaning earth—
A far fuller destruction was dispensed,
Victorious armies follow'd in his flight;
On every side he met
The Cossack's dreadful spear;
On every side he saw
The injured nation rise,
Invincible in arms.
What myriads, victims of one wicked will,
Spent their last breath in curses on his head.
There where the soldier's blood
Froze in the festering wound;
And nightly the cold moon
Saw sinking thousands in the snow lie
down,
Whom there the morning found
Stiff, as their icy bed.

ODE TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

VII.

NE'ER till that awful time had Europe
seen
Such multitudes in arms;
Nor ever had the rising sun beheld
Such mighty interests of mankind at stake;
Nor o'er so wide a scene
Of slaughter e'er had night her curtain closed.
There, on the battle-field,
With one accord the grateful Monarchs knelt,
And raised their voice to Heaven;
"The cause was thine, O Lord!
"O Lord! thy hand was here!"
What Conquerors e'er deserved
So proud, so pure a joy!
It was a moment when the exalted soul
Night almost wish to burst its mortal
bounds,
Lest all of life to come
Vapid and void should seem
After that high-wrought hour.

X.

Six weeks in daily strife,
The veteran Blücher bore the brunt of war,
Glorious old man!
The last and greatest of his master's school,
Long may he live to hear
The people bless his name!
Late be it ere the wreath
That crowns his silver hair,
Adorn his monument,
Glorious old man!
How oft hath he discomfited

The boasted chiefs of France,
And foil'd her vaunting Tyrant's desperate
rage!

Glorious old man!
Who, from Silesia's fields,
O'er Elbe, and Rhine, and Seine,
From victory to victory marching on,
Made his heroic way; till at the gates
Of Paris, opened by his arms, he saw
His King triumphant stand.

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JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, June 13.—An amendment proposed by Lord Stanhope to the Corn Exportation Bill, that the words "to be exported at all times," should be left out; and another by Lord Lauderdale to omit "also all bounties," being rejected, the bill was read a third time.—Lord Liverpool informed the house that the Prince Regent, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, had given permission that 8000 of his guards might be conveyed from Cherbourg and landed at Portsmouth, to be re-embarked as soon as possible for Russia in the Russian fleet; their expences in England to be borne by their sovereign.

TUESDAY, June 14.—The consideration of the treaty of Peace was postponed to Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.—The Cambridge Canal Bill was read a third time.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 16.—Lord Stanhope presented a petition from John Penryn, now confined in Gloucester gaol, complaining that the keeper, Cunningham, would not permit his attorney to visit him, nor permit him to send out any letter, without first inspecting its contents; laid on the table.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 20.—The royal assent was given by commission to the Irish Treasury Bills Bill, and six local and private bills. [The ceremony was witnessed by the King of Prussia, his three sons, and Marshal Blücher. The Emperor of Russia did not attend.]—The discussion on the Treaty of Peace was postponed till Tuesday the 28th June.—The discussion on the Slave Trade to take place the preceding day.—Earl Stanhope having moved that a petition which he had presented from a prisoner in Gloucester gaol be now read—Lord Kenyon moved the standing order for the exclusion of strangers, upon which the foreign princes and ladies quitted the House.

TUESDAY, June 21.—Lord Stanhope's motion for a committee to inquire into the charges in a petition from Gloucester gaol, was negatived by 24 to 6. The practice of opening letters, and refusing lawyers access to their clients was admitted to be illegal;

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Lord Liverpool said that inquiries would be made to ascertain whether there existed any grounds for further proceedings.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—No business of public interest.

THURSDAY, June 23.—On the 2d reading of the Small Pox Spreading Prevention Bill, Lord Boringdop stated that the clauses left an option to parties to inoculate with the small pox; but required notice, according to a prescribed form of such a circumstance; also making regulations with respect to persons afflicted with the natural small pox; and prohibiting children, supported by parishes, from being inoculated with the small pox.

MONDAY, June 27.—A message was communicated from the Prince Regent, informing their Lordships that he had appointed Thursday, July 7, for a Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the restoration of peace; and that it was his Royal Highnesses intention to go to St. Paul's Cathedral on that day. It was then moved that their Lordships should attend his Royal Highness to St. Paul's, with the usual forms; which was assented to.—Earl Stanhope said he perceived many Members were ready to present petitions against the African slave trade; and he himself now held one in his hand against the English slave trade. It was a petition from Elizabeth Booth, widow of Peter Booth, and set forth, that on the 7th of May her husband was arrested on mesne process, though sick in bed and unable to move; and though his medical attendant stated, at the time, that his life was not worth three days' purchase. He was so incapable of moving him that the sheriff's officer who arrested him was obliged to carry him down stairs on his back, and when asked how he could have the heart to do so, he replied he was only doing his duty. The sick man was conveyed in an open cart to a lock-up house, and then to the King's Bench prison, where he was laid on a bench in the open air, until his wife agreed to pay 4s. per night for a bed for him. In consequence of this treatment he became insane on the 12th of May, in which state he expired on

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the 27th. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "That he had died of a natural death, but accelerated by his removal to prison." Such were some of the effects of the unhal- lowed law of mesne process. Being always anxious (continued the Noble Lord) to as- certain the accuracy of the matter con- tained in the petition, I wished to procure a copy of the verdict of the coroner's jury, and was told I must pay 20s. for it; but when I agreed to do so it was withheld, and even inspection of the record was afterwards refused. Such refusal was contrary to law, and he thought it right to inform their Lord- ships of it. The prayer of the petition was, that the inhuman practice of imprisonment on mesne process might be abolished, by which the petitioner had been deprived of her husband. Ordered to be laid on the table.—An address to the Prince Regent in May last, praying that in any negotiation the influence of the British Crown might be exerted for the abolition of the slave trade, having been read, with his Royal Highness's answer, Lord Grenville noticed that article of the treaty of peace which se- cured the renewal of the trade to France for five years, and descanted at great length on its enormity. He considered the article in question as importing that the detestable traffic in human flesh would not be abolished at the expiration of the term fixed. If there were interests in France that opposed it now, were those interests likely to be diminished after it should have been carried on for five years? Who could believe that if this could not be done now, it would be done then? France had now no slave trade—no capital—no merchants engaged in it. Her habits were not formed to it; and she had nothing but a speculative and prospective interest in it. But when it should be carried on for five years, what new interests would not then exist for its continuation? What new and powerful support would it not receive throughout that country? The noble Lord concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent for copies of all the repre- sentations on the part of this government during the late negotiations between it and France, which related to the abolition of the slave trade, together with such part of the de-patches of ministers as relate to the same.—Lord Liverpool denied that the treaty contained a solemn permission to the French government to carry on the slave trade; it did no such thing; it censured that traffic, and stipulated for its abolition at the expiration of a certain period. The noble Lord mistook when he imagined that this country had a right to dictate to another on a subject like the present. He would not silently hear it contended that any country was justified in going to or continuing war for the purpose of imposing a moral obligation. To what a state the affairs of the world would arrive, if one nation were to go to war with another for the abolition

of the inquisition, or any other moral enor- mity. Every nation is bound to do its duty according to the sense it may entertain of it; but has not the other party an independent jurisdiction, founded on the rights of man? If they have they must exercise their own judgment, as to what are their religious or moral duties, and no independent country would submit to have these dictated to them. He did not think we were justified in mak- ing the abolition of the slave trade a *sine qua non* of either making peace or ceding colonies. Ministers had obtained, on the part of Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, an unqualified abolition. He must resist the motion, as the subject was still matter of negotiation, and the production of the pa- pers might be attended with inconvenience. —Lords Grey, Holland, Westmorland, Sel- kirk, and Bathurst spoke shortly, after which the motion was negatived, by 62 to 27.

TUESDAY, June 28.—The Duke of Wel- lington was introduced by the Dukes of Richmond and Beaufort, with the customary forms, and after his patents of nobility (four in number) were read, took the oaths and his seat on the opposition side of the House.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed his Grace to the following purport:—"Field Marshal Duke of Wellington, Baron Douro, I experience peculiar satisfaction on your introduction as a member of this House, in complying with its unanimous wish of ten- dering to you the Thanks of this House of Parliament for the many eminent services which you have rendered to your country and to mankind—the valour, judgment, and perseverance which have so eminently dis- tinguished your conduct and military ca- reer, and led to the summit of glory—whilst they render the name of Wellington immor- tal, have been materially instrumental in securing the peace of the world. By a train of the most brilliant exploits that ever shed a lustre on the hero, and by a display of those qualities which adorn the man, you have evinced your just claims to every dig- nity in the British peerage; and with these honours, so nobly earned, I welcome you, in the name of Parliament, to your country and to this House; and once more tender to you—what I reckon myself happy in being the medium of conveying, now, as upon all other occasions—the highest mark of appro- bation which Parliament can bestow—the thanks of this House."

His Grace of Wellington—"My Lord—I am deeply penetrated with a grateful sense of the honours that have been conferred upon me by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the approbation which Par- liament have expressed of the manner in which I have executed the important trust confided to me. I fear, my Lord, these ser- vices have been too highly rated as far as re- gards myself. To the liberal support which I have uniformly experienced from his Royal

Highness the Prince Regent, and his Government, and from my gallant companions in the field, joined to the encouragement derived from the approving voice of both Houses of Parliament—of which I shall ever have a just value—are the successes which you are pleased to mention, together with the happy events that have followed them, under the favour of Providence, to be ascribed. I hope the same willingness to perform my duty will characterize my conduct upon all other occasions."

His Grace sat down, amidst the plaudits of the whole House.

TREATY OF PEACE.—Lord Lonsdale closed an appropriate speech with moving, *pro forma*, an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent, for his gracious communication of the treaty to the House.—Lord De Dunstanville seconded the motion.—Lord Grenville said that all the articles of the Treaty, with the exception of that respect-

ing the traffic in human flesh, which had been made the subject of a separate discussion had his warmest approbation, and that peace being concluded with the lawful sovereign of France, appeared to him likely to be durable.—Lord Liverpool said it was desirable that peace should be concluded while the allies were in possession of the capital, instead of being deferred till a general congress, as the terms obtained would be preferable, and the troops would be sooner withdrawn from the interior, which was on many accounts extremely important. France had received additions of territory on the side of Germany and the Netherlands, in order to connect her fortresses. These additions pleased that vain and ambitious people, and consoled them for the fortresses they gave up on the Rhine. The amount of additional population did not exceed 700,000 souls. The address was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, June 13.—BUDGET. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in stating the sums necessary to be raised for the service of the year, said he estimated the expenses of the navy for the present year (exclusive of the ordnance sea-service) at 18,786,509*l.*; the army (including Ireland, with barracks and commissariat 18,121,173*l.*; the extraordinary for England, 9,000,000*l.*; ditto Ireland 200,000*l.*; unprovided extraordinary, last year, 6,350,132*l.*; ordnance, including Ireland, 3,955,658*l.*; miscellaneous service of the year, 2,500,000*l.*; vote of credit, 3,200,000*l.* Ireland taking 200,000*l.* of it; subsidies voted to our allies, 3,000,000*l.* ditto to be voted, 1,200,000*l.*; ditto of credit, 1,000,000*l.* Making the whole amount of the joint charge for England and Ireland 67,315,472. If this estimate was thought high, it should be recollected that the first part of the year had been passed in a state of war and of exertion beyond any former period. We had America still to contend with, and considerable expences must be incurred to carry on the contest with vigour and effect. The separate charges for England were as follows: loyalty loan, 71,320*l.*; interest on Exchequer Bills, 1,900,000*l.*; interest on debentures, 49,780*l.*; the grant to the sinking fund for unprovided Exchequer bills, 200,090*l.*; and six millions for the repayment of Exchequer bills. The whole of these separate charges amounted to 8,311,100*l.* which added to the former joint estimate, made the sum of 75,624,572*l.* The proportion of the joint charge to be furnished by Ireland was 7,919,232*l.* and for the civil list and consolidated fund 187,862*l.* so that there remained a total expence for England of 67,517,478*l.*

To meet this charge, Parliament granted 3,000,000*l.* in annual duties; 20,500,000*l.*

for war taxes; the lottery, 200,000*l.*; vote of credit, 3,000,000*l.*; the English Proportion of naval stores, 508,545*l.*; the first loan, 22,000,000*l.*; and the second, which had been this day contracted for, 18,500,000*l.* in all amounting to 67,708,545*l.*—The Right Hon. Gentleman then detailed the relative increase or diminution of different sources of revenue in the two preceding years. The consolidated fund had fallen short of expectation. The customs was 9,810,000*l.* being two millions deficient. The Excise Duties had, on the contrary, increased nearly one million. The duties on beer were nearly equal in the two years, 1813 and 1814. On the article of Malt there was an increase from 4,444,000*l.* to 4,875,000*l.* British spirits had produced in the year 1813, 2,600,000*l.* and in 1814 2,900,000*l.* On foreign spirits there was an inconsiderable rise. The wine duties had increased from 900,000*l.* to 1,300,000*l.*; and the duties on tea from 1,100,000*l.* to 1,200,000*l.* The stamp office produced in 1813 five millions and a half, and considerable more in the last year. The post office had also been more productive. The assessed taxes had increased from 5,518,000*l.* to 6,339,000*l.* The land tax had increased from 1,051,000*l.* to 1,059,000*l.* The property tax had risen from 12 to 14 millions. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by stating the terms on which the loan of 22 millions had been taken, (which will be found elsewhere); so much had the funds improved by the signature of the treaty of peace, that one million and a half of stock had been saved. He concluded by moving that a loan of 24 millions be granted to his Majesty, which, after some observations by Mr. Ponsonby on the discontinuance of the property tax after April 1815, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 14.—On Mr. Rose moving that the report of the Madhouse Bill be postponed till Monday, a short conversation took place. Mr. Thomson said that abominable abuses existed at a house at York, and similar abuses had been found at Bedlam.—Mr. W. Smith said, at Bedlam one Norris, a maniac, who had twice attempted the life of his keepers, had been chained to his bed for thirteen years, though he had long and frequent lucid intervals. His chains were so disposed that a ring went round his neck, another round his body, and a third round his legs; his hands were also fastened; yet in consequence of the visit of himself and other members the greater part of his irons were struck off. He would ask, therefore, if some of his irons could be dispensed with, because some observations had been made, why they had been retained so long? Mr. H. Sumner confirmed the statement respecting Norris, and acknowledged, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, that the system at St. Luke's was preferable to that at Bedlam: the postponement was agreed to.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.—Mr. Holford complained of the present condition of the prisons in the metropolis. The allowance to prisoners was not sufficient to sustain life. The meat sent in by the Sheriffs, as a sort of donation, arising from the subscriptions to the Sheriff's fund, was, without regard to the number of prisoners, and the distribution, always left to the discretion of the gaolers. The allowance to untried prisoners, who were to be presumed innocent, was only ten ounces of bread per diem, and six pounds of potatoes per week: in the city prisons there was no allowance of clothing; each prisoner had two rugs, but as no straw was allowed on the stone floor from the apprehension of fire, he must keep on his cloaths night and day, a practice not very favourable to cleanly habits. When he visited Newgate, he witnessed a fight between two prisoners in irons, who were attended by their seconds in pugilistic style. This shewed the little order observed there. He objected to the privileges enjoyed by all convicts under sentence of death, transportation, respited, &c.) who could pay 13s. 6d. admission money, and 2s. 6d. per week, for bed on the master's side. The duties of eligion were not attended to. In the borough compter there was neither chaplain or chapel. In Newgate, Dr. Ford, the ordinary, told the committee, that he did not think it a part of his duty to attend to the morality of the prisoners, but only to his duty on Sundays, and attending condemned prisoners. An individual who had furnished many of the prisoners, particularly boys, with food, clothing, and religious instruction, he described as improperly inducing himself, and to use his own words, "cramming the prisoners with prayers and exhortations." The Hon. Member concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, for

the better management of the city prisons, by placing them under the control and superintendence of a committee. The four city members, Sir W. Curtis, Alderman C. Smith, Sir J. Shaw, and Alderman Combe, warmly opposed the motion, as unnecessary. They allowed that the gaol fees ought to be abolished. Messrs. Phillips, Wrottesley, Horner, and Thornton, approved highly of the bill, and leave was then given to bring it in.—The discussion of the treaty of peace was postponed till the return of the allied Sovereigns; a full attendance not being expected till then.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 16.—Mr. Methuen's motion, respecting the Princess of Wales, was postponed till Tuesday next, on account of Ministers being so much engaged with the illustrious visitors in this country.

MONDAY, June 20.—Sir S. Romilly presented a petition from Robert Harris, a prisoner confined in Lincoln's gaol, who had been confined many years as a debtor to the crown; but during the period of his confinement had committed a misdemeanour in assaulting one of the turnkeys. For this offence he was sentenced to one year's close confinement. It happened that this Robert Harris had been one of the principal witnesses against the gaoler of Lincoln Castle, when the general regulation and management of that prison was under inquiry by a commission appointed by that House; and now, since his conviction, he had become entirely at the mercy of the man whom he had so deeply offended by his evidence. When he first went to prison he was treated with considerable kindness; had a warm room and many comforts about him; but the moment he was convicted of the misdemeanour, he was dragged from that warm room into a cell, where, for a length of time, he was kept in solitary confinement. He had lately, however, had a person put into the same cell with him, that made the matter worse than being alone. It was a man charged with felony. The petitioner, when first imprisoned, was a man of some property, and had acted as an attorney. He did not present this petition to complain against any one, but hoped the magistrates of Lincoln would make inquiry into the case, and afford him all the relief in their power.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.—Sir M. W. Ridley inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was the intention of Ministers to make any speedy communication to the House respecting the marriage of the Princess Charlotte to the Hereditary Prince of Orange.—Mr. Vansittart said he could give no other answer than that Ministers had received no authority to make any communication to Parliament.—Mr. Whitbread said it was impossible such an answer could satisfy either that House or the country at large. It had been stated by several respectable papers, and was generally be-

lieved, that the negotiation for the marriage was at an end, and that no prospect of its being carried into effect remained. It was of importance to know the true state of the case, and why the intention had been abandoned. It was believed that the Princess Charlotte had declined giving her consent, on account of the present situation of her mother, the Princess of Wales; and if this were the case, it must endear her to the country. The question had now become one of great political importance, as it appeared that on account of the Princess of Wales, a most desirable union was not to take place. He wished the question to be put for the sake of having a record on the Journals; he should, therefore, move an humble address to the Prince Regent, that he would be graciously pleased to acquaint the House, if a marriage were on foot betwixt the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Hereditary Prince of Orange. Mr. Stephen said he regarded the present motion as most indiscreet, most indelicate, and most indecent. (Loud cries of order! order! chair! chair!) Mr. Whitbread rose to order. The language of the Hon. Gentleman was disorderly, though if he did not offend that house by employing such language, he did not offend him. Whatever might be said of the terms indiscreet and indelicate, the term indecent was a transgression of the rule of Parliamentary debate.—Mr. Stephen declared that the word was applied to the proposition, and not personally.—The Speaker said he understood it in that sense.—Mr. Whitbread expressed himself satisfied.—Sir M. Ridley had heard that the marriage was broken off because it was required that the Princess Charlotte should leave this country.—Mr. Whitbread having used his Parliamentary privilege in speaking his sentiments, and being unwilling to take the subject out of the hands of Sir M. Ridley, withdrew his motion.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—A copy of the record of the proceedings against Lord Cochrane, and the Hon. Cochrane Johnstone was ordered.—Mr. Goulburn said in reply to Mr. A. Brown, that it had been notified to Mr. Le Marchant that, in consequence of his letters to Lord Cochrane he was not considered a fit person to fill the situation of secretary to the Leeward Islands. [Our readers should be informed that during the investigation into the fraud upon the Stock Exchange, Mr. Le Marchant had written to Lord Cochrane, stating that he knew Captain de Berenger, who had, previously to his absconding, mentioned to him that he was to serve his Lordship, by putting into execution a scheme to raise the funds, and declaring that he would not impart this information to any person; but concluded with requesting of his Lordship a loan of £2000. to equip him for his new appointment. The correspondence was transmitted to Lord Bathurst by Lord Cochrane, who

considered it as an attempt to extort money from him.—Adjourned.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THURSDAY, June 23.—Mr. Methuen deeply lamented the necessity of addressing the House upon a subject so painful and distressing as the situation of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. That necessity he attributed to no step having been taken by Ministers to ameliorate it, though public opinion had been so decided and unequivocally expressed on a late memorable debate. The present discussion might cloud the balance of the moment; but was it to be expected that because others were basking in the sunshine of happiness, the Princess of Wales was to be content in the cold shade of obscurity and neglect—or that in the hour of general triumph she should forget the comparative degradation to which she herself was reduced? What must the Allied Sovereigns have thought of British generosity when they heard the disgraceful fact that the allowance to her Royal Highness was so parsimonious, that she was unable to pay them even the common attention of a formal visit, from the want of means to support the proper grandeur and dignity of her rank and station. They should legislate with the feelings of fathers and brothers; let them suppose their daughters or sisters were made to endure a similar indignity and degradation, and then let them say whether they would refuse their interference in favour of an unprotected woman. The Princess of Wales on her marriage was allowed 17,000*l.* in addition to her own 5,000*l.* It was afterwards reduced to 12,000*l.* on account of the circumstances of the Prince. She had subsequently been under the necessity of contracting debts, which in 1809 the Prince had paid to the amount of 49,000*l.* She had then been obliged to live on a less income than when she resided in Carlton house, where so large an expenditure was of course not required as on her removal, when she had an entirely distinct establishment to support. She had therefore reduced her establishment to seven domestics—parted with many of her horses, and given up seeing company, till Mr. St. Leger, Lady Carnarvon, Lady Glenbervie, and others of her household handsomely refused to accept of the usual allowances made to persons in their situations. By these sacrifices she had now the satisfaction of knowing that *she did not owe a shilling*. The Hon. Gentleman trusted that her Royal Highness would, by the liberality of that House, be enabled to support the dignity and splendour of her station; and concluded by moving that her Royal Highness's correspondence should be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.—Lord Castlereagh said, that if the advisers of the Princess had earlier declared that an increased provision was the object sought after, something might have been done; but this was the first avowal in Parliament that an

extended provision for the Princess of Wales was the wise and proper mode to set at rest a question which had already unfortunately too much agitated the House. His Lordship then incidentally noticed that the marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Orange was broken off; but denied that it was occasioned by the knowledge that her mother had been excluded from court, as the negotiation was in active progress, not only prior to, but subsequent to that exclusion. As for the supposed right to appear at the drawing-room, if the subject could approach the Court at the pleasure of Parliament or of a Minister, it would be degrading the Court, and depriving it of a freedom which was exercised by the lowest individuals. It was not, perhaps, known to Parliament that a separation had taken place between their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, which might be considered as *absolutely final*. The King had been so firmly convinced that there never could be any reconciliation, that he only considered how circumstances could be managed so as to give the least pain to both parties. With this view a solemn deed of separation was drawn up and signed by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1809, to which was added the signatures of the King and most of his Cabinet Ministers. The Princess at that time declared herself satisfied with the provision made for her; but he was certain that it was not the wish of the Prince Regent that she should feel any pecuniary embarrassments. The differences between these royal personages had latterly assumed a very different complexion. Her Royal Highness had been made the vehicle of direct insult on the character and conduct of the Prince Regent. Persons had been permitted to approach her Royal Highness, who had been detected in a cabal, through the medium of the press, for the purpose of degrading the Royal Family in general, and more particularly of villifying the illustrious individual at the head of the state, and attempting to debase him in the eyes of his family, of his country, and even of his children. While her advisers had other objects in view, or claimed an extended pecuniary arrangement on grounds that were not tenable, they could not be listened to: they had now become more candid. He must, however, resist the present motion; but on a future day he would consent to such addition to the income of the Princess of Wales as might appear reasonable to Parliament. — Mr. Methuen was glad to hear of the intended grant to the Princess; but would not give up her claim to appear at the drawing-room: he would consent to withdraw his motion. — Mr. Whitbread denied most solemnly the assertion of the noble Lord, that the object of all the motions before the House had been a mask to obtain money. He entered with much energy and feeling into the situation of the

Princess of Wales—in a foreign land—her father slain in battle—surrounded by spite and artful people who blackened her character, and forced her into retirement. Her nearest relatives quitting the country without seeing her—called upon to forego all her rights—not permitted to be present at the marriage of her only child—and probably her right to be crowned as consort of England questioned. He contrasted these indignities and insults with the acknowledged virtue of her character—her economy, which was equalled by no other illustrious personage—and all this at a time when we were conniving at a great excess of the civil list, in the public demonstrations of joy. He considered her an injured woman, deserted by her natural protectors, and peculiarly entitled to the protection of that House, and to all the privileges of innocence. He should rejoice at any grant of money from that House as a mark of its approbation; but not in consideration that she should abandon any of her just claims and privileges, and he should reserve to himself the right, at any future period, of pleading her cause—the cause of injured innocence. — Mr. Tierney said he believed the august personages lately in the metropolis had been desired not to visit the Prince, which was denied by Lord Castlereagh. — Mr. Grattan approved of the motion, as its object was practically to repel the calumnies thrown on the Princess. This object was to be effected not by restoring her to her dignities, but by increasing the means of her establishment. The object of the noble Lord was the same, provided it could be done in a manner respectful to the Prince of Wales. It was proper that the Princess of Wales should be supported by Parliament, provided for by Parliament, but not in such a manner as to give her a victory over her husband. To attempt to oblige the Prince to take back his wife would be unjustifiable—to interfere to procure her admission to the Queen's drawing-room, was a power not perhaps possessed by the House. How then could they act but by providing for the lady—by declaring that as she was not admitted to share in the establishment of her husband, that Parliament would give her one of her own. This was the best way of proceeding for the interest of the wife, the feelings of the husband, and the dignity of the House. — Mr. Ponsonby concurred in this opinion. — Mr. Methuen's motion was then withdrawn. The Speaker read a letter from Lord Cochrane, asserting his innocence of the offence of which he was convicted, and requesting notice of an opportunity of attending upon any motion for expelling him. — Lord Castlereagh, on presenting extracts of two despatches from himself to Lord Liverpool, dated April 17 and 24, said that he had assented to the treaty between the Allied Powers and Napoleon only so far as that treaty went to secure a territorial possession

to his family.—Mr. Peele obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better Preservation of the public Peace in Ireland; by authorising the Lord Lieutenant, in certain cases, to declare a district disturbed, and in such event to appoint a police officer to reside as a magistrate in that district, with a house and adequate salary. Such a magistrate, though vested with no extraordinary power, would be more efficient, more active, than ordinary magistrates, and he would have under him a certain number of constables competently paid and selected from the sons of substantial farmers. The expence of the establishment to be paid by a fine levied upon the disturbed district when tranquillity was restored.

FRIDAY, June 24.—On the motion of Mr. Broadhead, it was agreed that the records of Lord Cochrane's and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone's conviction should be taken into consideration on Friday next, when they should attend if they desired, in their places in that House, and be heard. [Lord Cochrane will attend in the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench. Mr. Cochrane Johnstone having fled will be outlawed.] Mr. Holmes next moved that all the papers relating to the trial be laid upon the table.—Mr. Brown, in seconding the motion, said it was expedient in all cases; that the evidence upon which the judgment of the court below was founded, should be in possession of individual members—particularly where one of the parties inveighed against the justice of the decision, and was prevented by the technical rules of the court, founded upon circumstances wholly out of the power of the individual to regulate and controul, from bringing it under revision. He characterised the sentence as one "unequalled in point of severity. A sentence against which one universal voice was raised in the country, and which was deeply regretted by every individual member of the Stock Exchange."—The Attorney-General and Mr. Horner opposed the motion—the latter said he did not admire the wisdom of the rule of court alluded to.—Mr. Vansittart, in reply to Mr. Wynne, said that it was in contemplation to vote the Thanks of the House to the Duke of Wellington, and also to his Majesty's forces.—The Speaker, observing Sir W. Stewart, Sir H. Clinton, and Sir T. Picton in their places, in full regimentals, returned them the thanks which had been voted, and to which they made suitable replies.—Lord Palmerstone then submitted the army estimates. His intention was to place general officers on the same footing with flag-officers in the navy. Thus a major-general was to have the same pay with a rear-admiral; a lieutenant-general the same pay with a vice-admiral; but a general to have no higher pay than a lieutenant-general.—A resolution for granting the sum of 1,546,000*l.* was then put and carried.

MONDAY, June 27.—The thanks of the

House were voted to the Duke of Wellington, for his eminent services; and a deputation of 15 members was appointed to wait on his Grace, and offer him the congratulations of the House on his arrival in England.

—Mr. Wilberforce concluded a long speech on the subject of the slave trade, by moving an address, recapitulating his sentiments—expressing the satisfaction that the House felt at the success of the negociation upon this point with Sweden and Holland, and their sorrow at finding their former address had not been more effectual. Lord Castlereagh deeply regretted the continuance of the abominable traffic by France, but was sorry that this question had been brought forward separate from the Treaty: had they been discussed together he trusted he should have satisfied them, both as to the general arrangement, and the steps taken for the interests of this particular question. He never considered that the abolition of the slave trade ought to have been made the *sine qua non* of peace. If we could not persuade other powers to agree with our benevolent views, we had no means of compelling them to do so. It was not to be supposed that we were bound to give lessons of morality to other nations at the point of the bayonet; nor did he see that it would be serving the cause of humanity, to continue the shedding of blood in Europe for the purpose of insisting on the immediate abolition of the trade. Russia, Prussia, and Austria, were disposed to abolish the traffic; but Spain and Portugal gave no hopes that they were so inclined. The mother country, indeed, was in both instances so dependent on its colonies, that it was not master of the subject. Ministers had, on the present occasion, done their best, and if the question could prudently have been further pushed, he (Lord C.) would have done it. He approved of the address, and thought Parliament ought to sound its opinion in the ears of all nations. At the same time he protested against morals being propagated by the sword.—Mr. Barham moved as an amendment, that the Prince Regent be entreated to demand the abolition of the slave trade, on condition of further concessions on our part. The amendment being withdrawn for the sake of unanimity the original motion was carried *nem. diss.*

TUESDAY, June 28.—Mr. Horner said, that France, before the Revolution, imported annually 40,000 slaves, to keep up her slave population of 800,000 souls. She had known nothing of the colonies for 20 years, except when the flower of a fine army was sent to St. Domingo to perish, because it was attached to General Moreau. He concluded by moving for copies of communications with the allied powers, on the subject. After some discussion, Lord Castlereagh said, the production of these papers would be inconvenient; the motion was negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1814.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 9.

Colonel Lope arrived this Night at this Office with Despatches from Lord Viscount Burgersh, of which the following are Copies.

MY LORD, *Paris, April 7, 1814.*

THE great events which have of late occurred in this capital will be best detailed to you by his Majesty's ministers assembled at this place.

The corps of Marshal Marmont, amounting to 12,000 men, passed in the night of the 4th within the lines occupied by the allied troops. This corps has taken its cantonments near Versailles.

Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by General Caulaincourt, arrived at the same time, as bearers of Buonaparte's proposal, to submit to the decision of the Senate and the people of France, and to abdicate in favour of his son.—This proposition not having been agreed to, he has now surrendered himself to the wishes of the nation.—The Senate have this day announced the adoption of a Constitution for the Government of France, under the dominion of their ancient line of kings. There seems no diversity of opinion in the nation. All have obeyed the call of the Provisional Government. Buonaparte stands alone and unprotected in a country where, but a few days past, he disposed at pleasure of the lives of its inhabitants.

In this concluding scene of the most memorable era which history records, it is impossible, my lord, I should resist a feeling of public duty, prompted also by a sense of gratitude and affection, in calling your attention to the able and distinguished manner in which Prince Schwartzberg has conducted the operations of this campaign. Exclusively of the talent which he has marked when in the field of battle to the successes which have ever attended his career, the world will still look with almost increased admiration to the conduct he has pursued since his entrance into Paris. Where conciliation, where every kind feeling of the heart was required to change a system of carnage and desolation to the protection of a people, but of late a most bitter enemy, the character of Prince Schwartzberg secured to him success. More security, more order, never reigned in this capital. Peace and tranquillity, the happy omens may we hope of the future regenerated state of Europe, exist here amidst the troops of every nation, in spite of feelings lately of so great hostility. From his great and exalted situation, from the virtues which adorn his character, the Emperor of Russia has been best able to appreciate the merits of Prince Schwartzberg. In token of the esteem he bears him, and in

estimation of his great services, he has decorated him with the Grand Order of St. Andrew, and has presented it in diamonds.

I have the honour to be, &c,

BURGERSH, Lieut.-col. 63d Reg.

MY LORD, *Paris, April 7, 1814.*

Buonaparte having accepted the conditions proposed to him, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, and General Caulaincourt, have this day arranged with Prince Schwartzberg the following line of demarcation to be observed between the Allied and French armies:—

From the mouth of the Seine, the Allies will occupy the right bank of that river, and in addition the Southern limits of the Departments—1st, of the Lower Seine—2d, of the Oise—3d, of the Seine and Oise—4th, of the Seine and Marne—5th, of the Yonne—6th, of the Cote d'Or—7th, of the Saone and Loire—8th, of the Rhone—9th, of the Isere as far as Mount Cenis.

On the side of Lord Wellington, it has been decided, that the line of demarcation shall be fixed according to the ground occupied by his army, and the one opposed to him, at the moment the couriers now despatched shall reach him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGERSH, Lieut.-col. 62d Reg.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

[This Gazette contains a list of twenty-two captures made by the Channel fleet, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1814, not before reported.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

A letter has been transmitted to this Office, addressed by Captain Coode, of the Porcupine, to Admiral Penrose, dated in the Garonne, the 2d instant, giving an account of the capture or destruction of a flotilla of the enemy by the advanced boats of the British squadron, under Lieutenant Dunlop, of the Porcupine. The flotilla was observed at daylight, proceeding down from Blaye to Talmont, and on the approach of the boats the vessels were run on shore, and their crews, with about 200 soldiers, from Blaye, lined the beach to protect them; but Lieutenant Dunlop landing with a detachment, drove them with great loss into the woods, and remained till the tide allowed the greater part of the vessels to be brought off. One gun-brig, six gun-boats, one armed schooner, three chasse mares, and an Imperial barge, were captured: and one gun-brig, two gun-boats, and one chasse marce, burned. This service was performed with the loss of two seamen missing, and fourteen seamen and ma-

was wounded; and the gallantry and good conduct of Lieutenant Dunlop, and the other officers and men employed on the occasion, are highly commended.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the Perry and Argus American letters of marque.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 16.

The following Extract has been received from Lord Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst:—

Paris, April 13.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Monsieur made his public entry yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French; the Allied Sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortege; but as the Bourbon family had been so long resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the Prince Regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting his Royal Highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British missions here present attended, and, with the Field-Marschals of the Empire, were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

The following Despatch has been received from Sir H. Wellesley.

MY LORD, Madrid, March 29.

On the 28th instant, a courier arrived from Catalonia, with a letter from King Ferdinand VII. to the Regency, containing intelligence of his arrival at Gerona in perfect health, on the 24th inst. His Majesty concludes his letter by expressing his satisfaction at finding himself restored to his country, and surrounded by a people and by an army whose fidelity towards him has been equally generous and persevering. No words can convey a just impression of the joy and enthusiasm with which this intelligence was received at Madrid. The feelings manifested by the inhabitants of the capital upon this occasion afford a most satisfactory testimony of their unshaken loyalty and attachment to their legitimate sovereign. The same courier brought from General Copons, commander-in-chief of Catalonia, a letter, in which he states, that, having learnt that the King was to be at Perpignan on the 20th instant, and to continue his journey to Gerona by the route of Figueras, he had proceeded to Bescara, upon the banks of the river Fluvià, escorted by Marshal Suchet, and a detachment of French troops; that the French troops having halted, and his Majesty having crossed the river with his

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. July, 1814.

suite, composed of Spaniards only, General Copons advanced with his troops to the King, and attended him to Gerona. It appears that the King was accompanied by his uncle the Infant Don Antonio, but that his brother, the Infant Don Carlos, had remained at Figueras, on account of indisposition; he was, however, expected to join the King on the following day. I beg to offer to your Lordship my most cordial congratulations upon an event which secures one of the principal objects for which we are contending, by the restoration of the legitimate sovereign to the throne of Spain. And it cannot but be gratifying to the British nation to reflect, that this is not less due to its unexampled exertions, and to the valour and good conduct of its armies, than to the firmness, perseverance, and loyalty of the Spanish people.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. WELLESLEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 16.

The following are Extracts which have been received from the Marquis of Wellington:—

Samatan, March 25.

The enemy continued his retreat after the affair near Tarbes, on the 20th, during the night and following days, and arrived yesterday at Toulouse. Their troops have marched with such celerity, that, excepting the advanced guard of the cavalry attached to Sir R. Hill's corps, under General Fane, who attacked the enemy's rear guard at St. Gaudens, our troops have never been able to come up with them. I inclose General Fane's Report to Sir R. Hill of this affair, which is highly creditable to the 13th light dragoons.

SIR, Borde, 9 P. M. March 22.

Having advanced as ordered, I came up with the enemy's rear guard, about one league from St. Gaudens. It was supported by four or five squadrons of dragoons, formed upon the height in front of the town. With two squadrons of the 13th light dragoons, supported by part of the 3d dragoon guards, I drove in their advance; and their support having remained too long in front of St. Gaudens, the 13th dragoons were enabled to come up with it. They charged the enemy's squadrons with the greatest gallantry, and drove them through the town. The enemy having again formed beyond the town, they were again attacked, and pursued more than two miles. A number of the enemy have been killed, and 102 men, and about the same number of horses, taken. Thirty of the men are badly wounded. Captain M'Allister, who led the advance, much distinguished himself, and nothing could exceed the bravery and good conduct of the whole of the regiment. I had reason to be much satisfied with the conduct of Brigade-

major Dunbar, who was amongst the foremost in the attack. My loss has been very trifling: I hope not more than four or five wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. FANE, Major-general.

Extract from Lord Wellington.

Seyssesa, April 1.

The enemy retired into Toulouse upon the approach of our troops on the 28th ult. They had fortified the suburb on the left of the Garonne by the *tele-du-pont*, which they occupied in considerable force; and the remainder of the army is in the town, or immediately behind it. The great fall of rain in the course of the last and beginning of this week, and the melting of the snow in the mountains, have increased the river to such a degree, and renders the current so rapid, as to frustrate all our endeavours to lay our bridge below the town. According to my last accounts from Bourdeaux, on the 26th, his Majesty's ships had not yet entered the river. Nothing of importance has occurred lately in Catalonia.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 19.

Lord Keith has transmitted despatches addressed to him by Admiral Penrose, dated in the Gironde, from the 6th to the 9th instant, by which it appears that the navigation of that river was completely cleared as far as Blaye, the whole of the French naval force, as well as the batteries on both banks, having been either captured or destroyed. His Majesty's ship *Centaur* having arrived in the Gironde on the evening of the 6th, every thing was prepared for making an attack, with that ship and the *Egmont*, on the French line-of-battle ship *Regulus*, and the three brigs of war and other vessels lying near her, as also on the batteries which protected them: when, at midnight, the French ship and brigs appeared in flames, and were totally burnt the next morning. The batteries at Point Combre, Point Negre, Royan, Sonsac, and Meche, were successively entered and destroyed by a detachment under Captain Harris, of the *Belle Poule*. The communication between the squadron and Bourdeaux was completely established by means of dragoons; and the Admiral was concerting operations with Lord Dalhousie for the reduction of Blaye.

Admiral Domett has transmitted a letter, addressed to Lord Keith, by Lord Reuclerk, dated Royal Oak, Basque Roads, the 12th instant, inclosing a letter which he had received from Baron de la Raffiniere, commander-in-chief at Rochelle, stating that, in the name of his division, he had acknowledged Louis XVIII. and ordered the white flag to be hoisted; and proposing to the Rear-admiral a suspension of hostilities un-

til further orders. Lord Beauchamp, in reply, consented to suspend hostilities towards Rochelle, the coast of France, and its commerce, where the authority of Louis might be acknowledged.

Admiral Domett has also transmitted a letter from Sir H. Neale, dated on board the *Zealous*, in Donarnenez Bay, the 14th instant, stating, that on the preceding evening a deputation of the principal inhabitants came off to the ship, with the information of a general declaration throughout France in favour of the Bourbons; and that on the morning of the 14th the white flag was displayed upon all parts of the bay. The admiral, at the request of the inhabitants, promised that the coasting trade, within the limits of his station, should not in future be molested.

Transmitted by Sir John Gore.

Apollo, Channel of Corfu,
Feb. 16, 1814.

It blowing very hard from the northward on the 6th, I took the opportunity of running to Zante to propose measures for commencing hostilities against Corfu, and, as preliminary, to take the island of Paxo. Lieutenant-general Campbell readily came into my views, and gave me a *carte blanche* for all the troops which could be spared from St. Maura, with a few of the 2d Greek infantry from Cephalonia, and placed these forces under Lieutenant-colonel Church, of the latter corps. On the 13th we landed under the lee of the island, in a hard southerly gale, and rain, with the above Greeks, a party of seamen and marines of the *Apollo*, a detachment of the 35th regiment, and of the Royal Corsican Rangers, making the whole 160 men. The movements of the troops, under Lieutenant-colonel Church, through the length of this rugged island, were so rapid, that we gave the enemy barely time to prepare for resistance, and, in consequence of their confusion, succeeded, without firing even one musket. The force of the enemy was 122 men (without militia), and an inclosed fort of three guns, well calculated for a defence against a surprise, being upon an elevated island, which forms the harbour.

I have, &c.

R. W. TAYLOR.

[This Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Lieutenant-colonels J. Wilson and J. Brown, the first a Brigadier-general, and the other a Colonel, in the Portuguese service.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 22.

Earl Bathurst has notified, by command of the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of friendly Powers resident at this Court, that the restrictions imposed on the ports of Italy

that immediately cease; and that it shall be lawful for his Majesty's subjects to trade in the same manner as they had before traded in times of peace, between his Majesty's dominions and the ports of Italy, from which the British flag is not excluded.

[Here follows an Order in Council, dated the 21st instant, for removing the restrictions above alluded to.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 23.

A Letter from Sir E. Pellew, dated Calcutta, off Minorca, March 23.

SIR,

I enclose, for the information of their Lordships, copies of letters just put into my hands by Rear-admiral Freemantle, on his way to England. I learn, with the sincerest regret, the death of Captain Taylor, of the Apollo, whose exemplary conduct and amiable character raised to him universal respect. The last service he performed in co-operating in the capture of Paxo, was executed with his usual judgment. Captain Hoste's letter, respecting the taking of Ragusa, will shew their Lordships the success of that distinguished officer's constant zeal and activity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. PELLEW.

Bucchante, before Ragusa, January 29.

SIR,

My letter of the 6th instant will have acquainted you of the capture of Cattaro, and of my intention to attack this place as soon as the artillery and stores necessary for the siege were embarked from that fortress. On my arrival here on the 19th, I found the place invested by the Austrian General Milutinovitch, with two Croat battalions, but not a single piece of artillery had arrived. Four mortars and two guns were immediately landed from the *Bucchante*, and opened on the works of the town and Fort Lorenzo the morning of the 22d; the enemy returned a heavy fire from all his batteries. The approach to Ragusa is extremely difficult, by the commanding situation of Fort Imperial and the island of Groma; and it became an object of importance to secure this latter port before we could advance our batteries; two 18-pounders were therefore landed, and by the great exertions of the officers and seamen, under Lieutenant Milbourne, third of this ship, one gun was brought round the mountains at the back of Ragusa, a distance of full six miles, and placed immediately opposite the island, which it completely commanded. The French general, however, on the morning of the 27th, sent a flag of truce, to request our batteries would cease, and a capitulation was commenced and signed on the 28th for the surrender of the town. The British and Austrian troops took possession the same day; 120 pieces of cannon were mounted on the works of the town and Fort Lorenzo; 21 in Fort Imperial;

and 11 in the island of Groma, with a garrison of 500 men, and nearly six weeks provisions. The garrison are prisoners of war, not to serve against England or her allies till regularly exchanged. His Majesty's ship *Elizabeth* arrived here on the evening of the 27th, but Captain Gower very handsomely declined interfering in the negotiation. I am happy to say the best understanding has prevailed between the allied troops, and General Milutinovitch has expressed himself in the handsomest terms for the assistance he has received. The object for which you sent me here, sir, is now, I believe, obtained, by the expulsion of the French troops from the provinces of Cattaro and Ragusa, and it only remains for me to mention the meritorious conduct of all the officers and men who have shared the fatigues and privations attending it. I beg leave also to mention the great assistance I have received from Captain Angelo, of Lieutenant-general Campbell's staff, who accompanied me from Cattaro. Both there and at this place, his ready and active services have considerably diminished the difficulties we have met with. The limits of a despatch will not allow me to enter further into detail; but I can assure you, sir, that every officer and man under my command has strictly performed his duty. The loss of the British, during the siege, has been one seaman killed, and ten severely wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. HOSTE, Captain.

Rear-admiral Freemantle, &c. &c.

SIR, *Milford, off Trieste, Feb. 16.*

The fall of Ragusa makes the allies masters of every place in Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria, and the Frioul, with all the Islands in the Adriatic. I beg leave to transmit a statement of the several places taken by the squadron, since I have had the command, in this gulph.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. F. FREEMANTLE.

To Sir Edward Pellew.

Agosta and Curzola, containing 124 guns and 70 men, taken by the *Apollo*, *Imogen*, and a detachment of troops from Lissa.

Zupana, containing 39 men, taken by the *Saracen's* boats.

Fiume and Porto Re, containing 67 guns, 90 vessels, 500 stand of arms, besides military stores, taken by the *Milford*, *Elizabeth*, *Eagle*, *Bucchante*, and *Haughty*.

Parazina, containing 5 guns, taken by the *Eagle*.

Isle of Mezzo, containing 6 guns and 59 men, taken by the *Saracen* and *Weazle*.

Ragonsizza, containing 8 guns and 66 men, taken by the boats of the *Milford* and *Weazle*.

Citta Nuova, containing 4 guns, taken by the *Elizabeth* and *Bucchante*.

Rovigno, containing 4 guns, taken by the *Tremendous*.

Pola, containing 50 guns, taken by the

Wizard, a party of the Milford's marines, and 50 Austrians.

Stagno, containing 12 guns and 52 men, besides military stores, taken by the Saracen and a party of Austrians.

Lesina and Brazza, containing 24 guns, taken by the Bacchante's boats and 35 men from the garrison of Lissa.

Trieste, containing 80 guns, taken by the Milford, Eagle, Tremendous, Mermaid, Wizard, and Weazle, in co-operation with 1500 Austrians.

Cortellazzo and Cavalino, containing 8 guns and 90 men, taken by the Elizabeth and a party of Austrians.

Four forts at the entrance of the Po, containing 24 guns, 100 men, and 45 brass guns dismounted, found on the Po, taken by the Eagle, Tremendous, Wizard, 500 English, and 2000 Austrian troops.

Zara, containing 110 guns and 18 howitzers, 350 men, and 100 guns dismounted, and 12 gun boats, taken by the Havannah and Weazle, with 1500 Austrians.

Cattaro, containing 130 guns and 900 men, taken by the Bacchante and Saracen.

Ragusa, containing 138 guns and 500 men, taken by the Bacchante and Saracen, and 400 Austrians.

Carlobago, containing 12 guns and 140 men, taken by the Bacchante.

(Signed) T. F. FREEMANTLE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 26.

Transmitted by Vice-admiral Dixon.

SIR, *Niger, at Sea, January 6.*

I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having made the Island of St. Antonio yesterday morning, for the purpose of correcting my longitude, previous to allowing the ships parting company, who were bound to Maranhão, a strange sail was discovered ahead. I immediately gave chase; his Majesty's ship Tagus in company. She was soon made out to be a frigate, and we had the pleasure to find that we were gaining upon her; at day-light this morning we were not more than a mile and a half distant; at half-past-seven they took in studding sails, and hauled the wind on the starboard tack, finding that we had the advantage before it. The Tagus being to windward, Captain Pipon was enabled to open his fire first, which was briskly returned by the enemy, who had hoisted French colours on the Tagus showing her's. After exchanging a few broadsides, the French frigate's main-top-mast was shot away, which rendered her escape impossible; and as his Majesty's ship under my command was coming up, any farther defence would only have occasioned a useless sacrifice of lives; they fired a broadside, and struck their colours. On taking possession, she proved *La Ceres*, French frigate, of 44 guns and 324 men, commanded

by le Baron de Bougainville, out one month from Brest, on her first cruise; she is only two years old, copper-fastened, and sails well. I should not do justice to the Baron if I omitted stating, that during the long and anxious chase (in which we ran 238 miles) his ship was manoeuvred in a masterly style. I have sent Mr. Manton, first of this ship, in charge of the prize, who is a deserving officer.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 26.

Major Lord W. Russell arrived last Night at this Office, bringing a Despatch from the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a Copy:—

MY LORD, *Toulouse, April 12, 1814.*
I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassone.

The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-general Don M. Freyre, and the head-quarters, crossed the Garonne.

We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town; and the 18th hussars, under the immediate command of Colonel Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about 100 prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid that I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.

The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne. On the left of that river, the suburb which the enemy had fortified with strong field works in front of the ancient wall, formed a good *tete-de-pont*.

They had likewise formed a *tete-de-pont* at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musketry, and in all of artillery, from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudrau, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends, and the enemy, in addition to the *tete-de-pont* on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence

made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The roads, however, from the Ariege to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 1st instant. I had no alternative, excepting to attack the enemy in this formidable position.

It was necessary to move the pontoon bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning.

The plan according to which I determined to attack the enemy was, for Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Montblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the enemy's right, while Lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieutenant-general Sir S. Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement, with Major-general Lord E. Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Colonel Vivian's brigade, under the command of Colonel Arentschild, was to observe the movement of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers, beyond our left.

The 3d and light divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir T. Picton and Major-general Charles Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry, were to observe the enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter by threatening the *tete-de-pont*, while Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill was to do the same on the suburb on the left of the Garonne.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford crossed the Ers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Ers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines, and moved to the attack. During these operations, Lieutenant-general Don M. Freyre moved along the left of the Ers to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines, with a reserve, on a height in front of the left of the enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major-general Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.

As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Marshal Sir W. Beresford was ready,

Lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order, under a very heavy fire of musquetry and artillery, and shewed great spirit, the General and all his Staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the enemy's intrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery, and British cavalry, continuing on the heights on which the troops had first formed. The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of General Freyre's line round their left flank; and having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road, leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see, that although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre, the officers of the staff of the 4th Spanish army, and of the officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

Lieutenant-general Mendizabel, who was in the field as a volunteer, General Espeletta, and several officers of the staff and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but General Mendizabel continued in the field. The regiment de Tirad. de Cautabria, under the command of Colonel Sicilio, kept its position under the enemy's entrenchments, until I ordered them to retire.

In the mean time, Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir L. Cole, and the 6th division, under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir H. Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same heights with the enemy, who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts, and of the entrenchments and fortified houses.

The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time elapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be re-formed and brought back to the attack: as soon as this was effected, the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front,

The enemy were driven from the two redoubts and intrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieutenant-colonel Coghan, of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major-general Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg; and I am afraid I shall be deprived of a considerable time of his assistance.

The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61st regiments, lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford throughout the operations of the day; nor that of Lieutenant-generals Sir L. Cole, Sir H. Clinton, Major-generals Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marshal Sir W. Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brigadier-general D'Urban, the Quarter-master-general, and General B. Mohinzo, the Adjutant-general of the Portuguese army.

The 4th division, although exposed on their march along the enemy's front in a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the 6th division, and did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

I had also every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre, Lieutenant-general D. G. Mendizabel, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro de la Barcena, Brigadier general Don J. de Espella, Mariscal de Campo Don A. Garces de Martilla, and the Chief of the Staff Don E. S. Salvador, and the Officers of the Staff of the fourth army. The officers and troops conducted themselves well in all the attacks which they made subsequent to their being formed.

The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill drove the enemy from their exterior works in the suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the ancient wall. Lieutenant-general Sir T. Picton likewise, with the 3d division, drove the enemy within the *tête-de-pont* on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne, but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major-general Brisbane was wounded: but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance; and Lieutenant-colonel Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.

The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communi-

cation by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands General d'Hauteppe, General Burrot, General St. Hilaire, and 1600 prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; and others, and large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town.

Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear-admiral Penrose, of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command.

Lieutenant-general the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under General L'Huillier beyond the Dordagne. He then crossed the Dordagne on the 4th near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the Fort of Blaye. His Lordship found General L'Huillier and General Des Barreaux posted near Etauliers, and made his disposition to attack them, when they retired, leaving about 300 prisoners in his hands. I inclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair.

In the operation which I have now reported, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Quarter-master and Adjutant-general, and the officers of their departments respectively; from Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpfen, and the officers of the Spanish Staff, and from Major-general Alava, from Colonel Dickson, commanding the allied artillery, from Lieutenant-colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal Staff. I send this despatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Major-Lord W. Russell, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the Killed and Wounded in the late operations.

On the Heights near Blaye,
April 6, 1814.

MY LORD,
On the 4th I crossed the Dordagne at St. Andre de Cubzac, and advanced next morning with the troops I stated in my last letter to your Lordship, my second brigade, my Cazadores, and the 7th Portuguese regiment, 4 guns, and one squadron of the 15th light dragoons.

I learned that General L'Huillier and Des Barreaux, with 300 cavalry and 1,200 infantry, had retired by Etauliers. I therefore moved on that point, intending to turn back again on Blaye, if I found these officers had continued their retreat on Saintes; General L'Huillier commanding thought proper to remain at Etauliers, and

sent out his corps on a large open common near that, occupying some woods in the front of it.

The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers soon cleared those woods, and Major Jenkinson's guns had a fair field for his practice. The infantry and cavalry gave way, and retired through Etauliers, leaving scattered parties to shift for themselves. One of these, about 80 men, was gallantly charged by the weak squadron of the 12th dragoons, under Major Bridger, and taken prisoners.

In all we took about 30 officers and 250 or 300 men. Great numbers dispersed in the woods; and, in a short time, it is thought the whole of their infantry conscripts will leave them.

I have, &c.

DALBOUSIE.

My loss yesterday was very trifling.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 22d of March to the 8th of April.

Total British loss—3 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 24 rank and file, 30 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Names of Officers Wounded.

March 26.

15th Hussars—Lieutenant E. Barrett, severely.

April 8.

5th Hussars—Colonel H. Vivian, severely.

18th ditto—Captain R. Croker, ditto.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Attack on the Enemy's fortified Position, covering Toulouse, April 10.

Total British loss—2 lieutenant-colonels, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 278 rank and file, 55 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 31 captains, 69 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 3 staff, 86 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 14 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese loss—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 87 serjeants, 4 drummers, 465 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Spanish loss—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 193 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 2 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 18 captains, 29 lieutenants, 30 ensigns, 5 staff, 1634 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 10th of April, 1814.

British Officers killed.

10th Royal Hussars—Captain C. Gordon, Artillery, King's German Legion—Lieutenant E. Bruenenbaeh.

11th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant W. Dunkley.

27th foot, 3d batt.—Captain R. Bignal; Lieutenant H. Gough.

36th foot, 1st batt.—Ensign J. Cromie.

42d foot, 1st batt.—Captain J. Swanson; Lieutenant W. Gordon; Ensigns J. Latta and D. McCrummen.

45th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel T. Forbes.

61st foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel R. J. Coghlan.

79th foot, 1st batt.—Captains P. Porvis and J. Cameron; Lieutenant D. Cameron.

87th foot, 2d batt.—Captain H. Bright (Major).

Portuguese Officers Killed.

8th of the Line—Lieutenant Mascarinha; Ensign Benedits.

21st of the Line—Lieutenant-colonel W. Birmingham.

British Officers Wounded.

General Staff—Major-general Brisbane, slightly; Major-general Pack, severely; Captain H. Obins (20th foot), Brigademajor, severely.

5th Dragoon Guards—Cornet S. A. Lucas, slightly.

5d Dragoons—Captain W. Burn, slightly.

4th Dragoons—Cornet R. Burrowes, Assistant-surgeon G. Hilson, slightly.

10th Royal Hussars—Captain G. Fitz-Clarence, severely.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Lieutenant C. Poten, slightly.

11th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel G. Cuyler, Captain F. Gunley, Lieutenants D. Reid and J. Dolphin, severely.

27th foot, 3d batt.—Lieutenant-colonel J. Maclean, Captain J. Geddes, Lieutenants J. Harnett and A. Byrne, and Ensign J. Armett, severely.

28th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant J. Greene, severely; Lieutenants J. T. Clarke and J. Deares, slightly.

34th foot, 2d batt.—Captain J. H. Baker, severely.

36th foot, 1st batt.—Major W. Cross (Lieutenant-colonel), Captain W. Campbell (Major), Lieutenants J. Prendergast, T. L'Estrange, and P. J. Bone, severely; Lieutenant W. H. Robertson, slightly; Lieutenant E. Lewis, severely; Ensigns T. Taylor, and J. McCabe, severely.

39th foot, 1st batt.—Captain T. Thorpe, severely.

40th foot, 1st batt.—Captains R. Furton, and J. H. Barnett, slightly; Lieutenants T. D. Franklyn, T. O'Doherty, and J. Anthony, severely; Lieutenant M. Smith, slightly; Ensign J. Glynn, severely; Ensign D. McDonald, slightly.

42d foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel R. Macara, severely; Captain J. Walker, slightly; Captains J. Henderson and A. M'Kenzie; Lieutenants D. M'Kenzie, T. Munroe, H. A. Frazer, J. Robertson, R. A. M'Kinnon, R. Stewart, R. Gordon, C. M'Laren, and A. Stewart, severely; Lieutenant A. Strange, severely (right arm amputated); Lieutenants A. Innes, D. Farquharson, J. Watson, and W. Urquhart; Ensigns T. M'Nivan, C. Walker, J. Geddes, and M. M'Pherson, severely.

45th foot, 1st batt.—Major T. Lightfoot, Captain T. Hilton, Lieutenants E. F. Boys and J. E. Trevor, severely; Lieutenant J. Douglas, slightly; Lieutenant G. Little, severely; Lieutenant R. Hill, slightly; Ensign J. Edmonds, severely.

48th foot, 1st batt.—Captain J. Reid, severely; Lieutenant J. Campbell, slightly; Ensign W. Fox, severely (left leg amputated); Adjutant J. Skene, severely (right leg amputated).

50th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant W. Sawkins, severely; Ensign W. Jull, severely.

53d foot, 2d batt.—Captain J. Mackay, slightly; Captain R. Mansel, severely; Lieutenants J. Hamilton and T. Impett, severely.

60th foot, 5th batt.—Captains E. Purdon, severely; Ensigns H. Shewbridge and J. Bruce, severely.

61st foot, 1st batt.—Major J. Oke (Lieutenant-colonel), severely; Captains W. Greene and E. Charlton, severely; Lieutenants A. Porteous, N. Furnace, T. Glosster, D. O'Kearny, severely; Lieutenant H. Arden, severely (since dead); Lieutenants J. Wolfe, E. Gaynor, W. White, J. Harris, G. Stewart, severely; Lieutenant J. H. Ellison, slightly; Ensign J. Wright, severely; Ensign W. A. Favell, severely (since dead); Ensigns C. Eccles and S. Bartlett, severely.

74th foot, 1st batt.—Captains J. Miller (Major), D. J. M'Queen, and W. Tew, severely; Lieutenants E. J. Crab, J. Hassard, W. Graham, slightly; and H. S. Hamilton, severely.

79th foot, 1st batt.—Captain T. Mylne, severely; Captain P. Innes, slightly; Captain J. Campbell, severely; Captain W. Marshall, slightly; Lieutenants W. M'Bar-

nett, D. Cameron, J. Frazer, D. M'Pherson, E. Cameron, sen. E. Cameron, jun. severely (since dead); J. Kynock, severely; C. M'Arthur, A. M'Donnell, slightly; Ensign A. Maclean, severely; Adjutant K. Cameron, slightly.

87th foot, 2d batt.—Lieutenant W. W. Lamphier, Ensign A. F. Royse, slightly.

88th foot, 1st batt.—Captain R. Nickle, severely; Lieutenant W. Poole, severely.

91st foot, 1st batt.—Major A. Meade (Lieutenant-colonel), slightly; Captains J. Walsh, and A. J. Callender, slightly; Lieutenants J. M'Dougall, J. Hood, and C. M'Dougall, slightly.

95th foot, 2d batt.—Captain Hewan, severely.

86th foot, 1st batt.—Volunteer Holmes, severely.

Portuguese Officers Wounded.

8th of the Line—Colonel J. Douglas, severely; Ensign C. Candido, L. Pinto, and J. Macimo, slightly.

11th of the Line—Ensign M. de Loureiro, severely.

12th of the Line—Major Ignacio Luis Madeira, severely; Captain Joze Antonio du Costa, slightly; Captain Antonio Joze Carmo, severely; Lieutenant Joze de Mosquita e Souza, and Antonio Alvas da Souza, slightly; Ensign Manoel, Antonio Teixeira, severely; Ensign Joze M. Carmo, slightly.

21st of the Line—Ensign Joze de Sa Sottomaior.

23d of the Line—Captain F. J. Pra, slightly; Ensign J. R. Almeida, slightly.

1st Caçadores—Captain M. de M. Peixoto, slightly; Ensign B. J. Zares.

7th Caçadores—Major J. S. Lillie, severely; Lieutenant J. J. Almeida, severely.

9th Caçadores—Captain I. F. da Rocha, severely; Lieutenant J. M. da Silva Rocha, severely.

11th Caçadores—Captain V. C. de Mesquita, severely; Lieutenant M. B. de Macedo, severely.

British Officers Missing.

42d foot, 1st batt.—Ensign John Malcolm.

74th foot, 1st batt.—Captain T. Andrews (severely wounded, since dead); Ensign J. Parkinson, severely.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE LATE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

(Presented to Parliament.)

(1.)—*Extract of a Despatch from Viscount Castlereagh to the Earl of Liverpool, dated "Paris, April 13th, 1814."*

I desired, however, to decline, on the part of my Government, being more than an acceding party to the Treaty; and declared,

that the Act of Accession, on the part of Great Britain, could not go beyond the territorial arrangements proposed in the Treaty.

Extract of a Protocole, Paris, 10th April, 1814.

The Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, and those of the Allied Powers, being assembled this day, have agreed upon the Articles of the Treaty

which determines the arrangements relative to the Emperor Napoleon and his Family.

Lord Castlereagh, Minister of his Britannic Majesty, declared, that England could not become a party to the said Treaty; but he promised to give in the act of accession of his Court, with the least delay, to so much as concerns the free possession and peaceable enjoyment in full sovereignty of the island of Elba, and the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. Lord Castlereagh also promised to give the necessary passports and securities for the voyage.

(2.)—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Castlereagh to Earl Bathurst.

MY LORD, Paris, April 27, 1814.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship an act, which I have this day executed here, containing the accession of Great Britain to certain parts of the Treaty lately concluded, with respect to the family and person of Napoleon Buonaparte. I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH,

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Certified Copy of the Act of Accession on the Part of Great Britain, to the Treaty with Respect to Napoleon Buonaparte.

April, 27, 1814.

Whereas their Imperial and Royal Majesties, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Prussia, have entered into a Treaty, concluded at Paris, on the 11th April, of the present year, for the purpose of granting for such respective periods, as in the said Treaty are mentioned, to the person and family of Napoleon Buonaparte, the possession in sovereignty of the island of Elba, and the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, and for all other purposes; which Treaty has been communicated to the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the Ministers of their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia; the Emperor of all the Russias; and the King of Prussia; who, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, have jointly invited the Prince Regent to accede to the same, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having full knowledge of the contents of the said treaty, accedes to the same, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, as far as respects the stipulations relative to the possession in sovereignty of the island of Elba, and also of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. But his Royal Highness is not to be considered by this act of accession, to have become a party, in the name of his Majesty, to any of the other provisions and stipulations contained therein.

Given under my hand and seal, at Paris, this 22th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. July, 1814.

By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

(Signed) (L.S.) CASTLEREAGH.

A true Copy,

CASTLEREAGH.

COPENHAGEN, June 4.—All the forces of Sweden are in motion to attack Norway. For this purpose a corps of from 18 to 20,000 men is to assemble at Gottenburgh. The whole Swedish army to be put in motion is estimated at 40,000 men. Russia has promised to execute punctually the Treaty of Abo, and to furnish to Sweden for this expedition an auxiliary corps of 35,000 men. England is to concur by a fleet of nine sail of the line, destined to blockade the Norwegian ports in conjunction with the Swedish fleet.

FRANKFORT, June 21.—General Kosciusko is to return to Poland with the Polish troops. This step, on the part of a man who has sacrificed every thing for his country, must give to Poland the hope, at least, of recovering a part of its existence.

PARIS, June 17.—It is not true, as stated in a certain Journal, that General Bertrand has arrived at Paris; he has not quitted the Isle of Elba. The mistake arose from the arrival of an officer of the same name.

MADRID, June 5.—Our official Gazette contains the Decree of the King relative to the re-establishment of the religious communities of women. In general the preambles of these edicts recall too much unfortunate times. There are no sort of expressions that the gratitude of the regular and secular Clergy does not invent, in order to say agreeable things to his Majesty.

June 6.—By a decree of the King, all Lodges of Freemasons are abolished in Spain. By another decree, the Nunneries have been re-established.

PARIS, July 8.—In a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th, the Abbe de Montesquieu, Minister of the Interior, and Count de Blacas, Minister of the Household, were introduced, and, after a speech from the former, explaining his Majesty's views of the subject, the *projet* of a law respecting the Liberty of the Press, was presented to the Chamber from the Crown. From the spirit that appears to animate the Deputies, this project will, in all probability, be adopted without alteration. It falls far short of the liberty of the press in this country; but in the present disquieted state of France, it may not, perhaps, be prudent to allow a greater latitude of publication. We perceive, by the *Moniteur* of the 6th, that Louis, in appointing Counsellors and Masters of Requests, has nominated many persons who distinguished themselves during the Revolution.

PROJET OF THE LAW.

Of the Publication of Works.

Every work of above thirty sheets may be

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published freely, without previous examination or censorial revision.

The same latitude is given, without regard to the number of sheets, for all writings in the dead languages, or in foreign languages, prayer books, catechisms, pastoral letters, law reports, sanctioned by the names of professional persons, and works of literary or scientific societies established by the King.

All writings of thirty sheets, or under, not of the descriptions specified in the preceding article, may be required to be subjected to the previous review, and censorial inspection of the Director-general of the Press at Paris, or the resident Prefects in the departments.

The Director-general will cause such work to be examined by one or more censors from among those whom the King shall name to the office; and if two, at least, of these censors shall conceive that the writing in question is a defamatory libel, or dangerous to the public tranquility, be contrary to the 11th article of the Constitution, or of an immoral tendency, the immoral tendency, the Director-general may forbid the printing.

A Committee of both Houses shall be formed in each Session, consisting of three Peers and three Deputies, each chosen by the respective Chambers, with three Commissioners appointed by the King. To this Committee the Director-general of the press shall communicate all the suppressions ordered by him, with the opinions of the censors. If the motives of the censors should appear insufficient, the Committee may order the printing. Journals and writings shall not appear but with the King's authority.

The author and printer may, if they think proper, require the examination of the work previous to sending it to press: and, if it should be approved, they are discharged from all further responsibility, excepting as to the claims of injured individuals.

Of the Superintendence of the Press.

No person can be a printer or bookseller without the King's license, nor without taking the proper oaths. This license may be withdrawn on violation of the laws or regulations. All private printing establishments may be destroyed, and the proprietors subject to a fine of 10,000 francs and six months imprisonment.

All printing establishments, not properly notified and permitted by the Director-general of the press, to be deemed clandestine.

No printer or publisher to print or publish any work, without due notice to the Director-general of Paris, or the Prefect of the Department in the country, with whom a copy of the work must be deposited. The impression may be seized unless a certificate can be exhibited of having given this notice, and made the deposit of the copy: also, unless every copy bears the true name and address of the printer, or if its contents be made the subject of legal prosecution. The failure of notice, before printing, to the Director gene-

ral, or the Prefect of the Department, and the failure of depositing a copy of the work, is subjected to a fine of 1,000 francs for the first offence, and 2,000 for the second. The omission of the printer's name and residence, is subject to a fine of 3,000 francs; the substitution of a false name or address to a fine of 6,000, without impediment to the imprisonment ordered by a preceding clause. Every bookseller, by exposing to sale a work without a printer's name, to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, to be mitigated to 1,000 upon disclosure of the name. This law to be revised in three years for the purpose of making the improvements which experience shall show to be necessary.

Thuileries, July 5, year of Grace, 1814.

(Signed) LOUIS.

PARIS, July 9.—The Gazette of Genoa of the 28th of June states, that the late King of Spain, Charles IV. has demanded of the Allied Sovereigns to be replaced on the Throne.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—It is asserted, that, according to the latest news from Norway, it is the intention of the Prince Christian to resign if England declares against him.

COBLENZ, July 7.—The Emperor of Russia arrived here at three this morning. After reviewing the troops, and granting several decorations to the officers and soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the late actions, his Majesty set out at seven for Bruchsal, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants.

MUNICH, July 1.—The Emperor of Russia is expected here the 10th or 11th.

AVOUSBURG, July 1.—The report of the re-establishment of the Order of Jesuits at Rome, is believed to be destitute of foundation.

ZURICH, July 4.—According to the invitation of the Allied Powers, the Swiss will send Deputies to the Congress of Vienna, as soon as the Federal Act of Switzerland, and the Constitutions of the respective Cantons shall have been finally determined upon.

PARIS, July 14.—The Vienna Gazette announces, that the Archduchess Maria Louisa will return to Vienna on quitting Aix.

RASTATT, July 8.—We this instant received by a courier, intelligence that the Emperor of Russia arrived last night at Bruchsal. The Empress of Russia, the Queen, Frederica of Sweden, the Dowager Margravine of Baden, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, quitted Baden three days since, to return to Bruchsal.

Great preparations are making at Stuttgart for the reception of the Emperor Alexander.

PARIS, July 10.—The *Moniteur* contains an order from the Ministry of War, directing that a certain number of commissions in the re-formed regiments shall be reserved for the officers; prisoners of war, who are now returning to France; and that such officers shall be considered in active service from the

day of their arrival, and shall receive pay accordingly, on the peace establishment. The same order directs, that all officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, shall receive pay for the time they have been prisoners, according to the established regulations.

FRANKFORT, July 2.—According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, of the 6th of June, his Majesty the Emperor Alexander was expected there about the 25th of July, and great preparations were making for his reception.

INSBRUCK, June 29.—By virtue of a convention concluded between his Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty, and his Majesty the King of Bavaria, the Bavarian part of the Tyrol returns under the dominion of the House of Austria, with the exception of the Bailiwicks of Viltz, the Voralberg and Weiler.

French papers, to the 13th inst. with Ham-
burgh, Bremen, Gottenburgh, and Lisbon
Mails have been received. The prisoners of
war are returning to France from all parts of
the Continent; some Generals and other
officers have arrived in a state of great des-
titution. The Government, with a view to
conciliate them, has ordered, that, in the
new organization of the army, a certain num-
ber of vacancies of every rank, shall be
referred for officers, which are not to be en-
tirely filled up, until the return of all prison-
ers of war. In the mean time the officers of
all ranks are to be considered as in active
service, and receive their pay on the Peace
Establishment. The officers and soldiers
are also to receive their pay for the time
they have been prisoners of war. The
Chamber of Deputies has been occupied
upon various subjects—Finance—the Indem-
nities due to the Departments which have
been the theatre of war—Contributions levied
illegally by administrative corps, &c.

It is asserted in private accounts that Bu-
onaparte still expresses a confident hope of
being recalled to the Thrones of France and
Italy, and that a correspondence between
himself, his brother Joseph, and some disaf-
fected characters in Paris, has been discover-
ed. We do not give credit to this informa-
tion; but the Government cannot be too
vigilant in watching the actions of the two
former notorious personages. It would ap-
pear that the "Emperor and King," as he
still styles himself, is not yet divested of his
grasping ambition; for an article from
Porto Ferrajo, of June 10, copied from the
Milan Journal, has the following passage:
"Napoleon has taken possession of several
inhabited Isles, dependencies of ours, and
has concluded treaties of commerce with
other Isles in the neighbourhood, and with
the Barbary powers. The new money put
in circulation bears on one side the head of
Buonaparte, and, on the other the following
inscription, which appears ridiculous:—
*Napoleon I. Imperator atque Rex, ubiqueque
felix, Isola d'Elba, 1814.*" The King of

Prussia, under the name of Count Rappin,
left Paris with his family on the 8th, to pro-
ceed by Burgundy, and Franche Comte, to
Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. M. Chateau-
briand has been appointed ambassador for
France at the Court of Sweden. We find it
stated in the *Genoa Gazette*, that Charles IV,
the old King of Spain, has demanded of the
Allied Sovereigns his re-establishment on the
Throne. The Tyrol has been ceded by Ba-
varia to Austria, whose troops have likewise
taken possession of the months of the Cata-
tero. The Grand Council, assembled at
Lausanne, agreed on the 5th inst. to the new
Federal Compact of the nineteen sovereign
Cantons of Switzerland, namely, Uri, Schwitz,
Underwald, Lucerne, Zurich, Glaris, Zug,
Berne, Fribourgh, Soleure, Basel, Schaffhau-
sen, Appenzel, the two Rhodes, Saint Gall,
the Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tessin, and
Vaud. According to this Compact, every
Swiss is to be considered a soldier, and no
class of citizens is excluded from political
rights. The separate Cantons furnish to the
public stock their respective Contingents in
men and money, according to a scale sub-
ject to periodical revision; and the common
force of the union (32,000 men), is wielded
by the General Diet, or, when that is not
assembled by the Directorial Canton, which,
at present, is that of Zurich. An article from
Rome expresses a very just surprise that the
inhabitants of the Marche of Ancona, and of
the neighbouring countries who wish to re-
turn to their allegiance towards their legiti-
mate Sovereign the Pope, should be styled,
as they have been, in proclamations issued
by the King of Naples, "Seditious and dis-
affected persons," and consigned for trial to
a military commission. The Usurper having
fallen, the usurpation should cease. To re-
tain the provinces is no less criminal than to
have seized them; and the heirs of Buona-
parte's rapacity may not improbably become
sharers in his fate. It would be prudent for
Joachim Murat to take the hint.

The accounts from Spain represent Ferdi-
nand VII. as still pursuing a narrow and il-
liberal system of policy. By a decree of
the 17th June, he had re-established the old
law, which required cadets in every branch
of the military service to exhibit proofs of
nobility. The army, which was exempted
by the Cortes from this unequalled restric-
tion, is not likely to receive his Majesty's
enlightened decree with much satisfaction.
What would the Empecinado, the Medico,
and the many other brave men to whom Spain
owed her most honourable triumphs have said
to a law forbidding them to save their coun-
try without a diploma from the Herald's Col-
lege! Much dissatisfaction being expressed
at Cadiz, at the revival of the Inquisition,
his Majesty had ordered the Governor, Vil-
laviciencia, to levy a contribution of three
millions of dollars upon the inhabitants to
pay the troops.

The Paris Papers to the 15th inst. contain the Exposé of the state of France, communicated from the Crown to the Chamber of Deputies, by three of the Ministers of State. In these documents during the reign of Buonaparte, we have been accustomed to find a very flourishing statement of the resources of France, of her warlike means, and of her ability to continue the contest in which his ambition had involved her. We have now a picture of a very different nature—a dreadful account of that enormous waste of human life, which necessarily resulted from his vast projects of conquest, and a statement of dilapidated resources, which must strike great part of the people of France, in the state of ignorance in which they have been kept, with considerable astonishment. The veil is now withdrawn, and we have the practical results of those contests into which France was plunged by the inordinate ambition of her late Ruler, the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of human beings, the destruction of commerce, the ruin of the French navy, the enormous expenditure of money, and the immense waste and loss of every article connected with military equipment; in short, the utter disorganization of the physical resources of France, and of the moral habits of its people. Such is the outline of the picture drawn by the French Ministers of State of the actual situation of the kingdom.

M. L'Abbe de Montesquieu.—Gentlemen, his Majesty, on resuming the reigns of Government, was desirous to make known to his people the state in which he found France. The cause of misfortunes which weighed down our country has disappeared, but its effects still remain, and for a long time under a Government which will devote itself solely to the reparation. France will suffer under the wounds inflicted by a Government which gave itself up to the business of destruction. It is necessary, therefore, that the nation should be informed of the extent and the cause of its misfortunes, in order to be able to set a due value upon, and to second the cares which are to sooth and retrieve them. Thus enlightened upon the extent and nature of the mischief, it will in future be required only to participate in the labours and exertions of the King, to re-establish what has been destroyed, not by him, to heal wounds not inflicted by him, and to repair wrongs to which he is a stranger. War, without doubt, has been the principal cause of the ills of France. History presented hitherto no example of a great nation incessantly precipitated against its will into enterprises constantly increasing in hazard and distress. The world has now seen with astonishment, mingled with terror, a civilized people compelled to exchange its happiness and repose for the wandering life of barbarous

hordes; the ties of families have been broken; fathers have grown old far from their children; and children have been hurried off to die 400 leagues from their fathers. No hope of return soothed this frightful separation; habit had caused it to be regarded as eternal; and the peasants of Brittany, after conducting their sons to the place of separation, have been seen to return to their churches to put up for them by anticipation the prayers for the dead!

It is impossible to estimate the horrible consumption of men by the late Government; fatigue and sickness carried off as many as battles; the enterprises were so vast and so rapid, that every thing was sacrificed to the desire of ensuring success; there was no regularity in the service of the hospitals—none in providing subsistence on the marches; the brave soldiers whose valour constituted the glory of France, and who gave incessantly new proofs of their energy and patience, sustaining the national honour with so much brilliancy, saw themselves deserted amidst their sufferings, and abandoned, without resource, to calamities which they were unable to support. The goodness of the French was insufficient to supply this cruel negligence, and levies of men, which, under other circumstances, would have formed great armies, disappeared in this manner, without taking part in any engagement. Hence arose the necessity of multiplying levies without number, to replace incessantly, by new armies, the almost total annihilation of the armies preceding. The amount of the calls ordered since the end of the Russian campaign is frightful—

11th January, 1813	350,000
8d April—Guards of honour	10,000
First draught of national guards	80,000
Guards for the coasts	90,000
24th August—Army of Spain	30,000
9th October—Conscription of 1814	
and preceding yrs.	120,000
Conscription of 1815	160,000
15th Nov.—Recall of years, 11 to ..	
1814	300,000
January, 1813—Officers of cavalry	
equipped	17,000
1814—Levies en masse organized ..	143,000

1,300,000

Fortunately these last levies could not be fully executed. The war had not time to cut off all those who had joined the standards. But this simple statement of the requisitions, enforced on the population during an interval of from 14 to 15 months, suffices to give an idea of what the losses of the nation must have been during the last 22 years. Many causes contributed, however, to repair these losses; the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants of the country by the division of the great landed properties, the equal distribution of inherit-

facts, and the progress of vaccination, were the most powerful. It was by means of the influence of these causes, and by exaggerating their success that efforts were made to hide from the nation the extent of its sacrifices. The greater the number of men that were snatched away from France, the more studiously was it endeavoured to prove that she courted this frightful destruction. But even if the accounts placed under view had been correct, the only result would have been, that the number of births should cause the number of deaths to be regarded with indifference! But another argument was, to point out in the conscription itself a source of increasing population which introduced disorder and immorality into marriages concluded with precipitation and imprudence. Hence a multitude of unfortunate families of ridiculous or indecent connexions, so that even many men of the lower orders soon became weary of what they had embraced only to shelter themselves from the conscription, threw themselves once more in the way of the dangers they had sought to avoid, and offered themselves as substitutes, to escape a misery which they had not foreseen, or to break ties so ill assorted.

How could they, besides, overlook the reflection, that, although by multiplying these deplorable marriages, the conscription

should have increased the number of births, it took annually away from France a great number of those full grown men, who constitute the real strength of a nation. The facts prove clearly the truth of so natural a consequence. The population under the age of 20 years increased, but fell off above that age. Thus, while the Government attacked the sources of the national prosperity it displayed incessantly in pompous array those remnants of resources that maintained a struggle against its wasteful measures, it studied to conceal the evil which it did, under the good, not of its production, which was yet undestroyed. Master of a country where long labours had amassed great treasures, where civilization had made the happiest progress, where industry and commerce had, for the 60 previous years, made a wonderful progress, it seized all the fruits of the industry of so many generations, and of the experience of so many ages, at one time to promote its lamentable designs, and at another to cover the sad effects of its influence. The simple account of the present state of the realm will immediately exhibit the inherent prosperity of the nation struggling against a destroying principle, incessantly attacked, often struck with terrible wounds, and perpetually drawing from itself resources always insufficient.

(To be concluded in our next.)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PROGRESS of the ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.
From the LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 27.

Continued from our last, Vol. LXV. page 555.

ST. JAMES'S, JUNE 27.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia having expressed a desire to see the fleet and arsenal at Portsmouth, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to direct that the Board of Admiralty should repair to Portsmouth, and that the flag of the Lord High Admiral, as well as that of his Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, should be hoisted on this occasion.

On Sunday the 19th instant his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence hoisted the Union on board his Majesty's ship Jason, and was saluted with 17 guns.

On Monday the 20th, the flag of the Lord High Admiral was hoisted on board his Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, at Spithead, and saluted with 19 guns by the whole fleet, and the flag of the Admiral of the Fleet was shifted to the Impregnable, of 98 guns. On Tuesday the 21st, the flag of the Admiralty was shifted to his Majesty's ship Bombay, of 74 guns, in Portsmouth harbour, and the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. was hoisted in the Ville de Paris.

June. 23.—This morning about 9 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, set out from Carlton-house, and arrived at the Government-house, Portsmouth, about four o'clock the same evening.

On the arrival of his Royal Highness at Portsdown-hill, he was received with a royal salute of 21 guns from a brigade of light artillery stationed at that point; and at the same moment a royal salute was also fired from all the ships and vessels of war lying at Spithead.

When his Royal Highness arrived at the Landport-gate, he was received by Lieut.-General Houston, Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison, who presented his Royal Highness with the keys of the town, which his Royal Highness was pleased immediately to return to the Lieutenant-Governor.

On his Royal Highness's entering the place, he was saluted with a triple discharge of all the artillery on the ramparts and the lines, and all the ships and vessels fired a royal salute; and these salutes were again repeated when his Royal Highness alighted from his carriage at the Government-house.

At some distance from the town, his Royal Highness had been met by a party of the rope-makers of his Majesty's Dock-yard, wearing scarves, and bearing white staves,

who ran before the royal carriage, agreeably to an ancient custom.

The road, streets, ramparts, and the parade were crowded with spectators, who received his Royal Highness with the greatest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

His Royal Highness was received at the Government-house by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Board of Admiralty, the Commissioners of the Navy, his Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, Lieutenant-General Houstoun, &c.

The Prince Regent immediately held a levee, at which the Admiral of the fleet presented to his Royal Highness, Admiral Sir B. Bickerton, commanding at the port; Vice-Admirals Martin, and Sir Harry Neale, Bart.; Rear-Admirals Sir F. Laforey, Bart. Foot, and Martin; and all the Captains and Commanders in commission at the port.

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand.

Immediately after the levee, his Royal Highness proceeded with his attendants to the balcony in front of the Government House, where he was received by the people with the greatest joy, and his Royal Highness was pleased to express his satisfaction at the duty and loyalty which the people displayed on this occasion, and indeed on every subsequent opportunity which they had of seeing his Royal Highness.

At seven o'clock, his Royal Highness sat down to a dinner of 40 covers, to which the Secretary of State, the Members of the Admiralty Board, the Comptroller of the Navy, all the Flag Officers in Commission, the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and the General Officers on the Staff, and several other persons of distinction had the honour of being invited.

About half-past seven, his Majesty the King of Prussia, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Royal, Prince William, Prince William his Majesty's brother, and Prince Frederick of Prussia, and attended by Lord Charles Bentinck, and several persons of his Majesty's court, were met outside the town by a guard of honour, which conducted his Majesty to the Lieutenant-Governor's house which had been prepared for his Majesty's residence.

A guard of honour also awaited the arrival of his Majesty the Emperor, who arrived about nine o'clock in the evening, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catharine, and attended by the Earl of Yarmouth, Count Lieven, his Imperial Majesty's Ambassador, and by several other noblemen of the Imperial Court.

His Imperial Majesty and her Imperial Highness proceeded to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-yard, which had been prepared for their residence.

THURSDAY, June 23.—This morning, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince

Regent, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who had arrived late the preceding evening, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, proceeded in his carriage to the residence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and thence his Royal Highness and his Majesty, with the Princes of Great Britain and Prussia, proceeded to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-yard, where they were received by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and conducted to his apartments; the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Board of Admiralty, and the Commissioners of the Navy being in attendance at the Commissioner's house to receive his Royal Highness.

After a short delay, his Royal Highness, their Imperial and Royal Majesties, with their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Grand Duchess and the Princes of Great Britain and Prussia, and attended by the Board of Admiralty, the Navy Board, and the suites of the Emperor and King, proceeded through the Dock-yard, amidst the acclamations of the artificers and spectators, to the King's Stairs, where his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Majesties the Emperor and King, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess, her attendants, their Royal Highnesses the Princes of Prussia, attended by the Viscount Melville, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, embarked in the barge prepared for their reception, in which the royal standard of Great Britain was immediately hoisted, and proceeded down the harbour to Spithead.

Abreast of the royal barge, on the right hand, a barge carried the imperial standard of Russia, and another in the same situation on the left, carried the royal standard of Prussia; both these barges were filled with the suites of the respective Sovereigns.

The Board of Admiralty, with the Ambassadors of Austria and Russia, and several other persons of distinction, in their barge bearing the flag of their office, immediately preceded his Royal Highness's barge.

The barges of the Admirals and Captains, carrying their respective flags and pendants, followed in two lines, according to their seniority; the barge of the Admiral of the Fleet, in which his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, with their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Weimar, were embarked, leading the starboard line, and that of the Admiral of the Port, in which were the Admiral and several persons of the royal suite, leading the larboard line.

As the Prince Regent passed the garrison, he was saluted with twenty-one guns from the battery on the platform, and when the royal standard was seen from the fleet at Spithead, his Royal Highness was saluted in the same manner from the several ships there, which was repeated by the guns on

the platform, and as the royal barge passed the ships (commencing with the westernmost of the line), the yards were all manned, and their companies gave three hearty cheers, the guards being turned out, beating a march, and the officers saluting.

On his Royal Highness and their Majesties going on board the *Impregnable*, the sides were manned by lieutenants, and his Royal Highness was received, at the head of the ladder, by the captain of the fleet; and, as soon as his Royal Highness passed the guard of machines on the quarter-deck, where he was received by his Royal Highness the Admiral of the fleet, the Union flag was struck, and shifted to the Chatham, of 74 guns, and the royal standard was hoisted at the main-top-mast head, and the flag of the Admiralty at the foretop mast head, and the union flag at the mizen. The Admiralty flag was also shifted from the Bombay in the harbour to the *Ville de Paris*, and the flag of Vice Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. to the *Norge*, of 74 guns.

The Standard was immediately saluted by the whole fleet, except the *Impregnable*, as before, and the salute was answered by an equal number of guns from the battery on the platform.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by their Majesties, the Grand Duchess, and the Princes, visited every part of the ship, with which they expressed themselves in the highest degree gratified.

After his Royal Highness and their Majesties, and the other distinguished persons had partaken of a collation in the great cabin of the *Impregnable*, they were pleased to gratify the immense crowd which had assembled round the ship, by appearing severally at the entrance port, and his Royal Highness and their Majesties were received with the most enthusiastic expressions of joy; and when his Royal Highness retired, the people spontaneously sang "God save the King."

His Royal Highness was so much pleased with his visit, that he expressed his intention of returning to Spithead the next day, and he desired the fleet might be kept ready for getting under weigh as soon as the tide should serve.

On his Royal Highness and their Majesties leaving the *Impregnable*, a royal salute was again fired by the whole fleet, and the barges proceeded in the order in which they came, except that the Emperor of Russia and his suite embarked in the barge which bore his flag, and was followed by one of the lines of barges, while the barge which bore the royal standard of Great Britain led the other, the barge of the Board of Admiralty preceding both.

When the barges approached the shore at South Sea Castle, they were saluted by a feu de joie, which was fired by the troops drawn up on South Sea Beach, and on the

ramparts of the town, and by the acclamations of the people, who covered the beach and ramparts; and a royal salute was fired from the battery on the platform, and the feu de joie and the acclamations of the crowds were repeated, and continued while the royal barge was passing.

The Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, and the Board of Admiralty, and the suites of his Royal Highness and his Majesty, landed at the Sally Port, while his Majesty the Emperor of Russia proceeded to the King's Stairs at the Dock-yard.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Majesty, walked from Sally Port to the Government-house amidst the acclamations of the crowds that filled the street, and testified by every possible means their joy at seeing amongst them his Royal Highness and his illustrious guests.

In the evening his Royal Highness had a dinner of above one hundred and twenty covers, where their Majesties, the Grand Duchess, the Princes, and their respective suites dined; and to which several distinguished foreigners, the Board of Admiralty, the Ministers, and Naval and Military Officers of the rank of Post-Captain and Colonel respectively, had the honour to be invited.

In the course of the evening, the Prince Regent and their Majesties were pleased to gratify the wishes of the people, by appearing on the balcony, and were again received with every demonstration of joy.

FRIDAY, June 24.—This morning at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness and his Majesty the King of Prussia, and their respective Royal Families, and suites, again met his Majesty the Emperor at the Commissioner's-house in the Dock-yard, and proceeded on foot to visit the Yard.

His Royal Highness conducted their Majesties through the several store-houses, rigging-lofts, rope-houses, the anchor forge, the wood mills, and metal mills, and in all these places his Royal Highness and their Majesties were pleased to express their approbation of the good order, zeal, and ingenuity displayed by the respective officers and artificers.

His Royal Highness and the King of Prussia afterwards proceeded to the King's stairs to embark in the barges, while his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, and attended by Lord Viscount Melville, the Earl of Yarmouth, and the Imperial Suite, continued to inspect the Dock-yard, and afterwards crossed over to visit Haslar Hospital.

His Imperial Majesty, after expressing the greatest satisfaction at the general system of the Hospital, and the good order and comfort which appear to prevail therein, returned with his Suite to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-yard.

The Prince Regent and the King of

Princess having disembarked, the procession moved nearly in the same order as the day preceding to Spithead, and the Royal party went on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, where the royal standard, and the flag of the Admiralty and the union, were hoisted, as they had before been in the *Impregnable*.

His Royal Highness was then pleased to direct a signal to be made for the fleet's getting under weigh, which was immediately executed, and the whole squadron stood out to sea with a favourable breeze.

When the fleet had proceeded as far as St. Helen's, the Prince Regent, the King, and the Princess, attended as before, went on board the *Impregnable*, where they were received with the usual salutes and foris; the standard, the flag of the Admiralty, and the union being hoisted as before.

The fleet now under full sail, performed several evolutions, and manœuvred with the greatest celerity and precision, till about four o'clock, when being about five leagues from the anchorage, the fleet tacked and continued to work up to Spithead till about seven, when it had regained its former position, and his Royal Highness, and the King, and their respective royal families and suites, again entered their barges, and proceeded as the day before, and under similar festal joys, and the like acclamations of the people to Sally Port, where they landed; and immediately proceeded to the Government-house, where they were received by the Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the War Department, and his Grace Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who had just arrived from town.

At eight o'clock, his Royal Highness sat down to a dinner of one hundred and twenty covers, at which the Emperor and King, the Grand Duchess, and the Princess, were entertained, and the Secretaries of State, the Board of Admiralty, and the other distinguished Persons of the Royal and Imperial suites, and the Officers of the navy and Army, of the Ranks of Captain and Colonel respectively, had again the honour of being invited.

In the course of the evening the Prince Regent and their Majesties again appeared on the balcony, and were received as before, with every expression of the popular joy; and at night his Royal Highness was pleased to invite the noblemen, gentlemen, and naval and military officers at Portsmouth and its vicinity, with their ladies, to a ball and supper, which their Majesties the Emperor and King, and their Royal Highnesses the Princess, honoured with their presence.

SATURDAY, June 25.—This morning, about nine o'clock, his Royal Highness held a levee at the Government-house, at which the Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Portsmouth were introduced, to present

the Address, to which his Royal Highness returned a gracious answer.

His Royal Highness was pleased on this occasion to confer the honour of knighthood on Henry White, Esq. the Mayor of Portsmouth, as also on Vice-Admiral Martin, Henry Peake, Esq. one of the Surveyors of the Navy, and Captain F. Barton, of the 2d. (or Queen's Own) regiment of foot.

His Royal Highness was pleased to intimate his intention of conferring the title of a Baronet of the United Kingdom on the Hon. George Grey, Commissioner of the Dock-yard.

His Royal Highness and their Imperial and Royal Majesties, and the Princess, and their suites, then left Portsmouth; and after reviewing the troops who were stationed on Portsdown-hill, proceeded to Petworth, the seat of the Earl of Egremont, on their way to Dover, where the Emperor and King had arranged to embark for the Continent.

Before his Royal Highness left Portsmouth, he commanded the expression of his perfect satisfaction at the appearance, manœuvres, and discipline of the fleet, to be conveyed to the Admirals, Captains, Officers, seamen, and royal marines; and his Royal Highness was pleased to direct that the two Senior Commanders of sloops at Spithead should be promoted to the rank of Post Captains of his Majesty's Fleet; the First Lieutenant of the *Impregnable* and the Lieutenant of the Royal Sovereign yacht, in which ships the royal standard had been hoisted, and the First Lieutenants of the Flag Officer's ships, viz. the Prince, Ville de Paris, Rodney, Queen, and St. Domingo, to be promoted to the rank of Commanders; and two Midshipmen from each of these ships and yacht to be made Lieutenants; he also directed the sum of three thousand pounds to be distributed among the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the Dock-yard, including the Ordinary and Victualling Department; and to the crews of the *Impregnable* and Royal Sovereign yachts one hundred pounds to the poor of the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea; fifty pounds to the poor of the parish of Gosport; and fifty pounds to the debtors in Portsmouth gaol.

The weather was in every respect favourable during his royal Highness's stay; and nothing could exceed the magnificence and splendour of the scene which Portsmouth and Spithead exhibited during the whole visit. Great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry from all parts of the country had repaired to Portsmouth; and when his Royal Highness went afloat, the crowds of sailing vessels and boats which covered Spithead, ornamented with flags, and filled with company, afforded the most brilliant and gratifying spectacle that can be imagined. The Towns of Portsmouth and Gosport

and the neighbourhood, were brilliantly illuminated every night; and the inhabitants vied with each other in displaying transparencies and devices, expressive of their dutiful affection to his Royal Highness's person and government; and their gratitude for the signal glories and blessings which had been achieved under his auspices. Indeed wherever his Royal Highness appeared, he was received with the liveliest expression of joy on the part of the people; and on his going to Portsmouth, the towns and villages were crowded with spectators who had collected from all parts of the country, flags and banners were hung out from the windows, and triumphal arches adorned with laurel and wreaths of flowers, were erected in several places through which his Royal Highness and his illustrious visitors passed.

The satisfaction with which his Royal Highness received these lively and continued demonstrations of the affection of the people, was heightened by the happy consideration, that, notwithstanding the immense concourse of persons collected every where on shore, and the innumerable boats and vessels which crowded Spithead, and attended the fleet to sea, no accident whatever was known to have occurred.

On the evening of the 27th, the Prince Regent returned to town, highly satisfied with an excursion which appeared to give equal pleasure to his Royal Highness, and to all those who had the happiness to approach his Royal Person.

THURSDAY, June 24.—During the Royal visit to the Dock-yard, the Regent received intelligence, by a messenger, that the British Hero, the Duke of Wellington, would arrive in the afternoon. The report spread through the town in a short time; and whilst the greater part of the immense company were afloat, and the others chiefly assembled on the ramparts of the garrison, the gallant Hero arrived in a carriage and eight, amid the acclamations of the few who were fortunately assembled. This was really a sight indeed. Every countenance beamed with delight, and many a tear of joy trickled down the face of the British Fair. The valiant Chief appeared at the window of the George Inn, and was saluted again with demonstrations of joy never excelled. The Duke got into his carriage, and was drawn down to the Government House, to dine with the Prince Regent, by the respectable body assembled. His Grace, with much condescension, returned the cheers of the elegant company by graceful congees; and after his arrival at the Government House, he appeared in the balcony, and received the enthusiastic cheers of at least 10 000 persons assembled on that spot.

On the arrival of the Regent at the Government-house, the Military Hero was in waiting, and the instant his Royal Highness saw him, he hurried his step towards him,

seized his hand, and appeared overcome with sensibility for the moment. His Royal Highness, turning his head to the Sovereigns and Generals, exclaimed, "*England's glory is now complete, it only wanted the person of your Grace.*" At this moment the pressure to touch the hand or garment of this Pride of England was such, that the military and citizens were huddled together in one body. Every thing became tranquillized without an accident, and the military formed in a square. The Regent and the Allied Sovereigns, with Wellington, Blücher, De York, and many other Officers, alike distinguished for bravery and talent, both of the Army and Navy, upwards of 150 as brave men as ever drew a sword, dined together. After dinner his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to order a ball and supper for the accommodation of the Illustrious Visitors; the brave Officers and their Ladies, Naval and Military, at the Crown Inn, where Mr. Neyler, at two hours' notice, prepared the ball room, which at that time was occupied by a large party of Officers at dinner. The Allied Sovereigns and the popular Generals were present. The Emperor of Russia danced with Miss Fitzclarence, and afterwards with Lady Gore—Prince of Prussia with Lady Elizabeth Carnegie—Lord Stewart (late Sir Charles) with Lady Mary Long—Prince of Oldenburg with Lady Anne Carnegie—Prince Frederick of Prussia with Lady Jarvis—Lord Erskine with Miss Cuthbert—Lord Arthur Hill with Lady Barbara Ashley—Capt. G. Fitzclarence with Lady Dunmore—Hon. Berkeley Craven with Miss H. Jarvis. The Duke of Wellington did not dance; and the gallant Blücher was so much overcome by the heat of the ball-room, as to oblige him to retire for a short time.

At one o'clock the party retired to the supper room, which afforded every delicacy of the season, with the choicest wines. After supper the following toasts were drunk:—

First toast, proposed by the Duke of Clarence, in the Chair, three times three—"The Prince Regent." Second toast proposed by the Duke of Clarence, three times three—"The Sovereigns." Third toast, proposed by the Earl of Northesk, six times six, with the greatest applause—"His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence." Fourth toast, proposed by the Duke of Clarence—"The Duke of Wellington"—three times three. Fifth toast, proposed by the Duke of Clarence, three times three—"The Ladies who have honoured us with their presence."

The party did not break up until a late hour.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent did not attend the Ball and Supper, having been employed in writing despatches. The two gallant Generals, Wellington and Blücher, rode from the Go-

vernment House to the Ball-room in the same carriage; and it was observed, that the Emperor of Russia shook hands with the illustrious Wellington every time he was near him at the Ball-room. The Regent had appointed to receive the congratulatory Address of the Mayor and Corporation on Friday evening, but having been becalmed in his aquatic excursion, the attendance of that Body was postponed until ten o'clock this morning, June 25, when his Royal Highness held a Levee, and received them at the Government House.

The Address being read by the Mayor (Henry White, Esq.) the Regent read his reply in the most animated tone. Afterwards the Mayor introduced the Gentlemen of the Corporation, who attended, to the Regent, and they had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand. His Royal Highness made the most elegant apology, by the Lord in Waiting, for having so unavoidably detained them, and begged of the Mayor and Corporation to partake of refreshment, which had been prepared at the saloon for his Royal Highness's breakfast, which they did.

The last grand spectacle was that of the military review upon Portsdown hill. His Grace the Duke of Wellington left the town in the morning for London. At eleven o'clock the Prince Regent, and the Allied Sovereigns and retinue, left Portsmouth for Portsdown hill. About 7,000 troops were drawn up in review order, and the Regent and the illustrious Visitors having stationed themselves in front of the line on horseback, the infantry passed by in companies in review order, the dragoons keeping the ground. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent rode his beautiful white charger, and the Allied Potentates, the Generals, and suite were mounted likewise. The line was then formed, and the Prince Regent and his suite rode down and inspected them, and drove off for Goodwood, to breakfast with his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

JUNE 25. The Royal Sovereigns arrived at Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, at four o'clock; they were received under a royal salute from his Grace's troop of Horse Artillery. The Royal Party, after partaking of a sumptuous collation, and taking a view of the Park, &c. proceeded to the Earl of Egremont's where the Sovereigns, with about 60 noblemen, sat down to dinner, at half past nine.

JUNE 26.—This morning, soon after six, the ringing of the Church bells at Brighton announced the approach of some of the Royal Party, and numbers of persons were collected at the entrance of the Pavillion, and the military were placed under arms. At a quarter before seven, the King, with one of the Princes of Prussia, arrived at the Pavillion, where they partook of some

refreshment, and after remaining about half an hour, proceeded on for Dover. The Emperor of Russia and suite did not reach Brighton before eleven o'clock; their arrival was announced by a salute from the battery, which was scarcely commenced when the Emperor, with the Duchess of Oldenburg, alighted at the Pavillion, amidst the cheers of more than 15,000 spectators.

Previous to their arrival numbers of ladies were admitted into the grounds, and all immediately pressed forward with great eagerness to gain a view of the illustrious Strangers; they proceeded direct to the breakfast-room, and soon after appeared in the Hall. In their way to the stables, the Emperor shook hands with as many of the ladies as could get near him, and appeared much gratified with the reception he met with. The Emperor, with the Duchess of Oldenburg, walked a few minutes on the Steyne, and left Brighton soon after twelve o'clock for Dover.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA, FROM DOVER.

JUNE, 27.—Last night the Emperor of Russia embarked: the embarkation of his Majesty took place about half past six, that of the Duchess of Oldenburg about six o'clock. Her Highness walked from Mr. Fector's to the Crosswall-stairs where she went on board the launch of the *Jason*, and was rowed to that ship lying in the Roads. The weather during the day had been excessively unfavourable, but towards four o'clock the atmosphere cleared, and at the time the embarkation took place it was really very fine. As soon as his Imperial Majesty stepped on the deck, the standard of Russia was run up to the main and unfurled itself—this was the signal for the roar of the cannon, which took place from all the fortified places about the town, and from the ships lying in the Roads. It is impossible for me to give you a description of the scene which now ensued; the number of spectators were equal if they did not exceed those when the King of France went from hence; every house-top, crane, boat-house, carriage, and in short every place where it was possible to obtain a view of the yacht was thronged with spectators, the pier heads lined 9 or 10 rows deep, hundreds of boats were rowing about in and out of the harbour, and as the yacht passed the men cheered, and the ladies by thousands waving their white handkerchiefs, to which his Imperial Majesty bowed in the most graceful manner, and from the time of his entering the yacht to its leaving the harbour, he remained uncovered.

THURSDAY, July 7. Being the day appointed for returning thanks to the Almighty for the restoration of the blessings of peace to this country and to Europe, it was observed with all the state and solemnity usual on such occasions. The Prince Regent went to St. Paul's in the same grand state as the King did on his recovery, and after Howe and Duncan's victories. The procession was composed of the carriages of the Royal Dukes, Foreign Ambassadors, Members of the Houses of Parliament, in their Robes, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, &c. &c. &c. The Regent was in his state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, the harness and trappings of which were of the most superb description. Detachments of Life Guards accompanied the procession, and order was also preserved in the streets by the military. The Prince Regent entered the Cathedral, accompanied by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington in his robes, bearing the sword of state, and the Duke of Montrose, in his robes, as Master of the Horse. The sermon was preached by Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester. The interior of the church was computed to hold nearly 10,000 persons, chiefly females, for whom temporary seats were provided.—Marchal Blucher was present, and, with the Duke of Wellington, was welcomed with the acclamations of the populace in his progress to and from St. Paul's.

ROYAL ELOPEMENT.—This singular and unexpected event has caused much conversation. The following is an outline of the circumstances.—“The Prince Regent disapproving of the visits and epistolary correspondence of the Princess Charlotte, and likewise of the conduct of some of her household, determined that some change should take place therein. With this view his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Bishop of Salisbury, went on Tuesday evening, July 12, to Warwick-house, and, as is alleged, without any previous notice, informed the Princess Charlotte that Mrs. Knight and all her household, as well as all the servants attending upon her, were dismissed—and that her Royal Highness must forthwith take up her residence in Carlton-house, and afterwards be removed to Cranbourn-lodge. It was also intimated to her Royal Highness, that the Countess Dowager of Rosslyn, the Countess of Ilchester, the two Miss Coates, and Mrs. Campbell, were actually in the next room, in readiness to wait upon her. The manner in which this intelligence was communicated, accompanied as it was by a declaration that she was to be under their sole superintendence, and was not to be permitted to receive either visits or letters, threw the Princess into despair. It is not to be supposed, from this account, that her Royal Highness has done any thing, or is capable of doing any thing, that can disgrace a woman and a Princess; but only that in the unhappy disputes which

sever her Royal Parents—wherein neutrality is difficult—she is of one party. In the midst of, or immediately after the conversation, of which she had been an unwilling auditor, her Royal Highness quitted the room, descended the back staircase, with the rapidity of youthful limbs and, an ardent spirit, darted through the kitchen, and in an instant was seen in Warwick-street, alone but with her hat and pelisse on. From Warwick-street she proceeded up Cockspur-street, into the Haymarket, and at the stand opposite the Opera-house, she sprung into a hackney-coach with the utmost haste. She was wholly unattended, and the transaction occupied but a few minutes. From thence she proceeded direct to her mother's, at Connaught-house (Hyde Park corner), where her presence was probably as unexpected as her absence from her own mansion was embarrassing to the visitants there. The Princess of Wales was not at home when her daughter arrived; but a groom was despatched to Blackheath, to request her immediate return to town. The groom met her Royal Highness on the way, and delivered the Princess Charlotte's note, acquainting her with the event; upon which the Princess of Wales drove to the Parliament House, and eagerly enquired for Mr. Whitbread, who was absent; and for Earl Grey, who had left town several days before. She then went on to her own house at Connaught-place, where her daughter communicated the particulars we have stated; and where Mr. Brougham, who had been sent for from Mr. M. A. Taylor's had arrived.

The flight of the Princess from Warwick house was soon made known to the Prince Regent at the Duke of York's, where a great party was assembled. Notice of it was also sent to the Queen, who had a card party, and which she instantly left. A council was called, and Lord Ellenborough and Lord Eldon were consulted. Rumour says, that a habeas corpus was to be issued to bring back the person of her Royal Highness to Carlton-house. But the Duke of York and three of the Prince Regent's people went to Connaught-house; and stated to her Royal Highness her father's commands to conduct her back. Mr. Brougham had previously acquainted her Royal Highness, that, by the laws of the land, she must obey her father's command; and when the Duke of York gave her an assurance that she should not be immured nor treated with the severity which had been threatened, she consented to return with him; and, accordingly, at a little past three o'clock on Wednesday morning, her Royal Highness was conveyed to Carlton-house, where she now remains; all the persons by whom she has been served being removed from attendance on her person, except Mrs. Lewis, who had followed her to Connaught-house with her night clothes, and who was permitted to return with her in the carriage along with the Duke of York.

DUTCH COMMERCE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

The Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, with the consent of the States General, has published an important ordinance, dated July 9, on the subject of the renewed intercourse between the United Netherlands and their old colonies and possessions in the West Indies.

The ordinance sets forth, that, until the arrival of the period when the Dutch colonies and possessions shall be restored, that people, in consequence of negotiations entered into with the British Government, may carry on trade and commerce with the colonies of Surinam, Berbice, Demerary, Essequibo, Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, Saba, and St. Martin, on the following conditions:—

Art. 1. All Dutch subjects wishing to trade with the said colonies, must be provided with licenses issued for that purpose by the British Ambassador at the Hague.

2. Persons wishing for such licenses must certify that they are subjects of the United Netherlands, resident therein; and that the vessel destined for the said commerce is of Dutch Property and build, having the Captain and 3-4ths of the crew Dutch seamen, or a vessel British built, and navigated according to the British laws.

3. The tonnage duty for every such ship or vessel, clearing out otherwise than in ballast, shall be one guilder per ton, reckoning two tons to the last.

4. In order to place this trade on the same footing as that which is carried on between Great Britain and the said colonies, the following regulations are to be observed:—

5. All goods, wares and merchandise, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United Netherlands, must pay, on clearing out of the said colonies, a duty of 5 guilders, 10 stivers, for every 100 guilders value, and a duty of 3 guilders, 10 stivers, when the same are of the growth produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, this last making, with the duty of 2 per cent, levied on their export from England, the same charge of 5½ per cent, as is paid on inland goods.

The following goods of the above named origin are exempted from the duty, whether sent straight from hence to the Colonies, or from England through this country, viz. cotton yarn and other cotton manufactures, linens, refined sugar, sugar-candy, treacle, provisions of all kinds, corn and flour.

6. Certificates that the goods are of Dutch origin, drawn up in legal form by the local administrations, and signed by the British Consulate, must be produced to the Convoy and License Board.

In respect to manufactures, all such goods will be reckoned of native origin which have undergone some operation in Holland.

7. Of goods of British origin and des-

tined for the colonies, declaration shall be made immediately on their arrival in a Dutch port: and not only must the bales, packages, marks, numbers, and value, of which declaration was made in England, be given up, but also the warehouses in which they are deposited, and from which they cannot be removed but for the purpose of being shipped for the colonies, at farthest within a period of three months. The officers of the customs may visit the warehouses from time to time, to secure the identity of the goods.

8. Goods, wares, and merchandise, not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Netherlands, nor of Great Britain and Ireland, shall on export to the colonies, pay duty according to the following scale:—

	gdrs. st.
Bottles, of green or common glass, of such capacity as together will hold one hundred quarts	33 0
Twined yarn, per 100lb.	15 10
Cotton yarn, per ditto	40 0
Corn and meal, duty free.	
Hair powder, per 100lb.	98 0
Ditto perfumed, or perfume powders	136 0
Hats, wholly or partly made of hair felt, wool, or beaver, per hat	17 0
Iron hoops, per 100lb.	12 0
Wood hoops, per 1000	7 1
Hides, cow, tanned, per lb.	0 10
Ditto Horse	0 10
Russia hides, tanned	0 16
Candles, spermaceti and wax, per 100lb.	119 0
Tallow candles, per 300lb.	95 0
Candle wicks, per 100lb.	44 0
Playing cards, the gross	40 0
Linen of all sorts, sail-cloth excepted for every 100 guilders value	40 0
Sail-cloth, per 120 ells	54 0
Flannel, per ell	0 12
All sorts of cloth, per ell	12 15
All other stuffs, wholly or partly of wool, per ell	4 9
Provisions, duty free.	
All goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the East Indies or China actually imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, into the United Netherlands duty free.	
The same goods, wares, and merchandise, not having been imported into the United Netherlands, from the said United Kingdom, as follows:—	
Tea duty free,	
Plain white calicoes, muslins, or white calicoes, flowered or bordered, plain white dimities, nankeens, and all articles made of hair or cotton wool, or any mixture of the same, per value 100 guilders	5 0
East India goods of prohibited wear in England per value 100 guilders	5 0

(Here a vast number of India cotton goods are enumerated.)

All other goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the East Indies and China, not otherwise named in this tariff, as follows:—

Manufactured per 100 guilders, value 40 0
Unmanufactured ditto 20 0

The following are the duties on other articles:—

Oil of turpentine per 100lb. 29 0

Ditto of vitriol ditto 21 0

Paper, brown or grey paper, per 100lb 39 10

Printed, painted, or marble paper, together with paper-hangings, per square ell 0 9

Parchment per 12 sheets 5 0

Starch per 100lb 95 0

Calfskins tanned, without other preparation, per 100lb 40 0

Goat-skins, ditto, ditto, the 100lb .. 284 0

Fawn-skins prepared 14 0

Lamb-skins prepared in alum, &c. per 100lb 9 0

Ditto prepared in oil, ditto 24 0

Sheep-skins tawed, per 100 22 0

Calabrian-skins, tawed, ditto 5 0

Wolf-skins, tawed, ditto 5 0

Wines, French, per cask of 50 steakan (5 gallons each) 80 0

Madeira wine, ditto, ditto 52 0

Rhenish, German, or Hungary wine, ditto, ditto 75 0

Cape of Good Hope wine, ditto, ditto 17 0

Portuguese, Spanish, and all other wines, not otherwise mentioned, ditto, ditto 50 0

Soap, hard, 100lb 42 0

Soft soap, ditto 36 0

All other goods, wares, and merchandise, not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the United Netherlands, and not otherwise named in the present tariff:

Manufactured, per value of 100 guilders 40 0

Unmanufactured ditto 20 0

All goods, wares, and merchandise, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, over and above the duties imposed by this tariff on goods not derived from England or the United Netherlands, pay also an additional duty equivalent to one fourth of the said duties, and all this in consequence of, and in agreement, with, the laws and regulations existing in Great Britain, as an effect of that equalization of duties above declared to be one of the chief conditions of this trade and commerce.

FOREIGN WOOL.—The following is, according to an official return made to the House of Commons, the amount of the quantity of Wool imported since 1808, into Great Britain, viz,

In 1809, total 6,845,933lbs.—In 1810, 10,936,224 lbs.—In 1811, 4,739,972 lbs.—In 1812, 7,014,917 lbs.—In 1813, 7,939,628 lbs,

NOTE.—No return can at present be made of the quantity of Wool imported into Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1814, as required by the above recited order of the 30th of June last, in consequence of the destruction (by fire) of the documents in the office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports; but returns of the importation of that article having been received from the ports, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1814, pursuant to a previous order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 6th of June, the account below is submitted, as the best return that can immediately be made of the importation of wool in the last year.

In 1814, 8,869,432lbs.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice GRIBBS—Mr. Justice DAMPIER.

Southampton—Tuesday, July 19, at the Castle of Winchester.

Wiltshire—Saturday, July 23, at New Sarum.

Dorsetshire—Wednesday, July 27, at Dorchester.

Devonshire—Saturday, July 30, at the Castle of Exeter.

City and County of Exeter—The same day, at the Guildhall of the City of Exeter.

Cornwall—Monday, Aug. 8, at Bodmin.

Somersetshire—Saturday, August 13, at the City of Wells.

City and County of Bristol—Thursday, August 18, at the Guildhall of the City of Bristol.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice DALLAS—Mr. Baron RICHARDS.

Berkshire—Saturday, July 16, at Abingdon.

Oxfordshire—Friday, July 22, at Oxford.

Worcestershire—Tuesday, July 26, at Worcester.

City of Worcester—The same day, at the City of Worcester.

Staffordshire—Saturday, July 30, at Stafford.

Shropshire—Wednesday, August 3, at Shrewsbury.

Herefordshire—Monday, August 8, at Hereford.

Monmouthshire—Saturday, August 13, at Monmouth.

Gloucestershire—Wednesday, August 17, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester—The same day, at the City of Gloucester.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Lord Chief Justice—Lord Chief Baron THOMSON.

Buckinghamshire—Monday, July 23, at Buckingham.

Bedfordshire—Thursday, July 28, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire—Saturday, July 30, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire—Monday, August 1, at Cambridge.

Suffolk—Thursday, August 4, at Bury St. Edmund's.

Norfolk—Tuesday, August 9, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich—The same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice HEATH—Mr. Justice LE BLANC.
Hertfordshire—Monday, July 25, at Hertford.

Essex—Wednesday, July 27, at Chelmsford.

Kent—Monday, August 1, at Maidstone.

Sussex—Saturday, August 6, at Lewes.

Surrey—Thursday, August 11, at Guildford.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice CHAMBER—Mr. Baron GRAHAM.
Northampton—Tuesday, July 19, at Northampton.

Rutlandshire—Friday, July 22, at Oakham.
Lincolnshire—Saturday, July 23, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln—The same day, at the City of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire—Thursday, July 28, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham—The same day, at the Town of Nottingham.

Derbyshire—Saturday, July 30, at Derby.

Leicestershire—Wednesday, August 3, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester—The same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

City of Coventry—Saturday, August 6, at the City of Coventry.

Warwickshire—The same day, at Warwick.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron WOOD—Mr. Justice BAILEY.
City of York, and County of the same City
Saturday, July 23, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Yorkshire—The same day, at the Castle of York.

Durham—Saturday, August 6, at the Castle of Durham.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and County of the same Town—Thursday, August 11, at the Guildhall of the said Town.

Northumberland—The same day, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Cumberland—Saturday, August 20, at the City of Carlisle.

Westmorland—Saturday, August 27, at Appleby.

Lancashire—Wednesday, August 31, at the Castle of Lancaster.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM GARROW,
Knt. C. J.—The Honourable Mr. Justice BURTON.

Montgomeryshire—Thursday, August 11, at Welsh Pool.

Denbighshire—Wednesday, August 17, at Ruthin.

Flintshire—Tuesday, August 23, at Mold.
Cheshire—Monday, August 29, at the Castle of Chester.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

HUGH LEYCESTER, Esq.—WILLIAM KENRICK, Esq.

Merionethshire—Thursday, August 11, at Bala.

Carnarvonshire—Wednesday, August 17, at Carnarvon.

Anglesey—Tuesday, August 23, at Beaumaris.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.

SAMUEL HEYWOOD, Serjeant-at-Law—JOHN BALGUY, Esq.

Carmarthen—Monday, August 22.

Haverfordwest—Saturday, August 27.

Cardigan—Friday, September 2.

PORTER.—A statement of the quantity of Porter brewed in London by the twelve first houses, from the 5th July, 1813, to the 5th July, 1814.

	Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	262,467
Meux, Reid, and Co.	165,628
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	145,141
Whitbread and Co.	141,104
Henry Meux and Co.	100,776
Felix Calvert and Co.	100,391
Coombe, Delafield, and Co.	95,398
Goodwyn and Co.	62,019
Elliott and Co.	45,162
Taylor and Co.	42,126
Hollingsworth and Co.	30,252
Cocks and Campbell	30,162

ALE.—Statement of the number of barrels of Ale brewed by the seven principal Ale Brewers in the London district, from July 5, 1813, to July 5, 1814.

Stretton, Broad-street, Golden square	20,243
Wyatt, Portpool-lane	17,624
Charington and Co. Mile-end	16,510
Goding and Co. Knightsbridge	12,183
Hale and Co. Red-cross-street	8,233
Webb and Co. St. Giles's	5,508
Thorp and Co. Clerkenwell	5,146

TABLE BEER.—The following is a statement of the quantity of Strong and Table Beer brewed by those Houses who supply Private Families only, for one year, ending the 5th July, 1814.

	Barr. of Strong.	Barr. of Table.	Total.
Kirkman	5,004	10,082	15,086
Sandell and Cobham	1,776	10,082	11,858
Swain	1,391	4,527	5,918
Satchell and Rowell	1,305	12,239	13,544
Edmonds & Tamplin	1,284	15,449	16,733
Smith	1,159	2,327	3,486
Willoughby	1,101	1,534	2,635
Poulain	956	8,166	9,122
Mantell and Cook	659	2,266	2,925
Addison	602	5,447	6,049
Kerslake	64	2,142	2,206
Rohleder		4,678	4,678

The following statement of the British and American navies was received by the last conveyance:

<i>British Fleet on Lake Ontario.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>American Fleet on Lake Ontario.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Prince Regent..	56	Superior.....	64
Princess Charlotte	42	Ship, not named	64
Montreal (Wolfe)	23	Pike	28
George	21	Jones.....	24
Melville	14	Jefferson	24
Moir	14	Madison	26
Sir Sidney Smith	12	Sylph	22
Beresford	8	Oneida	16
		Governor Tomkins	11
190			
Building, a large ship	102		279
292			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 29th of June, 1814—for an Account of the Imports and Exports of all Merchandise of Great Britain, to and from Foreign Countries,* in the years ending the

5th of January, 1792, 1804, and 1814;—distinguishing the official from the real value:—

OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

Year ending 5th Jan.	1792..	£16,938,807	3	2
	1804..	24,728,191	18	2
	1813..	24,362,124	13	7

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Year ending 5th Jan.	1792..	£19,881,552	17	8
	1804..	27,819,337	10	8
	1813..	37,647,874	12	9

* All parts of the world, except Ireland, the Isles of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the British Whale Fisheries.

NOTE.—The official value of the trade of Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of January 1814, cannot be stated, in consequence of the loss of the documents by fire; and the amount of the preceding year has therefore been substituted.

W. IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.
Custom-House, London, July 18, 1814.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

BISHOP HORSLEY's translation of the Psalms of David, with notes, is printing in two octavo volumes.

Mr. Colquhoun has a work in the press, in a quarto volume, on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, illustrated by copious statistical tables, constructed on a new and comprehensive plan.

Mr. Turner, author of the History of the Anglo-Saxons, is printing the first volume of a History of England, which extends from the Norman conquest to the reign of Edward III. and comprises also the literary history of England during that period.

The late Dr. Alexander Murray, of Edinburgh, left prepared for the press, a Philosophical History of the European Languages; and the work speedily will be published, with a brief memoir of his life, in three 8vo. volumes.

The Journal of a Tour through the Isle of Elba, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. with engravings from drawings made on the spot by Mr. John Smith, and a map of the island, is printing in a royal quarto volume.

Dr. Holland is preparing for the press, a Narrative of his Travels in the South of Turkey, during the latter part of 1812 and the spring of the following year.

Captain Broughton has in the press, Translations from the Popular Poetry of the Hindoos.

An edition of Dr. Lardner's Works, including his life by Dr. Kippis, is printing in quarto, and will be published in twenty parts, forming five volumes.

The present State of the Greek Church in Russia, translated from the Slavonic of Platon, is in the press; with a preliminary memoir on the ecclesiastical establishment in Russia, and an account of the different sects of dissenters.

Mr. William Myles has ready for the press, a complete edition of the Poetical Works of the late Rev. Charles Wesley.

Mr. William Wordsworth will soon publish, in quarto, the Excursion, a portion of the Recluse, a poem.

Alexander Walker, Esq. has in the press, in octavo, three works that are intended to form one systematic series. 1. A critical Analysis of Lord Bacon's Philosophy, in two volumes. 2. Outlines of a natural System of universal Science, in three volumes. 3. A natural System of the History, Anatomy, and Pathology of Man, in four vols.

Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds, is preparing a History of the War, from the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, in 1803, to the establishment of Louis XVIII. in 1814.

Sonnets, Odes, and other Poems, by the late Charles Leftley, are in the press; with a short account of his life and writings, by Mr. William Linley.

The Rev. Job Orton's Discourses on Practical Subjects, are reprinting in an octavo volume.

Mr. John Gifford, author of the Life of Pitt, is preparing a General History of the French Revolution to the present Era, including a preliminary view of the reign of Louis XVI.

The Rev. Frederick Nolan will publish,

in the course of the month, a Vindication of the Received Text of the Greek Testament.

Mr. James Wathen's Journal of a Voyage, in 1811 and 1812, to Madras and China, returning by the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, is expected to appear in a few days.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin is preparing for publication the Bibliographical Decameron; or Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse upon the Early state of the Fine Arts, ancient and modern Typography, and Bibliography, embellished with numerous engravings.

Mr. Jens Wolff has in the press, a Tour to Copenhagen through Norway and Sweden, interspersed with anecdotes of public and private characters, in a quarto volume, dedicated to Prince Christian, with portraits and other engravings.

Dr. Herbert Marsh is printing, in an octavo volume, a Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome.

Edward Planta, Esq. has just published, the Stranger's Guide to Paris; containing notices of every thing in the French capital that can be interesting to strangers; together with a gazetteer of France, and a concise history of the kingdom.

Miss Leonard will soon publish, the Ruby Ring, harmonized from the oriental story of Amurath, or the Power of Conscience, with engravings from her own designs.

Mr. Jamieson has a work in the press, on the Nature of the Terrestrial Globe and Maps, the Principles of Projection, and the Construction of Maps; systematically arranged, and scientifically illustrated by 18 plates of diagrams.

Humphrey Hedgehog, author of the General Post Bag, &c. has a satirical novel, in three volumes, in the press, entitled a Month in Town.

Mr. J. I. Maxwell will soon publish, the Aquatic Tourist, on the Banks of the Thames, from Westminster to Windsor.

A new edition of Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiniensis, by Dr. Whitaker, vicar of Whal-

ley, is preparing for publication, in a folio volume, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Dr. Merriman, physician to the Middlesex hospital, is printing a second edition, much enlarged, of his Synopsis of the various Kinds of difficult Parturition.

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices, having been several months out of print, and now greatly wanted in France, Germany, &c. an edition to the present time is preparing, and may be expected early in October; in the mean time, ASPERNE'S Select Catalogue of Books, comprising the most esteemed works and modern publications in the English language may be had GRATIS, at No. 32, Cornhill.

A Critical Analysis of several striking and incongruous passages in Madame de Stael's Work on Germany; with some historical notices of that country, by a German.

Shortly will appear, Picturesque Views of Public Edifices in Paris, with appropriate descriptive letter press. Drawn by Messrs. Testard and Sergeant, and engraved by Mr. Rosenberg.

Baron Daldorf's Novel, in four volumes, entitled, Castle de Courcy, or Vicissitudes of Revolutionary Commotion, will appear early in September.

Thomas Myers, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will shortly publish an Essay on improving the Condition of the Poor.

The same author also has in the press, a Practical Treatise on finding the Latitude and Longitude at Sea, with tables; designed to facilitate the calculations. Translated from the French of M. de Passel.

Just published, the Rape of Proserpine, with other poems, from Claudian, translated into English verse, by Jacob George Strutt, royal 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The Olive Branch, a poem, by M. Crawford.

Ode to the Emperor Alexander, 1s.

Ode to Wellington, 1s. 6d.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN JUNE,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.
It is earnestly requested, that Authors, and Publishers, will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

CLARKE and Atkinson's Naval Pocket Gunner, 10s. 6d.

Liviza's English and French and French and English Dictionary, bound, 12s.

Haynes on the Strawberry and Gooseberry, 7s.

Alicia de Lacy, by Mrs. West, 4 vols. 12mo. boards, 1l. 8s.

Serle's Christian Remembrancer, 12mo. boards, 5s.

Letters during a Tour to Paris, 4s.

Essay on the Mind, boards, 4s.

Mrs. Cowley's Works, 8 vols. 8vo.

The Queen of Etruria, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Orphan, or Battle of Nevill's Cross, 12mo.

Smith's New French Pronouncing Dictionary, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Arminius, a tragedy, 12mo. boards, 4s.

Sketch from Nature, 12mo. boards.

Adam's Meteorological Journal, 18mo. bds.

Walker's Guide to London, 7s.

- Annual Register, 1813, boards, 16s.
 Sarsfield, an Irish Tale, by J. Gamble, Esq.
 16s. 6d.
 Practical Sermons, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
 Pneumatics, 2 vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d.
 Flavel on Providence, 2s. 6d.
 Vain Cottager, 1s. 6d.
 Heyne's Tracts on India, plates, 4 vols. 2l. 2s.
 Illustrations to Burn's Poems, 1l. 11s. 6d.
 Do. do. imperial, 2l. 12s. 6d.
 Horne's Introduction to Bibliography, 2
 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.
 Do. royal, 5l. 5s.
 Wrazall's History of France, 6 vols. 8vo.
 boards, 3l. 12s.
 Baker's New Translation of Livy, 6 vols.
 8vo. 3l. 3s.
 The Velvet Cushion, 8vo. boards, 5s.
 Mr. King's Tour in France in 1802, boards,
 8s. 6d.
 Walker's Philosophy of Arithmetic, 10s. 6d.
 Walker's Essay on Polite Literature, 1s. 6d.
 Stevens's Sermons, 8vo. 12s.
 Heads of Kings, &c. for Hume and Smollett,
 1l. 11s. 6d.
 Megha D'uta, or Cloud Messenger, 8vo. 7s.
 Captivité et Mort de Pie VI. par General
 Merck, boards, 10s.
 Planta's Gazetteer of France, boards, 4s.
 Planta's New Picture of Paris, maps and
 plans, 6s. 6d.
 Sir Richard Colt Hoare's Tour through
 Elba in 1789, 4to. boards, 2l. 2s.
 Leadbeater's Tales for Cottagers, 12mo. 5s.
 Pye Smith's Manual of Latin Grammar,
 2s. 6d.
 Flinders's Voyage to Terra Australis, 2 vols.
 4to. and atlas folio, 8l. 8s.
 Do. do. imperial, 12l. 12s.
 Burn's Justice, new edition, 5 vols. 3l. 10s.
 Family Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. 6s. bound.
 Miss Woodland Tales, 2 vols. boards, 10s. 6d.
 Evans's Sketch of all Religions, new edit.
 1814. 4s.
 Do. fine, 6s.
 Laura, by Capel Loft, 5 vols. 12mo. boards,
 1l. 10s.
 Colquhoun, on the Wealth, Power, and
 Resources of the British Empire, 4to.
 2l. 2s.
 Clark's Travels, vol. 3, 4l. 14s. 6d.
 Do. large paper, 8l. 8s.
 Waverly, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.
 Duncan's Essay on Genius, or Philosophy
 of Literature, 7s. 6d.
 Bingley's Tour through North Wales, 1 vol.
 8vo. 15s.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are happy to find, from the orders that we have received from our friends on the continent, that the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE is in such high request, and must refer them for a regular supply to their respective *Post Masters* to whom it is forwarded, at two guineas per annum, by the General Post-office. London. We have appointed Messrs. PERRIES and BESSER our agents at Hamburg, as well for the sales as for the receipt of Communications, which they will forward once a quarter. The letters which have poured in upon us on the renewal of foreign intercourse, prove that this miscellany is likely to become the focus of correspondence, not less among the continental literati than among those of the British islands. The advantages arising to a literary journal from being generally read in the four quarters of the world, must be evident. With a view to this, the Editor considers it incumbent upon him to add to the variety as well as the utility of its general contents; he, therefore, earnestly solicits the communications of ingenious and intelligent persons in every department of literature, science, and art:—such as Essays, Moral and literary; Illustrations of dark Passages of History; Biographical Anecdotes of Men of Eminence, either living or dead; Letters on Criticism; Original Letters of celebrated Persons; and Accounts of new Inventions, or remarkable Characters; or any Hint that *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. July 1814.*

may inform the Mind, polish the Manners, refine the Taste, or mend the Heart—which will be thankfully received and respectfully attended to, addressed to 32, Cornhill.

We are obliged to S. E. for his hint, but it is an experiment too dangerous to venture upon. We have, however, the satisfaction of informing him that the sale of the Magazine, the most infallible test of approbation, is higher at this time than at any former period; we shall, therefore, be very cautious of violent innovations, though we hope to profit by some of his hints, or that of any of our intelligent Correspondents.

We thank *Antiquarius* for his hint, but it is impossible to judge how far the Portrait he alludes to would be acceptable to our readers, till we saw the original.

D. shall find a place, if possible, in our next; so shall R. W.

We must again remind our poetical Correspondents, and which they will have the goodness to observe, that when we take no direct notice of their communications, it is a tacit mode of declining them.

C. S. B. *Observer*, and several other favours have been received, which are deferred at present for want of room. W. H. from Chesterfield, in our next.

H. W. is unavoidably deferred till our next.

G. H. L.—T.—J. H.—S. H. C.—V.—&c. shall have an early insertion.

M

BIRTHS.

JUNE 22.

IN New-street, Privy-gardens, the lady of J. H. Tremayne, Esq. M.P. of a son and heir.

JULY 1. At Newbattle Abbey, Lady Harriet Ancram, of a son.

2. At East Cosham, at the house of her father, Moses Greetham, Esq. the lady of W. H. Kempster of a daughter.

4. At his house near Lynn, the lady of Thos. Hoseason, Esq. of a son.

5. At Saudridge-lodge, Herts, the lady of G. S. Marten, Esq. of a son.

7. The lady of S. R. Gaussen, Esq. of Brookman's park, of a son.——At Pres-

tonfield, the lady of Sir Robert Keith Dick, Bart. of a daughter.

9. At Windle Hall, Lancashire, the lady of J. Gerard, Esq. of a son.

12. At Lady Bridget Bouverie's, in Wimpole-street, the lady of William A'Court, Esq. of a son.——At Stonehouse, the lady of Captain Alexander Schomberg, R. N. of a son.——Lady Foley, of a son, at his lordship's house in Lower Grosvenor-street.

13. At the Barns, near Bedford, the Hon. Mrs. Bedford of a son.

14. The lady of William Gordon, Esq. of Devonshire-street, of a son.

15. In Wimpole-street, the lady of Edward Majoribanks, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Glasgow. Mr. H. Cain, aged *eighty four*, to Mrs. Maxwell, of Clark's-bridge, aged *ninety-six*. It is the sixth time for the bridegroom, and the ninth time for the bride, being joined in wedlock.

Mr. Thomas Iredale, of Wentworth, to Miss Ann Frances Ibbetson, sister of Sir H. C. Ibbetson, Bart. of Denton-park, near Otley.

S. Gaisford, Esq. surgeon of the Royal Artillery, to Jane, third daughter of John Theophilus Boileau, Esq. of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

JUNE 21. At Betley, Staffordshire, F. Twemlow, Esq. of the Hill, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Sir T. Fletcher, Bart. of Betley Court.

25. At Chatham, Lieut.-col. Palsey, of the Royal Engineers, to Harriet, daughter of W. Spencer Cooper, Esq.

27. At Bath, J. Talbot, jun. Esq. to Maria Talbot, of Castle Talbot (Wexford).——A. M. Sandeman, Esq. of Lotburi, to Miss Harriet Feun, of Great Marlborough-street.

28. The Right Hon. General Lord Combermere, to Miss Greville.——At Chigwell, T. Keighley, Esq. captain in the 14th foot, to Miss Louisa Hawes, of West Hatch, Chigwell.——At Mount Stewart, John James, Esq. son to Sir Walter James James, Bart. of Langley Hall, to Lady Emily Jane Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Londonderry, and sister to Viscount Castlereagh.——Mr. John Conquest, of Bishopsgate-street, to Jane, third daughter of R. Steven, Esq. of the Paragon, Kent-road.

29. William Cotton, Esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, to Miss Chandler, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chandler.——At Breamore, J. Buller, Esq. of Morval, Cornwall, to Miss Harriet Hulse, of Breamore-house, Southampton.——B. Thomas, M.D. of Kingston, Herefordshire, to Miss North, of Chelsea.——At Wanstead, the

Rev. John Courtney, to Sophia Elvira Catherine, only daughter of the late William Henry Poggenpohl, Esq.

30. Mr. Joseph Easly, of Sunning-hill, to Miss Jane Carter, of London.

JULY 2. R. A. Ferryman, Esq. second son of the Rev. Robert Ferryman, to Miss Charlotte Wyndham, third daughter of the late Colonel Wyndham.

4. T. B. Evans, jun. Esq. of Tuddingham, Norfolk, Esq. to Charlotte, second daughter of John Simeon, Esq. M.P. for Reading.

6. Sir F. Baker, Bart. to Miss H. Simeon, third daughter of John Simeon, Esq. member for Reading.

12. At Alberbury, Shropshire, Wythen Jones, Esq. of Aberhavesp, Montgomeryshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Thorne, of the former place.

14. Major-gen. Carey, of the 3d regiment of Guards, to Caroline, fourth daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq. M.P. of Woodhall-park, Herts.——Arthur Lewis, Esq. of Cannon-street, to Margaret Trenham, second daughter of the late Alexander Caldcleugh, Esq. of Broad-green, in the county of Surrey.

15. The Rev. W. Bolland, A.M. youngest son of Thos. Bolland, Esq. of Leeds, to Elizabeth, the only daughter of the late John Harrison, Esq. of Walcott, Lincolnshire.

16. Walter Campbell, Esq. (Shawfield), of Islay, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. King, Esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Mr. G. J. Green, eldest son of Mr. J. Green, of the Falcon Glasshouse, to Miss Mary Ann Kendall, of Croydon.——Thomas Williams, Esq. of Pancras-lane, surgeon, to Miss Dunbar, of Bath.

17. Mr. T. Mitchell, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Reid, of Horselydown.

18. Mr. W. R. Sidney, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr. J. Blight, of Windsor, Berks.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, the Rev. Timothy Priestly. He was brother to the celebrated Dr. Priestly, and formerly minister of the dissenting chapel in Cannon-street, Manchester, from the pulpit of which he uttered many eccentricities, which have been attributed erroneously to other preachers. Observing one of his congregation asleep, he called to him (stopping in his discourse for the purpose), "Awake! I say, George Ramsay, or I'll mention your name." He had an unconquerable aversion to candles which exhibited long burned wicks: and often, in the midst of his most interesting discourses, on the winter evenings, he would call out to the man appointed for that purpose, "Tommy! Tommy! top these candles." He was a man of great honour, which he even carried into the pulpit. He was the preacher, though others have borne the credit or odium of the circumstance, who pulled out of his pocket half-a-crown, and laid it down upon the pulpit cushion, offering to bet with St. Paul, that the passage where he says, "he could do all things," was not true; but, reading on "by faith," put up his money, and said, "Nay, Nay, Paul, if that's the case, I'll not bet with thee." It is known that his principles were decidedly Calvinistic; of course diametrically opposite to those of his brother, Dr. Priestly, who was an Unitarian. He once paid him a fraternal visit at Birmingham, and in the course of it wished to preach in the room of the doctor, who objected, in consequence of their difference of opinion, and the principles of the congregation. Mr. Priestly, however, overcame those scruples, by promising to keep clear of doctrinal points, and to confine himself to the general duties of Christianity. However, when he mounted the pulpit, he laid by his promise, and commenced thus: "I have been guilty of an honest fraud to gain your attention, which I was determined to have at any price. My brother Joseph's pulpit has never had the gospel of Christ preached from it; for once, however, having possession of it, I am determined you shall hear it, so here goes;" and he preached a furious sermon, in which he insisted on all the peculiar tenets of Calvinism, and his own views of the Christian dispensation. He left Manchester many years ago, to reside and preach in the metropolis, where he was very popular as minister of the Independent Chapel in Jewin-street.

At West Hagbourne, Berks, in the 79th year of her age, Elizabeth, upwards of 42 years the wife of John Lendsey, Esq.

On his passage from Bristol, where he had been for the recovery of his health, D. O'Sullivan, Esq. of Cameatringen, in Beervhaven. (Cork) captain of the Beervhaven Loyal Infantry, and the first Roman Catholic appointed to the commission of the peace, in the county of Cork, since the reign of Queen

Anne. Mr. O'Sullivan, in 1796, when the French fleet were in Bantry Bay, though not a military man within forty miles of his residence, assembled upwards of 2000 of the peasantry, principally his own tenants and watched the line of coast for eleven nights; drove off into the interior all the cattle; secreted or conveyed away the provisions, and took every other precaution to harass the enemy, and deprive him of subsistence, should he land. O'Sullivan with a band of his faithful peasantry, made a French lieutenant, and his boat's crew, on their landing, prisoners: and, with no other escort, conveyed them to Bantry, where General Dalrymple had then arrived, with a very small force, half a regiment. The general refused to believe that the vessels in the Bay were French, until O'Sullivan introduced his prisoner, Lieutenant Prossneau who soon cured the general of his incredulity: and he immediately made good his retreat to Cork. O'Sullivan, upon the occasion, lost his pleasure boat, which cost him three hundred and ninety guineas; he sent her out to reconnoitre, but she was cut off on her return by a French frigate, and sunk; her crew were made prisoners, and carried to France. For these services O'Sullivan, although a Catholic, was presented with the freedom of the corporation of Cork. The associated merchants of the city too, presented him a flattering address and a handsome sword, and government gave him the command of a yeomanry corps. O'Sullivan died in his 57th year, unmarried. He was descended from one of the branches of the princely house of O'Sullivan Beare, ancient lords of Beare and Bantry; and he possessed in an eminent degree the Milesian virtues; he was generous, good-humoured, brave, and hospitable. In him was exhibited the living model of the ancient chieftains; and his afflicted followers now mourn the hand that was never closed, and the heart that was never before cold!

At Polam Farm, near Darlington, aged 110, John Yarrow; he was servant to a farmer near North Shields, in 1715, and remembered many circumstances attending the rebellion of that year; he was able last summer to cut turf in a field, as well as to attend many domestic and rural occupations, his diet was principally milk, bread, and cheese.

At her son-in-law's, Wm. Bourne, of Woodchurch, Kent, in her 93d year, Anne Brisenden, widow of William Brisenden, late of Snookhurst, and formerly the widow of Henry Wood, of that place, who died the 22d of January, 1760, leaving her a widow with eight children, who are all now surviving, with large families, making in all, to call her mother, grand, and great great grandmother, 181.

At Lifford, near Ennis, the Hon. Matthew Finnucane, many years justice of the court of common pleas, in Ireland.

In Grosvenor-place, Bath, Sir J. Durbin, in the 80th year of his age.

In Harley-street, Mrs. Walker, wife of Major-general Walker.

MAY 31. At Quebec, aged 37, William Newberry, son of the late William Newberry, Esq. of the Stoney-lane brewery in Southwark.

JUNE 8. Mr. Robert Dighton, spring-gardens aged 62.

15. At Glasgow, in his 94th year, the Rev Dr. Robt. Findlay. He was born the 23d of March, 1721, and had he lived till next September, would have been for 70 years an ordained clergyman of the church of Scotland, and for 32 years professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow.

16. At his house in Piccadilly, Mr. William Osmond, cornfactor, aged 53. He was, in the best sense of the word, a good citizen, for he was not only indefatigable and strictly honourable in his commercial transactions, but he was also an ardent well-wisher to the peace and happiness of mankind. The Rev. J. Evans, who interred him at Worship street, paid a tribute of respect to his memory the following Sabbath from a passage of scripture, which he had uttered with emphasis more than once during his last illness—HEBREWS, 12. 6.—“Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth.”—This is a short, but faithful memorial of the character of the deceased, whom the writer well knew and sincerely esteemed. Such are, indeed, the mournful vicissitudes of mortality!

18. In Bond-street, Henry Tresham, Esq. R.A. and member of the academy of Rome and Bologna.

19. At his residence in the county of Wicklow, Philip Crampton, Esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoon guards.—At his house, Elliot-place, Blackheath, Samuel Brent, Esq. ship builder, in the 55th year of his age. His illness, which proved to be long and severe, he bore with the profoundest resignation to the will of heaven. He was as benevolent in his temper, as he was simple and unostentatious in his manners. He had enjoyed a large share of health and strength till the last two years, when an insidious disease undermined and overthrew his constitution. Under the severest of his sufferings, he was supported by the hope of a released immortality. His charities were numerous, and the writer of this imperfect record had the honour of being the almoner of his bounty towards many poor objects, whose hearts were made to sing for joy. His remains were interred at Deptford by the Rev. Wm. Moor, amidst a train of weeping relatives and friends, who bore an unfeigned token of respect to his memory.

20. In Sandgate, Newcastle, aged 105, Ann Corby, a poor woman, who, till within a year of her death, earned her subsistence by selling greens, &c. She retained her mental faculties till the last hour of her life.

21. At Lord Malmesbury's, in Kent,

Lord Minto, he had been daily complaining since his arrival.—At the Hermitage, Hambledon, Erasmus Gower, Knt. admiral of the White, in the 72d year of his age.

22. In Somerset-street, Emma, second daughter of Thos. Bidwell, jun. Esq.

24. In her 71st year, Mrs. Stephens, widow of the late J. Stephens, Esq. of Bowerhall, Essex.

25. At Ipswich, aged 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Searles, a maiden lady, formerly of Bury St. Edmund's.—At Stoke Cottage, Suffolk, Fanny, wife of General Elwes.—In Basinghall-street, W. Hudson, Esq. of Turnham-green.—In Sloane-street, aged 68, J. A. Du Rovery, Esq. formerly attorney-general of the republic of Geneva.

26. At Plymouth, Mrs. Weinhold, wife of J. B. Wienhold, Esq.—At Writtle, in his 71st year, the Rev. R. Berkeley, LL.D. vicar of that place, and rector of Rochford, both in Essex.—At Newington-house, Oxon, J. Martindale, Esq.—Mrs. Gibbons, of Lansdown place, Bath.

27. At Pentonville, in his 52d year, C. P. Smith, Esq.—The Rev. Edward Bryant, of Newport, Essex.

28. James Smith, Esq. of Newman-street.—At Weybridge, Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton-park, Bedfordshire.—Aged 52, R. Cattarns, Esq. of Royal Hill, Greenwich.

29. At Kirby Mallory, Mary, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Wentworth, third daughter of Robert, Earl of Northington, lord high chancellor of England, sister to the late earl, of whom she was one of the co-heiresses, and countess dowager of Edward, late Earl Ligonice.—In Grafton-street, in her 93d year, the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Howe, widow of J. Howe, Esq. of Henslow, Bucks.—Mrs. Street, wife of Mr. Street, of the Adelphi-terrace.—In his 30th year, the Hon. Captain Walpole, of the Royal Navy, second son of the Earl of Orford.—Aged 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Gipps, relict of the late G. Gipps, Esq. many years M.P. for Canterbury.—At Farley-house, near Godalmin, after a short illness, Maria, second daughter of the late Admiral Pierrepont, aged five years.

30. At Carshalton-park, Surrey, aged 79, G. Taylor, Esq.—Mrs. Deacon, of Bishopsgate Within.

JULY 1. Robert Ladbroke, Esq. of Pall-mall, aged 79.—In child-bed, in the 34th year of her age, Mary Eleanor, wife of Mr. John Smith, of the East India House.—At Maidstone, aged 83, Robert Peckham, Esq. late justice of the bridge-yard, Southwark, and formerly an eminent merchant and an alderman of London. He was one of the sheriffs of that city in 1777, and lord mayor in 1783, a period replete with great public events.

2. At Wood Norton, Norfolk, Matthew Skinner, Esq. aged 81.—Aged 27, Catharine, wife of William Taylor, of Vine-

12. in Newcastle. This poor woman was bitten by a mad dog about six weeks ago, and was delivered while under the influence of the hydrophobia; she died from the effects of the disorder, but the child appears in good health, and is likely to live.

At Clapham-common, Lyon de Symmons, Esq.

5. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, Mr. Charles Drummond, aged 61, many years an eminent auctioneer and appraiser.

7. At St. Andrew's, in his 92d year, Mr. P. Bower, bookseller, and arch bedel of the University. He was one of the oldest book-ellers in Europe; he held his office in the University for near 70 years.

8. Sir Soulden Lawrence, Knt. late one of his Majesty's justices of the common pleas.

9. The Right Rev. Dr. Delany, titular bishop of the united dioceses of Kildare and Loughlin. His remains were attended to the grave by the archbishop and 70 priests, together with upwards of 5000 persons.

10. At Portsmouth, Mr. Meredith, an old inhabitant of that town.—At Penlan, Carmarthenshire, W. G. Davies, Esq. barrister-at law, son-in-law to Lord Robert Seymour, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, and receiver-general for the same, and for the counties of Pembroke and Cardigan.

11. In Broad-street buildings, Mrs. Stocqueler, aged 66, relict of the late Joze-Christiano Stocqueler, Esq. many years one of the agents to the royal wine company of Oporto.—Aged 42, Mrs. Martin Weir, wife of Mr. Wm. Reid, of Lower Crown-street, Westminster.—Aged 99, Mr. G. Yeoman, frame work knitter, of Richmond street, Nottingham.

12. At his house at Twickenham, the Right Honourable William Viscount Howe, general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 19th regiment of dragoons, governor of Plymouth, K.B. and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. His lordship was third son of Scrope, second Viscount Howe, and Baron Clonawley of the kingdom of Ireland, and succeeded his brother Richard Lord Howe, in his Irish honours Aug. 5, 1799. He was the fifth viscount, and dying without issue, his titles are extinct. He was born Aug. 10, 1729, and received his education at Eton; but, being designed for a military life, left that seminary very early, and was soon after presented with his first commission in the army by his Royal Highness William Augustus Duke of Cumberland, who gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment of light dragoons. Having passed through the various gradations of the service he was advanced to the rank of colonel, in the year 1762, and in 1764 was appointed to the command of the 46th regiment of infantry. He had served during the seven years war in America, under the command of General Wolfe, whose esteem and confidence he enjoyed in their fullest extent, and bore a very distinguished share in that victory on

the plains of Quebec, in which his friend and commander lost his life. In the year 1772, he was made major-general; in the year 1775, he was honoured with the commission of commander in chief in America, and was made colonel of the 23d regiment of foot, or Welch fuzileers; in 1777, he became lieutenant-general, and his services were further rewarded by being invested with the Order of the Bath; in 1782, he succeeded the late lord Amherst as lieutenant-general of the Ordnance; and was appointed in 1786 colonel of the 19th regiment of light dragoons. He, in the year 1804, resigned his situation in the Ordnance, on finding himself, through his declining health, unable to perform to his own satisfaction the duties of that important office. He was removed in 1805, from the government of Berwick, to which he was appointed in the year 1795, to that of Plymouth, in which he continued to his death, which, after a long and most severe illness, attended often with the most excruciating pains, sustained by him with all the firmness and magnanimity which had distinguished him during the whole course of his life, took place on 12th July, 1814, in the 85th year of his age. He married Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly Esq. of Castletown, in Ireland, by Lady Ann Wentworth, eldest daughter of William, third earl of Stafford. He has left her ladyship a widow.—In Gower-street, Miss Margaret Fordyce, daughter of the late Dr. Geo Fordyce, physician.

13. The eldest daughter of Thomas Harvie Farquhar, Esq.—At Peckham, in her 23d year, Marianne, wife of D. Stephenson, Esq. and daughter of the late J. Killikelly, Esq. of Falmouth, in the island of Jamaica.

14. Aged 82, Adam Moore, Esq. of Norfolk street.

15. Francis Lloyd, Esq. of Domgay, Montgomeryshire.—In Shouldham-street, Montague-square, William Garnier, Esq.

16. Georgiana Ridley, sixth daughter of G. Dowers, Esq. of Mile-end.

17. Aged 72, Mrs. Emma Collins, relict of the late and mother of the present J. Collins, Esq. of Flamstead-house, Herts.—In Baker-street, Daniel Gildemeester, Esq.

18. In Cleveland-row, after a short illness, M. P. Andrews, Esq. M.P. for Bewdley, aged 73. He had, by the exercise of his own talents, raised himself to rank in the commercial and fashionable world. His acquirement of fortune was rapid, and so considerable that he is supposed to have left 200,000*l.* although he experienced very considerable losses as an underwriter. Mr. Andrews was a man of considerable genius, and especially partial to the stage, for which he first began to write in the year 1774. He contributed eleven dramas; none of which, although not absolutely without merit, ever attained permanent honours on the stage; but his prologues and epilogues, of which

he wrote a great many, were among the most successful in our time. His death was so unexpected that he had issued 200 cards of invitation to ladies, to see the ensuing fete, &c. in the Green Park from his back windows. Mr. Andrews had attained his 73d year, and, until very lately, had the air and manners of a much younger man.

[Mr. M. P. Andrews did not leave so much property as was expected: the amount will be about 110,000*l*. An annuity for life of 2,000*l*. per annum is left charged on this, in trust for a lady with whom he cohabited. His executors are, Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. Reynolds, and a third gentleman, to each of whom he has bequeathed 1000*l*.; to Major Topham 300*l*. His wines, carriages, &c. are directed to be sold. Mr. Pigou is residuary legatee, to whose family, the money charged on the annuity will ultimately devolve. He has also bequeathed the sum of 100*l*. to each of the Theatrical Funds of Drury-lane and Covent-garden, as a test of his respect to the cause of the Drama.]

19. Captain Matthew Flinders, of the Royal Navy, greatly lamented by his family and friends. This gentleman's fate has been as hard as it has been eventful. Under the direction of the Admiralty, he sailed in 1801, upon a voyage of discovery to Terra Australis; where, after successfully prosecuting the purposes of his voyage, he had the misfortune to run upon a coral rock and lose his ship: out of the wreck he constructed a small vessel that carried him to the Mauritius, where, shocking to relate, instead of being received with kindness, as is the practice of civilized nations to nautical discoverers, he was put in prison by the governor, De Caen, and confined for six years and a half, which brought upon him maladies that have hastened his death. Fortunately for mankind and his own fame, he survived a few days the finishing the printing of the account of his voyage, and which is just published in two vols. 4to, with a large folio atlas of charts, headlands, and botanical subjects.——In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 52, Mrs. Philippart.

25. At his house in Camden-town, aged 65, Chas. Dibdin, Esq. This celebrated character, whose name will for ever be recorded in the history of this country, and whose works will last as long as its language, as a song-writer, has never been equalled, for the number and merit of his compositions. They amount to upwards of twelve hundred, and it may be truly said that, though a great proportion of them are in praise of Love and Festivity, not one passage can be found in the whole number of a loose and licentious tendency; on the contrary, they are calculated to support the interests of virtue, and to excise the best affections of the heart, as well as to enforce the duties of loyalty and patriotism. The influence of his songs upon our gallant tars has long been known, and probably has strongly contributed to stimulate their heroism, and inculcate submission to the hardships of their profession and to the will of Providence. His "Poor Jack" is a striking and popular example. As a musician, he has produced a multiplicity of spirited, beautiful, and original melodies, and most of the best of contemporary composers have acknowledged the superiority of his genius in this respect. He was also possessed of considerable merit as a dramatic writer, and several of his works will for ever be what are called stock-pieces on the English stage. In the earlier part of his life, he possessed considerable merit as an actor. His *Mungo* has never been equalled, and his *Giles*, *Ralph*, and many other characters, were marked by genuine simplicity, truth and humour. His conduct manifested the too frequent improvidence of genius, and which chiefly appeared in too hospitable a style of living; for he was never a gamester or addicted to the bottle. He has left an amiable wife and daughter, with nothing but the regret of his loss; though, indeed, his long continued illness, and the helpless bodily state to which he was reduced, must render his death a relief to all who held him in regard, as well as to himself, under such severe suffering and hopeless privation.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY 28TH OF JUNE, TO TUESDAY, 26TH OF JULY, 1814.

Extracted from the London Gazette,

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

HEATHORN, C. Maidstone, lime burner. June 28.
Farmer, W. Lincolnshire, ironmonger. July 23.

Davey, J. Skinner st. Somers Town, toy manufacturer. July 12.

BANKRUPTS.

AMOR, W. North Petherton, Somerset, dealer, Aug. 6, Angel, Chard. [Wary, New Inn.] June 25.
Amerson, J. Great Snoring, Norfolk, miller, Aug. 9, New Inn, Holt. [Ballachay and Co. Angel co. Throgmorton st.] June 26.

Atkinson, A. Crutched Friars, merchant, Aug. 13, [Tomlinson and Co. Copthall co.] July 2.
Ainsworth, J. Cricketty, Lancaster, dealer, Aug. 20, Masley Arms, Manchester. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford row.] July 9.

- Anderson, A. Philpot la. merchant, Aug. 29. [Osbaldeston, London st.] July 9.
- Abraham, B. Lotherby, merchant, Sept. 6. [Nind, Throgmorton st.] July 26.
- Atkinson, A. jun. Crutched Friars, merchant, Sept. 6. [Tomlinson and Co. Cophthall ct.] July 26.
- Bennett, H. Bury st. Mary Axe, money scrivener, Aug. 6. [Eyles, Castle st.] June 25.
- Brooks, N. K. Oxford, corn factor, Aug. 13, Mitre, Oxford. [Nelson, Temple.] June 25.
- Boothman, W. Lancaster, innkeeper, Aug. 13, Angel, Lancaster. [Wiglesworth, Gray's inn sq.] July 2.
- Bush, R. Gloucester, shopkeeper, Aug. 13, Rummer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's inn sq.] July 2.
- Bellairs, A. W. and Bellairs, J. Stamford, Lincoln, bankers, Aug. 27, George, Stamford. [Chiston, Chancery la.] July 16.
- Barnard, W. Barnard, T. L. and Barnard, W. Boston, Lincoln, bankers, Aug. 11, 12, 27, White Hart, Boston. [Exley and Co. Furnival's inn.] July 19.
- Burge, J. F. and Fooks, M. King's Arms buildings, Wood street, hosiers, Aug. 2 and 27. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall st.] July 16.
- Beazle, S. and Neise, M. J. Parliament st. Westminster, army accoutrement makers, Aug. 27. [Hillyard and Co. Cophthall ct.] July 16.
- Brown, G. C. Leicester, hosier, Aug. 30, Bull's head, Leicester. [Jervis and Co. Leicestershire.] July 19.
- Barnard, R. Boston, Aug. 30, White Hart, Boston. [Exley and Co. Furnival's inn.] July 19.
- Bedwell, J. Ingram co. Fenchurch st. ship broker, Aug. 30. [Gatty and Co. Angel co. Throgmorton st.] July 19.
- Barker, S. Norwich, liquor merchant, Aug. 30, Castle, Norwich. [Longfill and Co. Holborn co. Gray's inn.] July 19.
- Barnard, L. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Aug. 30. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopgate st.] July 19.
- Birt, W. Plymouth, maltster, Sept. 3, Exchange, Plymouth. [Taunton, Essex st. Strand.] July 23.
- Browning, T. Eaton Seter, Bedfordshire, Sept. 6, Falcon, Socon. [Egan and Co. Essex st.] July 26.
- Clements, J. Wapping Wall, ship chandler, Aug. 9. [Ashfield, Mark la. Fenchurch st.] June 28.
- Clare, W. Aspull, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Aug. 13, Buck-3-th-Vine, Wigan. [Windie, John st. Bedford row.] July 2.
- Crewe, R. Stafford, victualler, Aug. 20. [Lockett, Wilson st. Finsbury sq.] July 9.
- Cole, T. C. Binfield, Berks, dealer, Aug. 23. [Rhodes and Co. St. James's walk, Clerkenwell.] July 9.
- Combes, J. and J. Shadwell dock, coopers, Aug. 27. [Loxley and Co. Cheapside.] July 16.
- Cooksey, J. West Broadwich, Stratford, nail ironmonger, Aug. 30. [Harrison, Lambeth row.] July 19.
- Cross, R. Gloucester, carpenter, &c. Aug. 30, Talbot, Bristol. [Brace, Surrey st. Strand.] July 19.
- Chapman, T. Lewes, shopkeeper, Sept. 3. [Collingwood, St. Saviour's church yard.] July 23.
- Carkwell, R. H. Crescent, Minorities, merchant, Sept. 6. [Hurd, Temple.] July 26.
- Cooper, N. A. A. Barton Bendish, Norfolk, miller, Sept. 6, King's Arms, East Dereham, Norfolk. [Tilbury, Falcon st. Falcon sq.] July 26.
- Duncan, J. and Young, J. Huddersfield, York, wool staplers, Aug. 6, White Lion, Huddersfield. [Wilks and Co. Throgmorton st.] June 25.
- Dewer, P. Rothehithe, smith, Aug. 13. [Hutchinson, Crown co. Threadneedle street.] July 2.
- Dennis and Co. Throgmorton st. merchants, Aug. 23. [Bennett, Dean co. Docton's Commons.] July 12.
- Doll, R. Rosemary la. mealman, Sept. 3. [Read, Old City Chambers.] July 23.
- Evans, J. Tethury, Gloucester, wine merchant, Aug. 6, White Hart, Tetbury. [Long and Co. Gray's inn.] June 25.
- Eschen, J. Bush la. Cannon st. bricklayer, Aug. 27. [Broughton and Co. Bow la.] July 16.
- Edwards, S. and Edwards, W. R. Stamford, Lincoln, bankers, Aug. 27, George, Stamford. [Gaskill, Gray's inn.] July 16.
- Faulkner, J. Crutched Friars, merchant, Aug. 13. [Tomlinson and Co. Cophthall ct.] July 2.
- Fosbery, W. and R. Bamber, Lancaster, merchants, Aug. 27, Bull, Liverpool. [Blackstone and Co. Temple.] July 16.
- Gaskarth, J. Oxford st. linen draper, Aug. 27. [Kear-Gillics and Co. Billiter la. corn factors, Sept. 3. [Urace, Billiter sq.]
- Habitshaw, R. Blackburn, Lancaster, linen draper, Aug. 6, Old Bull, Blackburn. [Blakelock, Serjeants' inn.] July 25.
- Hodgson, J. and Pearson, E. Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 6, King's Arms, Liverpool. [Cooper and Co. Southampton build.] July 25.
- Hall, W. West Mill, Durham, miller, Aug. 13, John Heskett, Durham. [Meredith, Lincoln's inn.] July 5.
- Harrison, N. Wigan, Lancaster, worsted dealer, Aug. 20, Buck-3-th-Vine, Wigan. [Ralph and Co. Chancery lane.] July 9.
- Hill and Co. Little Tower hill, corn factors, Aug. 20. [Thomas, Fen co. Fenchurch street.] July 9.
- Hinton, G. P. Bristol, chemist, Aug. 20, Rummer, Bristol. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall st.] July 9.
- Hill, W. Widdenhall Mill, Wilts, paper manufacturer, Aug. 23, Commercial rooms, Bristol. [Bourdillon and Co. Friday street.] July 12.
- Hutchenson, W. Sutton, Lincoln, merchant, Aug. 23, White Hart, Cambridge. [Thompson and Co. Temple.] July 12.
- Hodgson, W. Playhouse yard, Whitecross street, paper stainer, Aug. 27. [Addie, Park st. Westminster.] July 16.
- Hughes, J. King st. Wapping, victualler, Aug. 27. [Whittons, Great James st.] July 16.
- Harvey and Co. Witham, bankers, Sept. 3. [Tilson, and Co. New Bridge st.] July 23.
- Harvey and Co. Witham, bankers, Sept. 3. [Tilson and Co. Coleman st.] July 26.
- Horton, J. Upholland, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 6, Buck and Vine, Wigan, Lancashire. [Ellis and Co. Chancery lane.] July 26.
- Henman, S. Heoliver, Kept, cordwainer, Sept. 6. [Nethersole and Co. Essex st.] July 26.
- Joseph, R. Little New st. pewterer, Sept. 3. [Ber-ridge, Hatton garden.] July 23.
- Innis, R. Cheltenham, haberdasher, Sept. 3. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall st.] July 23.
- Kemball, J. Monk's Leigh, Suffolk, miller, Aug. 6, Angel, Bury. [Blaggrave and Co. Symond's inn.] June 25.
- Lewis, W. Great Charlotte st. Blackfriars road, corn dealer, Aug. 6. [Lee, Three Crown co. South-wark.] June 25.
- Laine, T. Bristol, tinman, Aug. 9, at the house of J. Farvis, Bridge st. Bristol. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants' inn, Fleet st.] June 28.
- Ledger, H. jun. Maze Pond, Surrey, dyer, Aug. 13. [Vandercom and Co. Bush la.] July 2.
- Lamb, J. Newington causeway, carpenter, Aug. 20. [Gregory, Clement's inn.] July 9.
- Lillington, G. D. Birmingham, commission agent, Aug. 23, Swan, Birmingham. [Smart, Staple inn:] July 12.
- Lovenbury, M. Weston, Somerset, victualler, Aug. 27, Greyhound, Bath. [Sandys and Co. Craze co.] July 16.
- Lamb, J. Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner, Aug. 1, 3, and 27, Castle, Stockport. [Milne and Co. Temple.] July 16.
- Lyon, M. Point st. Portsmouth, slopseller, Aug. 20, India Arms, Gosport. [Bedwich, College hill, Upper Thames st.] July 19.
- Lampit, J. New Cross, Deptford, barge master, Aug. 30. [Hutton, Dean st. Tooley st.] July 19.
- Lankshear, W. jun. Little Chelsea, surgeon, Sept. 6. [Nelson and Co. King's road, Chelsea.] July 2.
- Merricks, T. Liverpool, bricklayer, Aug. 6, George, Liverpool. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane.] June 25.
- Morris, W. Lutterworth, Leicester, cattle dealer, Aug. 6, Hind, Lutterworth. [Long and Co. Holborn co.] June 25.
- Martin, P. Oxford st. bookseller, Aug. 6. [Stevenson, Percy st. Tottenham ct. road.] June 25.
- Morgan, J. Bedford row, Holborn, scrivener, Aug. 13. [Windus, Bartlett's build. Holborn.] July 2.
- Monday, J. Buckingham co. Charing cross, victual-ler, Aug. 30. [Vandercom and Co. Bush la. Canon st.] July 19.
- Needham, J. Hargate wall, Derby, cotton spinner, Aug. 30, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford row.] July 19.
- Needham, R. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 3. [Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery lane.] July 23.
- Owtram, F. Workop, Nottingham, linen draper, Aug. 13, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Ellis, Chan-cery la.] July 2.
- Oram, J. Cricklade, Wilts, cheese factor, Aug. 13, Fleece, Cirencester. [Bevir, Cirencester.] July 2.
- Pimn, J. R. Westminster road, Lambeth, corn and

flour factor, Aug. 9. [Hamerton, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate st.] *June 28.*
 Peters, J. Friday st. Cheapside, dealer, Aug. 18. [Tilbury, Falcon st.] *July 2.*
 Perkins, E. Liverpool, hatter, Aug. 20, York hotel, Liverpool. *July 9.*
 Perry, T. and J. St. Paul, Gloucestershire, coach makers, Sept. 6. Commercial rooms, Bristol. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall st.] *July 26.*
 Palmer, T. Aymestey, Herefordshire, maltster, Sept. 8, White Horse, Ludlow. [Pugh, Bernard st. Russell sq.] *July 26.*
 Robson, G. George yard, Lombard st. merchant, Aug. 15. [Nind, Throgmorton st.] *July 2.*
 Ring, M. Great Dover st. Blackman st. Surrey, tailor, Aug. 23. [Russel, Lant st.] *July 12.*
 Rees, J. Princes st. Princes st. Cavendish sq. paper hanger, Aug. 30. [Upstone, Charles st.] *July 19.*
 Shirley, B. Sheffield, York, grocer, Aug. 9, Green Man, Ashbourne, Derby. [Barber, Fetter lane.] *June 28.*
 Stanes, R. C. Chelmsford, bookseller, Aug. 9. [Aubrey and Co. Took's co. Cursitor st. Chancery la.] *June 28.*
 Stephens, J. W. Manchester, cotton spinner, Aug. 20, Star, Manchester. [Fairthorne and Co. Warrford la.] *July 9.*
 Sea, J. Milton, Kent, tailor, Aug. 23. [Brace, Essex co. Temple.] *July 12.*
 Sidgreaves, G. Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufac-

turer, Aug. 10, 11, and 27, White Horse, Prespi. [Blakelock, Serjeant's inn.] *July 16.*
 Stanton, J. New road, statutory, Aug. 30. [Shute, Millbank st. Westminster.] *July 19.*
 Thomas, R. Helston, Cornwall, grocer, Aug. 2. [Shaw, Staple's inn.] *June 28.*
 Tibbutt and Co. Leicester, booksellers, &c. Aug. 22. [Birkett, Cloak la.] *July 19.*
 Tolénado, P. Great Prescott st. merchant, Sept. 6. [Lyon, London wall.] *July 26.*
 Vallack, R. W. East Stonehouse, Devon, corn factor, Aug. 13, 15, and 27, Weakley's hotel, Plymouth dock. [Darke and Co. Princes st.] *July 16.*
 Wilmot, T. Cheney walk, Chelsea, coal merchant, Aug. 13. [Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet st.] *July 9.*
 Wright, C. Charles st. Soho sq. upholsterer, Aug. 23. [Howell, Symond's inn.] *July 12.*
 White, J. Windsor terrace, City road, merchant, Aug. 27. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall st.] *July 16.*
 Wilson, W. Hawkesdale, Cumberland, dealer, Aug. 3, 4, and 27, King's Arms, Carlisle. [Mounsey and Co. Staple inn.] *July 16.*
 Whittam, J. Preston, Lancaster, spirit dealer, Aug. 10, 11, and 27, White Horse, Preston. [Blakelock, Serjeants' inn.] *July 16.*
 Williamson, D. Liverpool, innkeeper, Aug. 2, 27, George, Liverpool. [Battyc, Chancery la.] *July 16.*
 Whitehell, A. Wallingford, Berkshire, butcher, Aug. 30, Lamb, Wallingford. [Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.] *July 19.*

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS.

FROM TUESDAY, JUNE 28, TO TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1814.

ABRAHAM, J. Lincoln, July 23.
 Ashmead and Co. Bristol, July 21.
 Ambrose, E. King-st. July 26.
 Andrews, W. Plymouth Dock, July 16.
 Allen, W. Radipole, Aug. 5.
 Allan, W. Throgmorton-st. Aug. 2.
 Allen, W. King's Lynn, Aug. 2.
 Adey, G. Leather-la. Aug. 6.
 Abrahams, M. Duke-st. Aug. 9.
 Andrews, W. S. Richmond, Aug. 20.
 Busch, C. Russia, July 26.
 Burbridge, W. Cannon-st. July 16.
 Bowen, F. Great College-st. July 2.
 Burbridge, E. George-st. July 16.
 Bond, J. Hampden-st. June 28.
 Bartlett, J. Chichester, July 16.
 Birch, J. Broughton Lodge, July 19.
 Bevan, J. Swansea, July 12.
 Brooks, J. Sheffield, Aug. 16.
 Bates, W. K. Minorities, July 12.
 Broomhead, W. Coventry-st. Aug. 2.
 Brown, G. Holywell-st. Aug. 2.
 Ballans, T. Frome, Aug. 3.
 Bramley, G. Francis-pl. Aug. 13.
 Baker, J. jun. Nottingham, Aug. 12.
 Brickwood and Co. Lombard-st. Aug. 27.
 Bennett, R. S. Houndsditch, Aug. 16.
 Brahm, D. High Holborn, July 30.
 Cocher and Co. Cheapside, July 26.
 Coplestone, W. Exeter, Aug. 2.
 Creed, J. Weymouth, Aug. 1.
 Cook, J. Whitenash, Aug. 2.
 Cohen, J. New Broad-st. Aug. 20.
 Children, G. Dover, Aug. 20.
 Clarke, S. Leicester, Aug. 17.
 Davies, T. Round-co. July 9.
 Du Bois, J. Brixton, July 23.
 Diston, W. Nafford, July 19.
 Dawson, J. Liverpool, July 16.
 Dubois, J. Brixton, July 30.
 Edwards, J. Valtham Cross, July 1.
 Endes and Co. Birmingham, Aug. 29.
 Etherington and Co. Dartford, Aug. 16.
 Erskling, J. Kent, July 19.
 Franks, G. Broad-walk, July 5.
 Fleming, T. Mark-la. July 19.
 Forbury, J. Liverpool, July 26.
 Foster and Co. Basinghall-st. Aug. 2.
 Fitton, M. Wardour-st. Aug. 2.
 Fitton, E. Bolton-le-Moors, Aug. 19.
 Garnitt, G. Horsham, July 23.
 Garmeson, J. C. Lombard-st. July 2.
 Gottlieb, J. Plymouth, July 11.
 Gibson, W. H. Walworth, Aug. 20.
 Garcia, D. Duck's-pl. Aug. 2.
 Gerrard, J. T. New Sarum, July 30.
 Greenes, J. jun. Aug. 9.
 Greenhow, W. Manchester, Aug. 17.
 Gurry, E. jun. Huntingdonshire, Aug. 19.
 Hilbers, H. G. New London-st. July 20.
 Holt, J. Whalebene-co. July 5.
 Harritz, J. Narrow-st. July 23.
 Holdsworth, T. Auction Mart Coffee-house, July 19.
 Huckel, W. Pantion-st. July 2.
 Hamilton, R. Old Brbad-st. Aug. 6.
 Hewet, C. Hull, July 19.
 Homer, R. Rowley Regis, July 18.
 Hamilton, R. Finsbury-pl. July 5.
 Hand, S. Oxford, July 26.
 Harriott, T. Bishopsgate-st. Aug. 2.
 Harwood, J. Warwick, Aug. 2.
 Holt, D. Lenden, Aug. 27.
 Hall, H. Lewes, Aug. 13.
 Hickox, J. Worthing, Nov. 8.
 Hallen and Co. Clerkenwell-green, July 30.
 Jackson, D. Houndsditch, July 26.
 Jenkinson, R. Procklington, July 23.
 Jackson, R. M. Liverpool, July 23.
 Jolly, J. Albion-buildings, Aug. 9.
 Jacobs and Co. Oxford, Aug. 2.
 Ivimy, W. Portsea, Aug. 10.
 Jaymond, L. South Audley-st. Aug. 13.
 King, J. Blandford Forum, July 22.
 Kemshead, J. Berner-st. July 30.
 Keyte, S. Kidderminster, Aug. 19.
 Kenworthy, J. Bolton-le-Moors, Aug. 24.
 Lawrance, J. Stainground, July 9.
 Lavender, W. Offerion, July 18.
 Lync, J. Yeovil, July 16.
 Lye and Co. Bath, Aug. 2.
 Lythgoe, J. Liverpool, Aug. 3.
 Leah, A. Falmouth, Aug. 9.
 Mendham and Co. Fenchurch-st. Aug. 6.
 Masters, W. Broomfield, July 25.
 Maddock and Co. Rosemary-la. Aug. 2.
 Mast, W. C. Hull, July 19.
 Merrifield, J. Plymouth, July 16.
 M'Leod, J. C. Demarara, July 5.
 Mounsier, W. Carmarthen-st. July 30.
 Malcolm, W. Watling-st. July 19.
 Marris, T. Barton-upon-Humber, Aug. 27.
 Machaness, J. Bockden, Aug. 16.
 M'Lennan, J. Tichborne-st. Aug. 27.
 Martell, J. S. Lower Thames-st. Aug. 13.
 Nicholson, R. Lincoln, Aug. 27.
 Oldfield, W. Kingston, Aug. 12.
 Oswin, R. Norton-st. Aug. 16.
 Petty, H. Bucklersbury, July 19.
 Price, G. Tottenham-co. ro. July 1.
 Payne and Co. Wood-st. July 9.
 Phillips, Sir R. New Bridge-st. July 26.
 Price and Co. Bristol, July 16.
 Parker, H. Halifax, Nov. 8.
 Pearne and Co. Paternoster-row, Aug. 13.
 Parker, J. Deal, Aug. 13.
 Partridge, R. Clement's-inn, Aug. 16.
 Ridsdale, C. Co. Leeds, July 5.
 Richardson, H. Euston-sq. July 30.
 Richards and Co. Upper Thames-st. Aug. 20.
 Simpson and Co. Mark-la. July 19.
 Stuart, P. Fleet-st. July 30.
 Syme, R. Queen-st. July 23.
 Shewen, E. Threadneedle-st. July 18.
 Saunders, J. Watling-st. July 5.
 Swainson, L. Nags-head-co. July 2.
 Spagnoletti, P. Dean-st. July 23.
 Smith, R. Richmond, July 23.
 Stevens, J. New Sarum, July 30.
 Staniford, Sheffield, Aug. 5.
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate-hi. July 19.
 Stewart, C. West Harding-st. Aug. 9.
 Scutt, B. Brighton, Aug. 11.
 Saint, C. Norwich, Aug. 19.
 Townsend, J. Crane-co. July 23.
 Tosley, R. Gloucester, Aug. 10.
 Todd, F. Rury-st. Aug. 13.
 Tannar and Co. Gloucestershire, Aug. 29.
 Tyler, J. Mount Sorril, Aug. 17.
 Tyre, H. Bishopsgate-st. Aug. 16.
 Waddington, J. Bishopsgate-st. Aug. 16.
 Warner and Co. Greenwich, June 28.
 Weston and Co. Hull, July 19.
 Want, T. Windsor, July 23.
 Wright, R. Watling-st. July 19.
 Werninck, J. G. Plymouth, July 18.
 Worrall, J. Warrington, Aug. 6.
 Ward, J. Birmingham, Aug. 12.
 Woodward, W. King's-arms-yard, Aug. 13.
 Ward, T. Cheapside, Nov. 5.
 Winspeare, E. Kensington, Aug. 16.
 Young, T. Kent, Aug. 16.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM TUESDAY, JUNE 28, TO TUESDAY, JULY 26.

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| <p>ANNES, W. Cheapside, July 13.
 Appleton, J. Rotherhithe, July 16.
 Andrews, W. Plymouth-dock, Aug. 16.
 Baker, J. jun. Bristol, July 16.
 Bowden, J. Plymouth, July 16.
 Baker, G. Yeovil, July 16.
 Bainbridge, C. Thengh, July 16.
 Batty, K. Upper Thongue, Aug. 2.
 Batty, J. jun. Carlworth, Aug. 2.
 Butler, S. Wood-st. Aug. 2.
 Blaylock, T. Carlisle, Aug. 2.
 Cumberland, W. J. and W. Leicester, July 13.
 Colthart, Whitehaven, July 13.
 Crawley, H. Bristol, July 30.
 Carter, G. Upper Thongue, Aug. 2.
 Cooke, J. Middle-st. Aug. 2.
 Cutting, W. Backton, Aug. 9.
 Champion, J. St. Paul's-church-yard, Aug. 13.
 Cox, J. Woolwich, Aug. 16.
 Chandler and Co. Norton-falgate, Aug. 16.
 Day, R. K. Trinity-sq. July 29.
 Evans and Co. Portsea, Aug. 9.
 Everett, F. Woolley, Aug. 2.</p> | <p>Ellis, C. Jermyn-st. Aug. 2.
 Evans, T. Kidderminster, Aug. 9.
 Frimling, J. Chislehurst, July 16.
 Fetch, J. St. Ives, July 16.
 Forbes, T. Greenwich, Aug. 13.
 Goldstone, M. S. Prescott-st. July 30.
 Hawkins, W. Portland-st. July 16.
 Hudson, T. and R. Bishop Wearmouth, July 23.
 Hill, J. Axminster, July 30.
 Hampshire, G. Deptford, July 30.
 Ham, W. Bristol, July 30.
 Harper, C. Camperdown-ho. Aug. 2.
 Hays, J. Lower East Smithfield, Aug. 2.
 Hambidge, J. Stow on the Wold, Aug. 13.
 Jones, J. Chester, July 23.
 Joel, J. Newport, Aug. 16.
 Kirman, J. Lincoln, July 30.
 Levell, T. Portsmouth, July 13.
 Long, J. Kingston, July 23.
 Matthews, J. Worcester, July 13.
 Malcolm, A. K. Holywell-la. July 30.
 Neal, J. Worcester, July 30.</p> | <p>Neeld, C. Winchester, July 30.
 Nettleton, W. Plymouth, Aug. 16.
 Osborne, J. Uttoxeter, July 23.
 Owen, J. Southampton, Aug. 9.
 Pounton, J. Bedwardine, July 16.
 Phelps, W. Worcester, July 16.
 Palmer, T. P. Leamington, Aug. 9.
 Prickett, J. Oundle, Aug. 16.
 Rose, J. Newport, July 13.
 Richardson, R. Wallingford, July 16.
 Randall, J. High-st. Aug. 16.
 Stewart, C. Fetter-la. July 23.
 Southey, S. Bristol, July 30.
 Stocks, N. Bowlane, Aug. 2.
 Suter, J. Greenwich-road, Aug. 16.
 Sallis, W. Cambridge-heath, Aug. 16.
 Thomas, J. Bristol, July 23.
 Tannar, R. Birmingham, Aug. 16.
 Way, W. Hull, July 13.
 Wild, H. Craven-st. July 16.
 Williams, R. Hampton-wick, July 16.
 Wright, J. Alplington, July 30.
 Walker, R. Bridgehall, Aug. 9.
 Wood, C. Dymock, Aug. 13.
 Young, J. Derby, July 30.</p> |
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LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from Vol. LXV. page 563.)

WILLIAM MOULT, of Bedford-square, in the county of Middlesex, for an improved method of acting upon machinery. Dated May 21, 1814.

WILLIAM NEVILLE, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, merchant, and coach-brass-founder, for a method of making hurdles, gates, palisades, virandas, balustrades, stair-case rails, espalier frames, and various other articles. Dated May 26, 1814.

JOHN BUXTON, of Great Pearl-street, Spital-fields, in the county of Middlesex, cotton-manufacturer, for an improved method of twisting and laying cotton, silk, and various other articles. Dated June 5, 1814.

WILLIAM SELLARS, of Kempsey Elms, in the county of Worcester, engineer, for a method of spinning and laying of ropes, twine, line, thread, mohair, wool, cotton, and silk, by machinery. Dated June 5, 1814.

GRANT PRESTON, of Burr-street, London-dock, in the county of Middlesex, brazier, for a concavious cabin-stove. Dated June 5, 1814.

JOHN STUBBS JORDEN, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, copper-sash-manufacturer, for an improved method of making the lights, and also other improvements in the construction of horticultural buildings. Dated June 7, 1814.

GEORGE HEYWARD, of Brocknor Iron Works, near Stourbridge, in the parish of King swinford, in the county of Stafford, ironmonger, for an improved plan or method of turning rolls, and of rolling gun and pistol barrels previous to welding. Dated June 7, 1814.

THOMAS TINDALL, in the county of York, gentleman, for certain improvements on the steam-engine, and also a mode of applying the same to the driving of all sorts of carriages and machinery. Dated June 18, 1814.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

From the 27th of June to the 25th of July. 1814.

DRURY-LANE.

1814.
 June 27. Richard III.—High Life below Stairs.
 28. School for Prejudice—Illusion.
 29. Hamlet—Turn Out.
 30. Othello—Woodman's Hut.
 July 1. Speed the Plough—Purse—Ella Rosenberg.
 2. Othello—Woodman's Hut.
 3. Richard III.—Plitch of Bacon.
 4. Love in a Village—The Farmer.
 5. Merchant of Venice—Turnpike Gate.
 7. Othello—Woodman's Hut.
 8. King Henry IV.—The Rival Soldiers—Love A-la-Mode.
 9. Othello—Woodman's Hut.
 11. Richard III.—Lock and Key.
 12. School for Prejudice—The Farmer.
 13. Hamlet—Modern Antiques.
 14. Othello—Deuce is in Him.
 15. Cure for the Heart-Ache—Seeing is Believing—Turnpike Gate.
 16. Richard III.—Mock Doctor.

COVENT-GARDEN.

1814.
 June 27. Castle of Andalusia—Mrs. Wiggins—Midas.
 28. The Woodman—Grand Alliance—Sleep Walker.
 29. Fontainebleau—For England Ho—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
 30. Pizarro—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
 July 1. Macbeth—Day after the Wedding—Catch Him Who Can.
 2. Lord of the Manor—Portrait of Cervantes.
 3. Castle of Andalusia—Mrs. Wiggins—Midas.
 5. Founding of the Forest—Rival Soldiers—La Peyrouse.
 6. Lionel and Clarissa—Killing no Murder.
 7. Richard Cœur de Lion—Sadak and Kalasrade—Bomastates Furioso—Grand Alliance.
 8. The West Indian—The Rival Soldiers—Lock and Key.
 9. Clandestine Marriage—Midas.
 11. Artaxerxes—Miller and his Men—Aladdin.
 12. Lord of the Manor—Bee-hive—Robinson Crusoe.
 13. Farmer's Wife—Grand Alliance—Sadak and Kalasrade.
 14. Exile—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
 15. Stranger—Paul and Virginia.

HAYMARKET.

1814.
 July 18. Poor Gentleman—Come and See.
 19. Henry IV.—Ditto.
 20. She Strongs to Conquer—Ditto.
 21. Wild Oats—Ditto.
 22. Ways and Means—No Song no Supper—Come and See.
 23. Beggar's Opera—Irishman in London.
 25. Rivals—Mayor of Garret.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

1814.
 July 16. Duenna—Boarding House.
 18. Jovial Crew—Don Juan.
 19. Rich and Poor—Sharp and Flat.
 20. Privateer—Bee-hive.
 21. Duenna—Twenty Years Ago.
 22. Jovial Crew—Boarding House.
 23. Siege of Belgrade—Sharp and Flat.
 25. Rich and Poor—Don Juan.

Weekly Statement of the London Markets.
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS.
 FROM THE 27TH OF JUNE, TO THE 25TH OF JULY, 1814.

	June 27 to July 3.	July 3 to July 10.	July 10 to July 17.	July 17 to July 24.
BREAD, per quarter	0 11½	0 11½	0 11½	0 11½
Flour, Fine, per sack	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
—, Seconds	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
—, Scotch	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0
Wheat, White, per quarter	46 0 a 80 0	46 0 a 80 0	46 0 a 80 0	47 0 a 75 0
—, Red	44 0 a 75 0	44 0 a 75 0	44 0 a 75 0	44 0 a 75 0
—, Foreign	40 0 a 66 0	40 0 a 66 0	40 0 a 66 0	40 0 a 66 0
Barley, English	28 0 a 34 0	30 0 a 36 0	28 0 a 36 0	28 0 a 36 0
Oats, Feed	14 0 a 22 0	14 0 a 24 0	14 0 a 23 0	14 0 a 23 0
Rye	26 0 a 39 0	34 0 a 38 0	35 0 a 38 0	34 0 a 36 0
Malt	56 0 a 72 0	56 0 a 72 0	56 0 a 72 0	56 0 a 72 0
Pollard	14 0 a 20 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0
Bran	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0
Beans, Pigeon	42 0 a 45 0	42 0 a 45 0	42 0 a 45 0	42 0 a 45 0
Pease, Boiling	46 0 a 63 0	50 0 a 70 0	55 0 a 72 0	55 0 a 70 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	12 0 a 18 0	12 0 a 20 0	12 0 a 20 0	12 0 a 20 0
—, White	6 0 a 14 0	6 0 a 14 0	6 0 a 14 0	6 0 a 14 0
Tares	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0
Turnips, Round	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 21 0	18 0 a 24 0	8 0 a 24 0
Hemp, per quarter	62 0 a 68 0	62 0 a 63 0	62 0 a 63 0	62 0 a 63 0
Cinque Foil	50 0 a 63 0	50 0 a 63 0	50 0 a 63 0	50 0 a 63 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	40 0 a 80 0	40 0 a 80 0	40 0 a 80 0	40 0 a 80 0
—, White	70 0 a 105 0	70 0 a 105 0	70 0 a 105 0	70 0 a 105 0
Trefoil	10 0 a 34 0	10 0 a 34 0	10 0 a 34 0	10 0 a 34 0
Rape Seed, per last	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	12 0 a 0 0	12 0 a 0 0	12 0 a 0 0	12 0 a 0 0
Rape Seed Cakes	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0
Onions, per bushel	7 0 a 10 0	0 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 10 0	5 6 a 7 6
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	20 0 a 22 0	8 0 a 9 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
—, Champions	12 0 a 14 0	5 0 a 6 0	2 10 a 3 10	2 0 a 2 10
Reef	3 8 a 5 4	4 4 a 5 6	4 4 a 5 8	4 4 a 5 4
Mutton	4 8 a 5 8	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0	4 8 a 5 8
Lamb	5 8 a 7 8	6 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 0	4 8 a 6 8
Veal	4 8 a 6 0	5 0 a 7 0	7 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 7 4
Pork	6 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 8 0	8 0 a 9 6	5 0 a 7 8
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. averaged	0 0 0	2 16 1½	2 14 1½	2 13 0
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
—, Carlow	114 0	114 0	110 0	108 0
—, Dutch	114 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
—, York, per firkin	65 0	65 0	62 0	65 0
—, Cambridge	66 0	68 9	64 0	66 0
—, Dorset	70 0	70 0	68 0	68 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
—, Ditto, New	60 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
—, Gloucester, double	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
—, Ditto, single	70 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 74 0	72 0 a 76 0	72 0 a 76 0
—, Dutch	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 62 0	0 0 0
Hams, Westphalia	90 0	90 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
—, York	110 0	100 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0
—, Irish	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0
—, York, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Lard	100 0 a 102 0	100 0 a 102 0	96 0	100 0
Tallow, per cwt.	91 0	86 0	88 0	84 0
Candles, Store, per dozen	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 6
—, Moulds	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	104 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Ditto, Mottled	129 0	114 0	114 0	114 0
Ditto, Curded	124 0	118 0	118 0	118 0
Ditto, Windsor	150 0	150 0	150 0	150 0
Starch	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4
Coals, Newcastle	51 0 a 57 0	48 9 a 56 0	47 0 a 57 0	51 0 a 56 0
—, Sunderland	52 0 a 54 0	50 0 a 0 0	46 9 a 54 3	0 0 a 0 0
Hops, in bags	6 0 a 9 0	6 0 a 6 15	6 0 a 7 15	6 0 a 7 15
—, Kent	5 10 a 8 8	5 0 a 7 10	5 10 a 7 10	5 10 a 7 10
—, Sussex	6 6 a 10 0	6 0 a 10 0	6 0 a 10 0	6 0 a 10 0
Ditto, in pockets	5 15 a 9 0	5 15 a 8 15	6 15 a 8 15	5 15 a 8 15
—, Farnham	10 0 a 13 0	8 0 a 12 0	8 0 a 12 0	8 0 a 12 0
Hay	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 0 0
Clover	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 2 0	2 8 0
Hay	4 10 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0
Clover	6 13 6	6 13 6	6 13 6	6 15 0
Straw	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 18 6	2 1 0
Hay	4 17 6	5 2 6	5 3 0	5 3 0
Clover	6 18 6	7 1 0	7 0 0	7 5 0
Straw	1 19 0	1 19 6	2 2 0	2 4 0

RETURN OF WHEAT.

June 13 to 18	Total	3,972 quarters, average 70s. 5½d. per quarter, or 1s. 6½d. higher than last return.
June 20 to 25		5,586 quarters, average 69s. 1½d. per quarter, or 2s. 5½d. lower than last return.
June 27 to July 2		5,127 quarters, average 70s. 1½d. per quarter, or 2s. 2½d. higher than last return.
July 4 to 9		8,526 quarters, average 67s. 0½d. per quarter, or 3s. 1d. lower than last return.

RETURN OF FLOUR.

June 18 to 24	Total	16,061 sacks, average 64s. 0½d. per sack, or 0s. 1½d. lower than last return.
June 25 to July 1		17,066 sacks, average 63s. 1½d. per sack, or s. 0½d. lower than last return.
July 3 to 8		16,331 sacks, average 63s. 1½d. per sack, or 0s. 0½d. lower than last return.
July 9 to 15		19,234 sacks, average 64s. 0½d. per sack, or 0s. 1½d. higher than last return.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.	
Ellesmere	75l. a 75l. per share.
Grand Junction, div. 7l.	225l. ditto, ex div.
Grand Union	95l. ditto.
Ditto (Scrip)	
Huddersfield	14l. 10s. per share.
Kenner and Avon	22l. 10s. do.
Ditto (New)	1l. ditto disc.
Lancaster	20l. 10s. a 19l. 10s. per sh.
Leeds and Liverpool, div. 8l.	208l. per share ex div.
Ditto (New), div. 30l.	167l. ditto.
Leicester and Northampton,	
or Old Union, div. 4l.	136l. a 140l. ditto.
Nonmouthshire, div. 10l.	160l. per sh. ex div.
Regent's, 100l. sh.	23l. per share disc.
Thames and Medway	
Trent and Mersey, or Grand	
Trunk, div. 30l.	1220l. ditto.

Docks.	
Commercial, div. 8l. per cent.	145l. per cent.
Ditto (New)	
East India, div. 6l. per cent.	124l. per cent.
London, div. 54l. per cent.	par. ex div.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	1554l. a 1591l. ex div.

Insurance Companies.	
Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid. div.	
6l. per cent.	45l. per share.
Atlas, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	3l. 17s. 6d. ditto.
Eagle, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, div. 6l. per cent.	2l. 2s. ditto.
Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l. 11s. 11d. do. ex div.	

Hope, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	2l. 5s. ditto.
Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid,	
div. 2l. 11s. 8d. per share	48l. ditto.
Rock, 20l. sh. 2l. paid. div. 5l.	
per cent.	2l. 15s. do.
Royal Exchange	

Water-Works.	
East London, 100l. sh., all paid	70l. per share.
Grand Junction, 50l. sh. all paid	
Kent, 100l. sh. all paid	
Portsmouth and Farnington, 50l. sh. 21l. ditto.	
West Middlesex, 100l. sh. all paid	

Mines.	
Beeralstone Lead and Silver	
100l. sh. 15l. pd. div. 5l. 3 year	
Butspil, 100l. sh. 5l. paid	
Comb Martin, 100l. sh. 7l. 10s. pd	
Garras, 7l. 10s. paid	

Bridges, &c.	
Strand, 100l. sh. all paid	28l. per share.
Ditto Annuities	15l. prem.
Vauxhall, 100l. sh. 95l. paid	34l. per share.

Literary Institutions.	
London, 75 gul. sh.	45l. a 53l. per sh.
Russell, 25 gul. sh.	18l. 18s. ditto.
Surrey, 30 gul. sh.	12l. 12s. ditto.

Miscellaneous.	
Highgate Archway, 50l. sh.	12l. 12s. a 10l. per sh.
Gas Light and Coke Company, 10l. pd. 3l. 3s. per sh.	
London Commercial Sale Rooms, 100l. sh. 53l. per sh.	

R. L. PERCY,

London, 25th July 1814. Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stocks being now 66 and under 69.	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 18 0 average-rate 100l. money 7 3 1
40	5 4 0 7 11 10
45	5 11 0 8 2 0
50	6 0 0 8 15 2
55	6 12 0 9 12 8
60	7 7 0 10 14 7
65	8 9 0 12 6 8
70	10 3 0 14 16 4
75 and upwards	12 16 0 18 13 9

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

*** Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank-street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

FURTHER LOAN of 24,000,000l. for the service of the Year 1814.

A Discount allowed after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum for payments made in full.

PAYMENTS.

3d Payment	15l. per Cent. 19 August 1814.	7th Payment	10l. per Cent. 23 December 1813
4th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 16 September	8th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 30 January 1815
5th Ditto	15l. per Cent. 21 October	Last Ditto	10l. per Cent. 17 February
6th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 18 November		

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from June 28th, to July 22d, 1814, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. 2 U.	35—0 a 32—10	Corunna	49 a 43
Ditto at sight	32—6 a 33—2	Gibraltar	37
Amsterdam, c. f.	9—19 a 10—2	Leghorn	60 a 58 1/2
Ditto at sight	9—15 a 9—18	Genoa	56 a 54 1/2
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U.	10—0 a 10—3	Venice, Italian Liv.	19—30 a 20—0
Hamburg, 2 1/2 U.	29—3 a 30—6	Malta	58 a 57
Altona, 2 U.	29—4 a 30—7	Naples	48
Paris, 1 day's date	20—80 a 21—30	Palermo per oz.	145d. a 143d.
Ditto, 2 Usance	21—0 a 22—0	Lisbon	68
Bourdeaux, ditto	21—0 a 22—0	Oporto	67 a 68
Madrid, effective	40 a 43	Rio Janeiro	80 a 73
Cadiz, effective	42 a 43	Dublin	71 a 61
Hilba, effective	40 a 43	Cork	81 a 74
St. Sebastian	40 a 43		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 3 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 11s. 0d. a 4l. 13s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 5s. 11d. a 0l. 5s. 3d.
Gold in Bars	4l. 10s. 0d. a 4l. 12s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 0s. 0d.
New Doubleons	4l. 5s. 0d. a 4l. 8s. 0d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, BROKER.

Printed by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe-lane, London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JUNE 25. TO JULY 25, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank 1814 Jun. 25	3perCt Reduc	4perCt Consol	5perCt Navy	3perCt Long Anns	Irish 3perCt	Imp. 3perCt	Imp. Anns	Sec. Om. 1814	India Stock	So. Sea Anns	Nw So. Sea	5perCent Ind. Bon.	3perDy Ex. Bills.	Consol for Ac.	St. Lot. Tick.
27	257	68 1/2	84 1/2	*99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	68	—	7s 5s pr. 3spr. 1sd.	+70 1/2	—	—
28	256	68 1/2	84 1/2	*99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	68 1/2	—	7s 6s pr. 3spr. 1sd.	+71 70 1/2	—	—
29	258 7 1/2	69	84 1/2	*100	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	6s 5s pr. 3spr. 2sdi.	+71 71	—	—
30	—	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	6s 5s pr. 2spr. 2sdi.	+71 71	—	—
July 1	1259 58	69 1/2	84 1/2	*99 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	6s 5s pr. par 2s di.	+71 70 1/2	—	—
2	—	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	11s 9s pr. 3spr. 1sd.	+71 70 1/2	—	—
4	—	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	13s 11spr. 3s 1s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
5	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*6	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	69	—	15s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*7	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	69	—	15s 13spr. 5s 2s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*8	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*9	259	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*10	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*11	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*12	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*13	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*14	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*15	258 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*16	258 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*17	258 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*18	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*19	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*20	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*21	259 1/2	69 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*22	252	68 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*23	258	68 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*24	—	68 1/2	84 1/2	—	16 1/2	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	16s 14spr. 5s 3s pr.	+70 1/2	—	—
*25	St. James, Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 3 per Cent. Consols, and 5 per Cent. Navy as above, with the dividend for the opening.
+ 3 per Cent. Consols, and 5 per Cent. Navy as above, without the Dividend.

All EXCHEQUER Bills dated prior to the Month of June 1813, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.
N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Cautaigne, in the year 1813 and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.
On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR AUGUST, 1814.

[Embellished with a Portrait of Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre.]

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London :

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Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Aug. 1814.

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STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST.

Stations.	Line.	50-44.	Frigates.	Sloop and Yachts.	Bomb. Fire Ships.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. & L.	Tugs.
Downs - - - - -	1	0	3	1	0	8	8	1	16
North Sea and Baltic - - - - -	3	1	5	5	0	28	2	0	42
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	11	1	9	3	1	22	6	0	30
Irish Station - - - - -	0	0	3	1	0	10	0	0	14
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	4	4	1	6	0	0	15
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	25	8	10	12	0	21	0	1	72
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	21	9	45	11	4	36	0	6	132
West Indies { Leeward Islands	6	0	9	7	0	14	1	2	32
{ Jamaica, and on Passage	2	0	2	4	0	10	0	0	20
South America - - - - -	0	0	8	4	0	3	1	0	16
Cape of Good Hope and Southward - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	5	1	13	2	0	8	0	0	22
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	74	17	114	56	6	166	10	17	460
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	14	0	21	10	2	42	3	4	96
Guard Ships - - - - -	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c. - - - - -	23	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	28
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	118	19	139	68	8	208	13	21	596
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	112	15	76	10	6	56	1	2	278
Building - - - - -	24	1	10	11	0	7	0	0	53
TOTALS - - - - -	254	35	225	89	14	271	16	23	697

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from August 6 to August 13, 1814.
MARITIME COUNTIES. INLAND COUNTIES.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.						SURREY COUNTY.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	71	2 29	0 31	6 26	10 41	1	Middlesex	73	3 34	0 37	2 28	0 43	1
Kent	66	8 00	0 35	8 26	8 39	10	Surrey	75	4 00	0 38	0 29	4 47	6
Sussex	65	0 00	0 32	0 26	0 00	0	Hertford	69	4 32	0 38	0 26	10 58	0
Suffolk	65	4 00	0 36	1 23	10 40	7	Bedford	72	3 00	0 36	9 25	9 39	2
Cambridge	66	0 30	0 29	0 20	0 40	0	Huntingd.	67	3 00	0 52	0 21	8 36	11
Norfolk	62	3 34	0 29	11 24	1 38	8	Northampton.	67	10 44	0 31	6 23	10 44	0
Lincoln	63	6 00	0 30	0 18	4 40	3	Rutland	68	3 00	0 30	0 00	0 42	0
York	64	7 32	5 32	8 21	3 46	2	Leicester	72	2 00	0 31	0 27	8 44	0
Durham	69	6 00	0 00	0 31	7 00	0	Nottingh.	74	0 40	0 38	6 26	10 46	2
Northumb.	65	11 45	5 31	8 27	4 00	0	Derby	77	10 00	0 00	0 29	0 54	4
Cumberl.	70	6 11	4 33	3 36	10 00	0	Stafford	73	11 00	0 39	2 26	3 51	4
Westmorl.	78	0 52	0 35	2 27	9 00	0	Salop	75	3 55	6 00	0 35	1 00	0
Lancaster	78	0 00	0 00	0 26	0 48	0	Hereford	62	7 41	6 31	4 29	11 40	8
Chester	75	7 00	0 00	0 31	4 00	0	Worcester	73	0 49	10 38	7 34	9 51	1
Gloucester	71	3 00	0 30	10 26	1 46	2	Warwick	78	0 00	0 41	0 32	8 53	9
Somerset	73	5 00	0 27	0 21	2 47	0	Wilts	69	4 00	0 31	4 27	6 48	8
Monmouth	76	7 00	0 32	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	71	8 00	0 34	3 28	9 48	9
Devon	72	0 00	0 27	11 23	8 00	0	Oxford	72	6 00	0 33	6 25	9 44	3
Cornwall	74	2 00	0 28	6 24	8 00	0	Bucks	76	0 00	0 41	0 26	4 45	0
Dorset	72	1 00	0 30	0 00	0 48	0							
Hants	71	4 00	0 34	0 26	0 48	8							

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.
By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1814 Barom Ther. Wind Obser.				1814 Barom Ther. Wind Obser.					
July 26	29.80	74	W	Fair	Aug. 11	30.07	63	W	Fair
27	29.99	72	SE	Ditto	12	30.05	65	W	Ditto
28	29.81	85	S	Ditto	13	29.88	63	SW	Ditto
29	29.76	78	SW	Rain	14	29.92	61	SW	Ditto
30	29.98	75	SW	Fair	15	29.99	62	W	Ditto
31	30.01	72	W	Ditto	16	29.81	58	W	Rain
Aug. 1	29.89	69	W	Rain	17	29.95	61	W	Fair
2	29.55	73	SW	Fair	18	29.93	65	SW	Rain
3	29.92	72	W	Ditto	19	29.90	63	N	Fair
4	30.03	69	SW	Ditto	20	29.90	60	NW	Ditto
5	29.73	70	S	Ditto	21	29.98	61	SW	Ditto
6	29.73	69	W	Ditto	22	29.90	65	SW	Ditto
7	29.94	67	SW	Ditto	23	29.73	72	S	Ditto
8	29.60	64	SW	Ditto	24	20.64	62	NE	Rain
9	29.73	66	SSW	Ditto	25	29.64	64	SW	Ditto
10	29.86	62	SW	Ditto					

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STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST.

Stations.	Line.	44.	Frigates.	Sloop and Yachts.	Bombs. Fireships.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. M. Lugs. &c.	Total.
Downs - - - - -	1	0	3	1	0	8	2	1	16
North Sea and Baltic - - - - -	3	1	5	5	0	28	0	0	42
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	11	1	9	3	1	22	6	6	50
Irish Station - - - - -	0	0	3	1	0	10	0	0	14
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	4	4	1	6	0	0	15
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	25	8	10	12	0	21	0	1	72
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	21	9	43	11	4	34	0	6	132
West Indies, Leeward Islands - - - - -	6	0	9	7	0	14	1	2	39
Jamaica, and on Passage - - - - -	2	0	2	4	0	10	0	0	20
South America - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	0	10
Cape of Good Hope and Southward - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	5	1	13	2	0	8	0	0	29
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	74	17	114	56	6	165	10	17	460
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	14	0	21	10	2	42	3	4	96
Guard Ships - - - - -	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c. - - - - -	23	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	29
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	118	19	139	68	8	208	13	21	596
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	112	15	76	10	6	56	1	2	278
Building - - - - -	24	1	10	11	0	7	0	0	53
TOTALS - - - - -	254	35	225	80	14	271	16	23	927

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from August 6 to August 13, 1814.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	71 2 29	0 31	6 26	10 41	1
Kent	66 8 00	0 35	8 26	8 39	10
Sussex	65 0 00	0 32	0 26	0 00	0
Suffolk	65 4 00	0 36	1 23	10 40	7
Cambridge	66 0 30	0 29	0 20	0 40	0
Norfolk	62 3 34	0 29	11 24	1 38	8
Lincoln	63 6 00	0 30	0 18	4 40	3
York	64 7 32	5 32	8 21	3 46	2
Durham	69 6 00	0 00	0 31	7 00	0
Northumb.	65 11 45	5 31	8 27	4 00	0
Cumberl.	70 6 11	4 33	3 26	10 00	0
Westmorl.	78 0 52	0 35	2 27	9 00	0
Lancaster	78 0 00	0 00	0 26	0 48	0
Chester	75 7 00	0 00	0 31	4 00	0
Gloucester	71 3 00	0 30	10 26	1 46	2
Somerset	73 5 00	0 27	0 21	2 47	0
Monmouth	76 7 00	0 32	0 00	0 00	0
Devon	72 0 00	0 27	11 23	8 00	0
Cornwall	74 2 00	0 28	6 24	8 00	0
Dorset	72 1 00	0 30	0 00	0 48	0
Hants	71 4 00	0 34	0 26	0 48	8

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	73 3 34	0 37	2 28	0 43	1
Surrey	75 4 00	0 38	0 29	4 47	6
Hertford	69 4 32	0 38	0 26	10 58	0
Bedford	72 3 00	0 36	9 23	9 39	2
Huntingd.	67 3 00	0 52	0 31	8 36	11
Northampt.	67 10 44	0 31	6 23	10 44	0
Rutland	68 3 00	0 30	0 00	0 42	0
Leicester	72 2 00	0 31	0 27	8 44	0
Nottingh.	74 0 40	0 38	6 26	10 46	2
Derby	77 10 00	0 00	0 29	0 54	4
Stafford	73 11 00	0 39	2 36	3 51	4
Salop	75 3 55	0 00	0 35	1 00	0
Hereford	62 7 41	6 31	4 29	11 40	8
Worcester	73 0 49	10 38	7 34	9 51	1
Warwick	78 0 00	0 41	0 32	8 53	9
Wilts	69 4 00	0 31	4 27	6 48	8
Berks	71 8 00	0 34	3 28	9 48	9
Oxford	72 6 00	0 33	6 25	9 44	3
Bucks	76 0 00	0 41	0 26	4 45	0

WALES.

N. Wales	76 8 00	0 40	0 22	0 00	0
S. Wales	68 0 00	0 34	10 14	4 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1814 Barom Ther.			Wind	Obsr.	1814 Barom Ther.			Wind	Obsr.
July 26	29.80	74	W	Fair	Aug. 11	30.07	63	W	Fair.
27	29.99	72	SE	Ditto	12	30.05	65	W	Ditto
28	29.81	85	S	Ditto	13	29.88	63	SW	Ditto
29	29.76	78	SW	Rain	14	29.92	61	SW	Ditto
30	29.98	75	SW	Fair	15	29.99	62	W	Ditto
31	30.01	72	W	Ditto	16	29.81	58	W	Rain
Aug. 1	29.89	69	W	Rain	17	29.95	61	W	Fair
2	29.55	73	SW	Fair	18	29.93	65	SW	Rain
3	29.92	72	W	Ditto	19	28.90	63	N	Fair
4	30.03	69	SW	Ditto	20	29.90	60	NW	Ditto
5	29.73	70	S	Ditto	21	28.98	61	SW	Ditto
6	29.73	69	W	Ditto	22	29.90	65	SW	Ditto
7	29.94	67	SW	Ditto	23	29.73	72	S	Ditto
8	29.60	64	SW	Ditto	24	20.64	62	NE	Rain
9	29.73	66	SSW	Ditto	25	29.64	64	SW	Ditto
10	29.86	62	SW	Ditto					

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Engraved by T. Dillart for the European Magazine from an Original by E. Galleaux.

*Louis XVIII.
King of France & Navarre, &c.*

London - Published by J. A. Porson 52 Cornhill 1.^o Sep.^r 1814.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR AUGUST, 1814.

MEMOIR OF

LOUIS XVIII. KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE, &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL, BY GATTEAUX.]

LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER, the 18th, King of France, was born on the 17th of November, 1755; being the second son of the then Dauphin of France.

From a long line of ancestors he inherited the name of Louis; that of Stanislaus was derived from his great grandfather, Stanislaus Duke of Lorraine and King of Poland, whose only daughter, Maria Leszinski, was Queen to Louis XV. whilst that of Xavier was taken from the electoral family of Saxony, his own mother, Maria Josepha, being daughter to the duke of that ancient division of the German empire. Whilst yet a child, he was designated by the title of Count de Provence, which he changed for Monsieur, when the death of his grandfather Louis XV. left the throne for his elder brother, the late unfortunate monarch; and, in consequence of the death of his father, a loss of a most serious nature, as the dauphin was of the most estimable character, both as a man and a parent, he was thrown amidst all the blandishments of a voluptuous court, at an age when reason is generally supposed to yield to the passions. Notwithstanding the danger of this situation, those who knew him best declare that his regard for virtue and religion was real and permanent, and that his respect for the rights and liberties of his countrymen was one of his earliest characteristics. Indeed, so conspicuous, yet so unostentatious, was his deportment in general, that the Duc de Richelieu is said to have given him the name of the young Cato at an old court; an appella-

tion which, whether prompted by admiration or by sarcasm, was equally honourable to the subject of it.

Even during his grandfather's lifetime, as well as during the whole reign of his brother, the present French monarch was alike distinguished for his attention to science and literature, and for his patronage of genius.

Monsieur appears not to have taken any active part in the politics of his native land, until the year 1787, when, in the Assembly of the Notables, then first called together by Calonne, the French Premier, he declared himself hostile to all interference with noble and ecclesiastical privileges; but at the same time he was not forgetful of the welfare of the people, steadily maintaining that there was no necessity for any additional taxes to be laid on their industry, and always expressing his conviction that a few years of peace, of economy, and of regularity, would remove every financial difficulty.

So anxious was Calonne to have his plan of finance adopted, that he even went so far as to use the King's name in its favour whilst conversing with Monsieur upon the subject; but the answer of the latter was as rational as it was dignified—"My heart is alike my brother's and the people's; but my understanding is my own; as for my head, it is the King's." He went much further in conversing with Calonne upon the subject; and it is generally believed that the minister was induced, by the force of his reasoning, to lay aside much of the speculative and visionary part of his plans. Calonne, however, went

out, and succeeding ministers did not choose to pay attention to the modest advice of the unostentatious prince, who mixed but little either with the gay or the political world, until he found it necessary, not only to support the just rights of the people, but also the necessary prerogatives of the prince, well convinced that the two must stand or fall together.

Hitherto Monsieur had resided some distance from Paris; but no sooner did the horrors of the Revolution commence, in 1789, by the personal insults to the king obliging him to remove from Versailles to the capital, than he gave up his retirement; and became a resident in the Luxembourg palace, where he was, perhaps, of men the only real friend left to the unhappy Louis, as the Count d'Artois, now Monsieur, was then in Germany, whither he had emigrated with several others of the blood royal.

The conspirators little knew the real spirit and resolution of the late unfortunate monarch; and, supposing that the advice of Monsieur alone had prompted him to the dignified conduct of the moment, they used every means in their power to separate them, or at least to destroy the mutual confidence which subsisted between the two brothers. For that purpose, La Fayette and his party trumped up a plot about a Marquis de Favres, in which they boldly asserted that Monsieur was implicated. Favres was tried; and as Monsieur knew his innocence, he actually attended upon his trial to give evidence in his favour: but the municipal judges paid no attention to his protestations, and the unfortunate Favres fell a victim to the ambitious plans of La Fayette and Mirabeau, who, by this first revolutionary measure—this first revolutionary trial and condemnation, succeeded in imposing such a belief on the people as they wished, and raised such an odium against the unfortunate prince, that a regard to his own personal safety, when his exertions could no longer be of use to his brother, forced him to emigrate, which he was only able to do through the assistance of a friendly Swede, the Count de Fersen, passing by the way of Valenciennes into Brabant; but not until he had actually heard the act of accusation against himself and all the Bourbons publicly cried about, having been printed at a jacobin press, evidently for the

purpose of insuring his and their condemnation. Nor did he even then desert his brother, for the escape of the royal family was at the same time concerted, though it did not finally succeed.

No sooner did Monsieur arrive at Coblenz, where he found his now sole surviving brother, and the other Bourbon branches, than he immediately applied himself to the military arrangements necessary for raising and organizing an emigrant force, under the auspices of the German emperor and other friendly monarchs—a force which he took under his own immediate command, when the National Assembly thought proper to declare war against the world.

No sooner was it known that Monsieur had emigrated, than the new legislative government decreed that he had forfeited his eventual right to the regency, if he did not return within two months: but he knew too well the character of those he had to deal with to trust to their mercy; an opinion too fatally verified in the murder of so many of the other branches of his family.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the events of the period between that and the year 1795, when the death of the dauphin, or rather of Louis XVII. presented a vacant but outraged throne to the subject of our biography—a throne to which he was proclaimed the rightful heir, not only amongst the loyal emigrants in Germany, but even in La Vendee, in the west of France itself.

Little prospect, however, appeared, of his being able to recover the throne of his ancestors; and accordingly he made no serious attempts for it, but resided quietly at the court of Turin, having been for some years married to the daughter of the Sardinian monarch. But even from this retreat he was driven by the advance of the republican armies; when he retired, in 1796, to Verona, a city in the Venetian territories, where he lived *incognito*, as the Count de Lille: here, indeed, his residence was of very short duration, at the insolence of the usurper, then General Buonaparte, prompted him to demand his dismissal from the Venetian protection. To this demand the senate of that ancient and once powerful state was obliged to agree; but not until the unhappy yet spirited monarch had demanded admission to the Golden Book

of the senate, which contained the names of all the Venetian nobles. In that book his great-grandfather's grandfather, the gallant Henry IV. had once inscribed his name, and the name of Bourbon, and these the insulted monarch disdainfully and justly erased from their records.

Even in his retreat from Verona he seems to have been followed by republican vengeance; for we have seen it recorded, that, in the summer of 1797, whilst on his route through Germany, a foreign assassin, or a female regicide, watched for him there, and, whilst standing at the window of an inn in an obscure village, a shot was fired, which wounded him slightly in the head. His conduct on this occasion was most magnanimous, forbidding all search to be made after the villain, and saying, that 't must either be a mistake, or a premeditated crime: in the former case, it would be cruel to pursue; and in the latter, as I have done no harm to any human being, the person who would murder me has punishment enough in his own bosom, and wants my forgiveness more than I do his death!'

In the contest which Russia had with France, in 1798, the late Emperor Paul found it expedient to acknowledge Louis XVIII. as the just claimant to the throne of that country; and as it was his intention to assist him in recovering the throne of his ancestors, he offered him an asylum at Mittau in Livonia, a proposal which the unhappy prince gladly accepted, his health being considerably impaired by the privations, distresses, fatigues, and even the penury and want, which he experienced in his noble adherence to the unfortunate loyalists of the Condean army, at whose particular request it was, that he was persuaded to indulge in a temporary repose.

The conduct of the Emperor Paul was, at first, magnanimous and generous in the extreme, as his royal guest was received and treated with all the honours which a sovereign in his situation could possibly wish for, having not only a guard of native Russians appointed to attend upon him, but also one formed from the French noblesse; besides being permitted to draw around him as many of his loyal countrymen as he pleased, with whom the generous prince shared, in the most bounteous manner, the liberal allowance which Paul had appropriated to his use.

Indeed, so anxious was the Emperor

to make every arrangement for his comfort and influence, at the place of his residence, that the governor of Mittau was actually placed under his orders; and he was even encouraged to assume so much of the personal functions of royalty, as to have regular levees, at which the noblesse of the neighbouring provinces were proud to attend: but such events could not long remain unknown to the French republicans, who were successful, at length, in acquiring an undue influence over the councils of Paul, whom they persuaded, first to distress the unhappy monarch by withholding the payment of his pension, and afterwards to send him orders to depart from the Russian dominions; a journey for which they allowed him only a week's preparation. All this was done at the instigation of that man whose recent downfall has restored Louis to the throne of his ancestors. With a pride highly honourable to himself, the insulted monarch determined not to remain twenty-four hours longer in the Russian dominions;—he felt not for himself, but he felt for those unhappy loyalists, whose sole dependence was upon his bounty; and as he could not relieve them, he resolved to set them a bright example of resignation to the will of Heaven.

But it was not only for his faithful subjects that Louis felt anxiety, for part of his own family claimed his attention; particularly the amiable Duchess of Angoulême, his illustrious niece, who had long resided with him at Mittau, accompanied by her young husband. To her he explained his sad situation, and assured her, that, as he had not the means of travelling as he had formerly done, and, as the little that he possessed would be necessary for the daily maintenance of those attached to him, so he would himself shew them an example how to bear misfortune, and would the next day leave Mittau with them on foot!

However the Duchess might venerate the magnanimity of her uncle, yet she dutifully determined to save him, if possible, from personal inconvenience, and actually sold to a Jew a valuable box of diamonds, presented to her as a nuptial gift by her imperial relations at Vienna; by which means she raised a sum that enabled her uncle to travel comfortably, and also to provide for the present wants of those unhappy loyalists who were obliged to remain in the place.

In Prussia, Louis was treated rather as an enemy than as a friend: in fact, the Prussian cabinet were afraid to shew him protection, and it was only at length by the forbearance of Napoleon Buonaparte that the King of France was permitted to reside for some time at Warsaw, in the habitation of a monarch who had also been driven from his throne.

Whilst residing at Warsaw, in 1804, Napoleon had the audacity to send several messengers to him with proposals for a formal abdication of his claims to the French crown—that abdication which he himself has at last thought proper to make to an insulated nation; but the prudent and virtuous indignation of Louis guarded him from so mean a compliance: and when Meyer, the Prussian President, had the audacity to repeat the same proposal on the part of the Corsican, it has been well observed, that the dignified answer of Louis was sufficient to convince the world, that though fortune may desert virtue, and render it distressed or miserable, yet still she is unable to degrade or dishonour it.

After the accession of the present Russian monarch to the throne of his ancestors, an agreeable change took place in the situation of the French king, as ample and liberal allowances were made for the support of his household, but of which Louis availed himself very sparingly with respect to his own accommodation; for, as a judicious biographer has observed, there religion was his only solace, consoling him by its promises, whilst study improved the knowledge of one of the most humane and best informed amongst modern princes—a sovereign whose constancy and courage, during a long and unexampled adversity, have been only surpassed by his modesty and moderation, when surrounded by every thing that made rank illustrious, ambition tempting, and life desirable.

But even at Warsaw he was not permitted to remain undisturbed; for, in the month of July, 1805, a plot was formed by the now degraded Napoleon, to get rid of those fears which hung about his usurped throne—a man of the name of Coulon, the keeper of a billiard-table at that place, was offered a large sum if he would take an opportunity, in consequence of his intimacy with the cook of the royal kitchen, to throw some poison into

one of the culinary vessels. To detail all the particulars of this plot would far exceed our limits; but those who are curious about it will find a long and interesting detail in the third volume of the *Revolutionary Platarch*, where a system of premeditated murder against every legitimate prince in Europe is disclosed upon authority which can scarcely be doubted: nay, such was Napoleon's determination to get rid of all the members of the House of Bourbon, that Coulon was offered additional rewards in case the Duchess of Angoulême and her husband should also fall victims to the same treachery!

Subsequent political events rendered it unsafe for Louis to reside upon the continent, and his only resource was the *land of real liberty*; since which period, he always resided in this country, gaining the esteem and exciting the admiration of all ranks and parties in the state: for though political reasons, and the uncertainty of the issue of the war, rendered it prudent that our government should not ostensibly sanction the Bourbon claims, nor that the princes of that house should be received at court on public days, yet a great degree of private friendship has always subsisted between the princes of two once rival houses; but now, we hope, happily united in those bonds of personal friendship that will tend to the happiness of the subjects of each country, and operate powerfully to counteract those national jealousies which must still exist in a mutual communication between the two kingdoms even in a state of the most settled amity: for as long as patriotism exists in either, so long must there be jealous claims to national superiority. It is the nature of man: but we trust that henceforward, instead of leading to warfare, it will only produce that generous emulation which must tend not only to the welfare of each state, but even of the world itself. Napoleon himself has often said, that England and France united might govern the world—we trust that now they will conspire to bless it.

We have already noticed that Louis XVIII. whilst Monsieur, was married to a daughter of the King of Sardinia: a match, however, which was not blessed with any issue. Since his Majesty's taking up his residence in this country, he had the misfortune to lose this very estimable woman, who bore

the misfortunes both of her paternal and maternal family with a degree of fortitude honourable to her rank, and to the sex of which she was an ornament.

That the reign of the restored monarch may be a long one, we sincerely wish—that it may be a happy one, we have confident hopes. A long and intimate residence in Great Britain of Louis, of his princes, and of his nobles, must have fitted them for a judicious application of the principles and practice of real liberty to France in her present state; whilst France herself, notwithstanding all her sufferings, must be in a fitter state to receive the blessings of liberty than she was in the early periods of an experimental revolution.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
London, Aug. 10, 1814.

THE following passage in the Memorabilia of Socrates, by Xenophon, appears to have occasioned the critics some trouble.

Lib. 1. cap. vii. sect. 5. Speaking of the manner in which Socrates dissuaded men from a false estimation of their own powers, and from seeking reputation for fictitious qualities, the elegant author (according to Benwell's edition, Oxon. 1809. p. 55) thus expresses himself.

Ἀπατιῶνα δ' ἱκαλεί, ὃ τὸν μικρὸν μὲν ὅτ' ἢ τις ἀργύριον ἢ σκύρος παρὰ τε παιδοῖς λαδὼν ἀποστρέφει πολὺ δὲ μέγιστον ὅστις μηδενὸς ἕξιος ὢν, ἱκπατῆται, πείθων ὡς ἱκανὸς εἶναι τῆς πόλεως ἡγεῖσθαι.

Benwell, with great gravity, tells us, in a note, that he has admitted the "*emendationem optimam*" of Leunclavius, instead of the vulgate τὸν ὃ μικρὸν μὲν, ὅτ' ἢ τις. It is worth observation, that those copies which admit τόν, omit ὃ, and *vice versa*. Rhunkenius has found this reading—μικρὸν μὲν, τὸν ἢ τις, leaving out ὃ and ὅτε. Unquestionably this is preferable to the other reading, but still imperfect; Rhunkenius very judiciously corrects it in this manner; ἀπατιῶνα δ' ἱκαλεί, ὃ μικρὸν μὲν, ἢ τις, &c. which seems to set it in so very clear a point of view, that I am astonished at so able a scholar as Benwell seeking to embarrass the sentence by the substitution of ὃ τὸν μικρὸν, ὅτ' ἢ.

Of all the misfortunes which can befall an author, that of having a host of commentators is the greatest. I have

no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that the refinements of pseudo-critics, and their liberties with the text, have sullied the purity of Greek and Roman literature more than any other cause whatever.

The Memorabilia of Xenophon, a work justly celebrated for the purity of its Greek, its elegant simplicity and terseness of style, but, above all, for its incomparable system of Socratic ethics, has certainly had to contend with a larger body of commentators and critics than falls to the lot of most works of a similar kind.

Now I am on the subject, allow me to give my meed of applause to the judicious alterations in the punctuation of the New Testament, suggested by that literary luminary Bowyer. They are equally acceptable to the scholar, and the unlearned reader. Gilpin has enriched his "*Exposition*" by frequently recording Bowyer's improved punctuation. The following may be taken as a specimen.

Matthew, ch. 5. 37. Ὁ λόγος ὑμῶν ναὶ ἔστι· ναὶ· ὃ· ὃ· Is your speech affirmative? Let it be affirmative. Is it negative? Let it be negative. — Ch. 16. 13. Τίνα με λεγέσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἵνα εἶμι; τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου; (This appellation, son of man, was ascribed by the Jews to the Messiah as Dan. 7. 13, &c.) Ch. 26. 45. καθυπνῆτε τὸ λοιπὸν, καὶ ἀναπαύεσθε; Mark 4. 36. παραλαβόμενοι αὐτόν· ὡς ἦν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ, which makes the sense thus. They take him (i. e. with them). When he was in the ship, and other ships were with them, there arose, &c.: instead of "they take him as he was." — John 4. 48. Εἰμι μὴ σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα ἰδῆτε, ὃ μὴ πιστεύετε; The note of interrogation takes off much of that harshness which accompanies our translation.

Yours, &c.

It is amusing to observe how the learned Soame Jenyns, and the still more learned Professor Schultz, have puzzled themselves with Luke xvi. 9. Ποιήσατε ἑαυτοῖς φίλους· Ἐκ τῷ μαμωνᾷ τῆς ἀδικίας, ἵνα ὅταν ἐκλήθῃτε δεξίῃται ὑμᾶς εἰς τὰς αἰώνιους σκηνάς. Had they translated EK by PER every difficulty would have vanished. The meaning at once of the contents and the spirit of the New Testament would have been in unison with this translation. Our version most dangerously perverts the preposition.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS there is nothing affords me greater pleasure than a judicious solution or commendation of the author I admire, so I experience very unpleasant sensations when criticisms are employed that tend in the least degree to disparage the acquired repute of departed genius.

With what greater facility mankind discover imperfections in their species, than exhibit in themselves that excellence, they would be thought to possess, is too apparent, not only in public company, but issuing daily from the private recesses of the studious. This is somewhat strange, as every individual is aware of the fallibility of human nature. Some among us, indeed, can perceive defects or spots even on the disk of our glorious luminary; and the only perfect man the earth was ever blest with had his accusers, and of so great influence were they as to bring *that Being* to a most painful death! Dryden, however, is secure from corporal injury. His immortal part continues with us; and that, I trust, is invulnerable to the missile weapon of a critic who, in your last Magazine (p. 25), seemed intent to controvert the judgment of this great poet, and thereby set at nought the justice and the truth of his eulogy on a predecessor.

Gentlemen who write for pleasure or for pay should respect the character in which authors have been held. They should not so frequently forget the golden precept of Isocrates—They have known undoubtedly, that, after the utmost care and attention to an essay, even a friend could point to verbal defects, and a second might require the whole to be new cast. For my part, however, not being fastidious in disposition, I ever was content to collect the meaning of a writer, and felt grateful at the same time, according to the pleasure derived, for his kindness in rendering his ideas visible to me. And until the comments of I. L. on the eulogy in question, I verily thought I had rightly understood the words of that agreeable panegyric, and I am still inclined to think my apprehension is correct.

For Homer and Virgil being in the eye of Dryden so essentially different in their most striking features, the poet conceived he had explicitly distinguished them by giving to the former "lofti-

ness of thought," and to the latter "majesty"—of diction, to be sure, which is uppermost in the mind of every man when those great names are put in competition. Virgil could not with propriety be praised for "loftiness of thought," because where he is sublime, he is in general beholden to the Grecian bard; but the judgment he displays, and the dignified measure of the *Æneid*, more consonant to the taste of the Augustan age, are all his own. The learned among the Romans could not esteem the language of Homer. It was not the fashion in that stately period.

Yet in the story of Joseph and his brethren, the simplicity of the relation captivates all modern hearts; while the majestic style of the *Georgics* and *Æneid* compel the admiration of cultivated minds. And the eastern mode of speech in Homer is exquisitely given by Mr. Cowper, in the last book of the *Iliad* (430. 588), where Priam and the herald Idæus are stayed in their progress to the tent of Achilles by the approach of Hermes. It is a mental feast to those who delight in the language of nature in the earliest ages; and though it appears the speech of ancient times; yet we may perceive a courtly elegance throughout that fascinating colloquy. How happily has the poet enriched this night-scene by introducing a deity to conduct the king; and what a charming vision has he given to our eyes!

With respect to the first two lines of the eulogy, I have to wish the philologist had substituted some other monosyllable which he may conceive to be better adapted than the word *did*. Let me adventure his rebuke by writing the couplet thus:

Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England, well adorn.
But I do not perceive the impropriety, when Dryden said it, of *did*, or *do*. The meaning, if inelegant the phrase, is sufficiently obvious to every reader.

You see, Mr. Editor, the will, however deficient the ability, to advocate the cause of one who has devoted many an hour for the amusement of mankind; and though he did not gain the summit of Parnassus, yet he deservedly stands high upon that holy hill, made sacred by the presence of heavenly-gifted beings. I thank them all for the pleasure they convey to

PHILOTHEORUS.

18th August, 1814.

NUGÆ.

No. XXXII.

FOR the ravings of insanity or the driving of dotage every humane heart will feel commiseration, and make every requisite allowance. But there is a point beyond which toleration degenerates into criminality. The instant that the excesses of the lunatic become either physically or morally mischievous, the welfare of the community requires the application of coercive measures, and the hand of power should be, though leniently, yet effectually exerted to check, whether it be his violence or his blasphemy. If this be granted with respect to mental aberrations proceeding from disease, it must apply still more strongly to the case of imposture. Whether Joanna Southcott is to be ranked under the class of Maniacs, Dolards, or Impostors, I will not pretend to decide; but have no hesitation in saying that under one of the three she must come.

In the early part of this year, the following blasphemous advertisement appeared in a Morning Newspaper.

"The Coming of Shiloh.—In a third Book of Wonders is announced, that Shiloh will be born this year, who is to gather the Jews, Gen. xlix. 10; and that "all may bless the day the child is born, that do not treat the babe with scorn." That Shiloh is the branch mentioned by Isaiah in the eleventh chapter, "A branch shall grow out of his roots," and by Zech. vi. 12. "Behold the man whose name is the Branch, and he shall grow up out of his place, and he shall build the temple of the Lord, even he shall build the temple of the Lord, and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne," &c. And it is said that Joanna Southcott will, in the sixty-fifth year of her age (which is this year) conceive and bring forth this child in the same marvellous manner that the Virgin Mary did the child Jesus, and that, by the fulfilment of this prophecy, the truth of her mission and the truth of the Gospel will be proved. In this book is strong argument from scripture and reason, calculated to remove the differences between Jews and Christians, and it proves that the office of Shiloh, the Branch, *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Aug. 1814.*

was not fulfilled by Jesus Christ at his first coming, for the Jews were the scattered and not gathered, so that there could be no fulfilment of Jacob's prophecy then. My Countrymen! you who are desirous of knowing the truth will read this book, and judge for yourselves, that you may be prepared to receive Shiloh, the Prince of Peace."!!!

I shudder while I transcribe. Surely the Attorney General is bound by the duties of his office to notice such horrid blasphemy; and, if it be the fruit of imposture, severely to punish the propagator; if the frenzied effusion of impaired reason, at least to prevent the possibility of its being repeated. It cannot surely shelter itself under the Repeal of the Trinity Doctrine Bill, which, to the eternal disgrace of the legislature, passed, not only without the opposition, but even with the avowed approbation of those who, from their dignified, important, and responsible station, were bound to withstand it to the utmost of their power.

If Joanna Southcott be really insane, there is no great hardship in consigning her to a comfortable cell in St. Luke's; if she be an impostor, a regular course of hemp beating and oakum picking in Bridewell, taking care at the same time not to inflame the system by any thing more irritating than bread and water, has been found of wonderful benefit in similar cases.

There are some strong *traits* of resemblance between Joanna Southcott and the female preacher mentioned in the last number of *NUGÆ*. "Mistress Attaway held—that she should never dye, and that she should bring forth Children at Jerusalem, and that at Jerusalem she should meet with Christ, and enjoy him visibly; and this Mistress Attaway had so persuaded Jenney that he believed he should never dye, and both Mistress Attaway and Jenney held themselves as pure from sinne as Christ was, when he was in the flesh; and this Mistress Attaway told Master Jenney she had Letters sent her from a Prophet, who was shut up for a time, and none could come to him; only there was a Maid one Elleh, whom they among themselves call'd the Prophets Maid that went to him, and Mistress Attaway shewed Jenney these Letters, which were to this effect, that she must go to Jerusalem, and he must

go with her, and he should be a Preacher there, have a great hand in repairing Jerusalem, and there Abraham, Isaac and Jacob should come down from Heaven, and meet them; and this Prophet, by the end of this Summer should come forth with power: For the present there was none that was an Administrator and dispenser with power, but this Prophet should come with power, and do greater works than Christ, saving only he should not dye for the sinnes of men: This Mistris Attaway had a great parchment roll, wherein many things were written, and this was to be given to Jenney; and this Jenney beleived all Mistris Attaway told him as fully as might be, that he should never dye, &c. This Mistris Attaway also gave out that there should come ships from Tarshish to fetch away all the Saints to Jerusalem, and all that would not turne Jewes should be destroyed, and therefore she would goe away before hand to escape: This Jenney, Mistris Attaway and some of their Tribe held no hell but what was in the conscience; the soules mortall; they held the book of Esdras had great things in it to them who had the spirit to understand it, and that there was Esaus world and Jacobs world; this was Esaus world, but Jacobs world was coming shortly, wherein all creatures shall be saved; And this Prophet who was shut up, was to come forth to preach this new Doctrine of generall Restauration and Salvation of all; and though all should be saved, yet should there be degrees of glory between those that have been Saints (they should be more glorious) and those who were the wicked, though now restored: This Jenney held from that Scripture in Genes. where God saith 'I will make him an help meet for him,' that when a mans wife was not a meet help, he might put her away and take another; and when the woman was an unbeliever (that is not a Sectarie of their Church) she was not a meet help, and therefore Jenney left his wife, and went away with Mistris Attaway." *Edwards's Gangræna*, 3d Part, 1646, pp. 26, 27.

The fable of a remarkable imposture of antiquity, intended to have been played off by Lysander, is recorded by Plutarch in his Life of that general. Vol. I. p. 448. Edit. Xylandri, 1620.

T. E.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE element of *Expectation** is beyond question to be sought in *Ex-spect-are*, from *ag-ere*, or *ag-ire* :† whence *Ex-spect-act-io* and *at-act-io*‡

Expectoration is, doubtless, derived in like manner from *Ex-pectore-act-io*.

Both these, like every other polysyllabic word in every original language, were phrases before they were words. For the tongue of man never yet adopted one dissyllabic word for the expression of a simple idea.

The notion that the monosyllabism of certain tongues affords a proof of their anteriority, is founded on a false hypothesis; for *all language* was originally monosyllabical. Yet more, all language, which was not immediately imitative, was interjective.

Words are names; the only purpose of denomination is distinction. No new name was, therefore, invented or applied to any thing already known. In other words, no family of men in the infancy of speech ever bestowed, through caprice or redundancy, a new name to a thing of which they knew already the old one. It was in proportion to a more extended knowledge of new things and of new properties of those with which they were already acquainted, that epithet and phrase, or in other terms description, became necessary to impart that knowledge to each other. A combination of monosyllabic words; thus by a rapid enunciation of the members of each phrase, assumed a polysyllabic form, and this last attained by a similar process, to what is termed inflectibility.

The hypothesis, that the polysyllabism of most known tongues was caused by a previous exhaustion of the simple

* *Vide European Magazine*, June, p. 493.

† The mutations of meaning and inflection between the verbs expressive of motion and of existence, not only in the Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit languages, but in all the Oriental tongues, and even in those of modern Europe, are too obvious to every philologist to require either demonstration or development.

‡ The progress of this euphonic elimination is to be traced in *fautor*: *à factor*, *autor* *ab actor*, and other Latin words.

sounds, which it is pretended were already engrossed by certain anterior ones, involves a supposition on the absurdity of which it is needless to dwell, namely, that each language was constructed by one simultaneous effort, with a perfect knowledge of all those which were already in existence before it, and a predetermination to differ from them all. Etymology learns at length to resolve all known words into elemental meanings, and renders it evident that there was never yet adopted an unmeaning syllable.

It is by tracing back the progress of speech that we arrive at these results; but it must be kept in mind, that its construction was a process wholly synthetical. The mind labouring to impart its conceptions, avails itself of gesture, delineation, symbol, and speech, employs such or such terms, prefers this or that form of analogy, to evoke the same ideas, as chance, habit, or sagacity, may determine. The thought in all these cases pre-exists to the various attempts at its expression. Were it otherwise, were there no abstract ideas, that is, none which did not depend for their existence on the organic expression of them, there would be no differences of opinion on any subject, because the technical forms of language would apply with equal accuracy to all reasoning, and convey identical ideas to all: and nothing more would be wanted in order to syllogize in perfect unison, than to take down and reconstruct upon the old materials, which are the common property of all. But words are no more the materials of reasoning than they are the pictures of things. They are implements; and to substitute them for ideas is to mistake the scaffolding for the wall, and literally build with nothing.

Volumes remain to be written on this subject, which the bulky Harris has left untouched; and over which the genius of Horne Tooke has only shed a deflected lustre, by confounding the formation of speech with the analysis of its principles; an error that in him can scarcely be considered less than wilful: at least, it is only to be ascribed to those cheerless and degrading prepossessions which throw their livid *à priori* hues on every course of reasoning that is entered upon under their deadening influence.

ENCYCLITICA.

Upper Ashby-street, Aug. 5, 1814.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

CONVINCED of your readiness to insert every article in the slightest degree tending to elicit a spirit of laudable inquiry, or to diffuse general information, I will not offer so bad a compliment as to apologize for troubling you with the query which forms the subject of this letter.

An evening conversation on Sunday last turned (I hope not unprofitably) upon the Church Service for the day; and a discussion was started as to the most probable and satisfactory explanation of the latter verses of the *Gospel* for the *Ninth Sunday after TRINITY*, and occurring in the 16th chapter of ST. LUKE. The words which appeared to us more particularly abstruse are these — “*I (i. e. JESUS) say unto you, make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that when ye fail, THEY may receive you into everlasting habitations.*”

Various annotations were consulted, and many opinions hazarded upon this apparently incomprehensible passage; but all these attempts at elucidation were, from some cause or other, almost unanimously rejected; and at the joint request of our party, I have now the honour of soliciting from the many contributors to your Magazine an explanation of what seemed to bid defiance to our utmost ingenuity. Will you excuse me if I more directly address one of your Correspondents, and from the learned author of “*NUGÆ*” entreat the favour of a few moments attention—not, I hope, thrown away in an endeavour to instruct those—who most highly appreciate his very great ability to do so; and oblige

Your very obedient humble servant,
August 9th, 1814. SYDNEY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasion frequently to pass through Coleman-street, I perceived at the corner of White-Rose-court, a notice of a public house called Dr. Butler's Head. If you, or any of your Correspondents, could inform me who Dr. Butler was, I should esteem it a favour.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

G. N.

REVIEW of the *DIVINA COMEDIA* of DANTE.

AT a time when the writings of modern poets justly attract so large a share of the public attention, it is, perhaps, to be feared that some works of the great masters may be too much neglected. This would certainly be a misfortune, and would occasion a deterioration of the public taste. However the facilities and improvements of modern education may render the attainment of mediocrity both in poetry and the arts more easy, and, therefore, more frequent, we are still to look for the finest examples of sublimity and grandeur in the works of those masters who flourished in the more rugged and less enlightened ages. And whose talents, as it were from an inaccessible height, exhibit a sublimity and grandeur which are not to be attained by the more cultivated plains below. Among the poets to be ranked in this class, one of the most original and eminent is Dante Alighieri, to whose *Divina Comedia* so many poets have been indebted, and whom our Milton himself did not disdain frequently to imitate. It is even probable that he conceived the first idea of his *Paradise Lost* from the perusal of the Tuscan bard. I therefore propose to call the attention of the readers of your valuable *Miscellany* to the *Divina Comedia* of Dante, and shall therefore submit to their perusal a short analysis of the *Inferno*, *Purgatorio*, and *Paradiso*. This will be followed by an account of the Allegory comprehended in these three distinct parts of the poem; and afterwards by some observations on his beauties and defects; and the whole will be concluded by an attempt to trace out those passages in which Dante has been imitated by our own immortal poet; some observations on the most esteemed editions of Dante; on the translations of his *Comedia* into other languages; and on the most valuable works which have been published for the elucidation of the more difficult passages of the poem.

ON THE *DIVINA COMEDIA* OF DANTE.

THE plan of this poem is formed, as the titles of its parts imply, from the opinions which then prevailed concerning the future state; and it is accordingly divided into the *Inferno*, the *Purgatorio*, and the *Paradiso*: subjects admitting of the grandest poetical imagery. The poem derived great inte-

rest at the time in which it was written, on account of the dissensions between the Pope and the Emperor, the factions of the Ghibelins and the Guelfs, and those of the parties which were called the Blacks and Whites; all of which the poet has occasionally introduced. The alarms of that age, which were continually increasing, were easily made to represent and to forebode the terrors attendant on the last judgment. The friars of different orders who preached on this catastrophe found their interest in representing it as approaching, in order to increase the donations which they received, and which, in the supposed event of the speedy consummation of all things, would be of no value to the possessors. In the midst of these revolutions and agitations, men looked forward with awe to that future life which was the constant theme of conversation, and which the poet undertook to describe. In doing this, he could take occasion to bring forward the most important doctrines of religion; shew the consequences of virtue and vice, in the reward of the good and punishment of the wicked; place at his will his friends and enemies; and introduce supernatural agents with natural objects. The plan of the poet was, perhaps, the boldest, most original, and extraordinary, that had ever been imagined. He feigns himself in the midst of a journey to have wandered into a thick and gloomy forest, where he fell asleep. He awakes, and finds himself at the foot of a hill, from whence he discovers the rays of the sun beginning to appear upon its summit; the sight of this somewhat allays his fear, and after a short pause he begins to ascend. A panther opposes him on the road, afterwards a lion, and, lastly, a famished wolf. These so terrify him, that he loses all hope of arriving at the summit, and is on the point of retiring when he sees the spirit of Virgil, to whom he communicates his apprehensions, and requests instructions how to proceed. Virgil informs him that it is impossible to arrive by that path to the summit of the hill, while the monster is there which had so much affrighted him. He then offers to conduct him through a safer path; to shew him the abode of that misery which is eternal, and of that which is alleviated by hope. If he wishes to ascend to the regions of bliss,

Virgil informs him that he must have another guide, who will be Beatrice, the object of his first love. Evening approaches; the travellers proceed on their journey; but Dante, dejected at the greatness of his undertaking, expresses his doubts to his guide. Beatrice appears to him, and informs him she had sent Virgil to conduct him. The poet now recovers, and is led to a gate on which he sees the celebrated inscription which concludes with the following expressive and awful line,

"Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate."

From hence he enters a place which justifies this inscription. In the vestibule is the abode of those who have done nothing praiseworthy to distinguish them; they are intermingled with those angels who are supposed neither to have been absolutely rebellious, nor yet decidedly faithful to God, but thought only of their own interests. They next come to the river Acheron—for Dante combines in his poem the Pagan mythology with Christianity.—When arrived here, they see Charon, who is described as a demon under the form of an old man, and who conveys over the souls. Whilst the travellers are conversing, a tremendous explosion issues from the earth, accompanied with flashes of lightning, and Dante, overcome by terror, falls senseless to the ground. He is aroused by a peal of thunder, and finds himself on the brink of the vast and obscure abyss of the infernal regions. He descends, and arrives with his guide at the beginning of the circle in which begin the punishments of the wicked. The poet feigns his hell, of which this is the commencement, to be of the form of an inverted cone resting upon a point, which coincides with the centre of the earth. This is divided into ten circular vallies, or fosses, in which sinners are punished. These are again subdivided into lesser circles. The first circle contains those who have died without baptism. In the second circle, where the true hell or place of torment begins, the carnal are punished. The third circle contains the gluttonous. In the fourth are the extravagant and the avaricious. When the travellers have passed this fourth circle, they arrive at a boiling fountain that runs down into a hollow, where the wrathful are collected. This lake, or foss, is

contained within the fifth circle; at the entrance of which they perceive a tower, and on its top are placed three lights or cressets. Whilst they are looking at the river which runs along the foss, they perceive a boat coming towards them, guided by Phlegias, a second Charon, who conducts them to the entrance of the sixth circle. Here the city of Dis presents itself. Phlegias leaves them at one of the ports. An angel comes to their assistance; he touches the gate with his wand; it flies open, and they enter into the city without opposition. A vast plain now presents itself before them full of sepulchres intersected by flames, which heat the whole as in a furnace: some rugged fragments of stones form the mouth of a vast abyss, which comprehend three circles. In the first of these are homicides, incendiaries, and plunderers; in the second are suicides and prodigals; in the last, and lowest, those who have despised God in their hearts, men guilty of unnatural crimes, and usurers. The poets are next conveyed by a Centaur over to the next circle, which is that of the violent: this is divided into three lesser circles. The first contains the Centaurs, and those who have committed violence against the property and persons of their neighbours; the second, those who have squandered away their fortunes; and the third, another company of men guilty of unnatural crimes. He descends from this circle in a very extraordinary manner. A monster called Gerion arises out of the water, and conducts them to the eighth circle, where are the fraudulent: it is separated into ten divisions; the first contains seducers; the second, flatterers; the third, simoniacs; the fourth, conjurers; the fifth, cheats; the sixth, hypocrites; the seventh, pilferers; the eighth, those who have been deceitful counsellors; the ninth, disseminators of scandal; and the tenth, coiners of false money. In the ninth circle are traitors. This is divided into four districts, or vallies. The first contains the giants of old time; the second is called the foss of Cain, and contains assassins who have been executed; the third bears the name of Antenor, in which are immersed those who have betrayed their country; the fourth is that of Ptolemy, and contains traitors of various descriptions. They now arrive at the last circle, and at the bottom of this terrible

excavation, where they perceive Lucifer, who is chained there in the centre of Hell. Dante and Virgil at last, by overpowering Lucifer, take an opportunity to descend; in doing which, they are thrown into a reverse position; and passing through a circular aperture, which is made by the course of a rivulet, they ascend to the superficies of the earth, and behold the stars in another hemisphere. They now find themselves on an island in which is a conical mountain, which is the seat of Purgatory. This is divided into circles ascending, as Hell is into circles descending. In each of these they see sinners who are expiating their crimes, and waiting for deliverance. Each circle is the appointed place for expiating some deadly sin; and as there are said to be seven mortal sins, here are seven circles which correspond to them. A narrow and difficult passage is the way by which they ascend from one to the other. In the first circle are purified the proud; in the second, the envious; in the third, the angry; in the fourth, the idle; the avaricious are in the fifth; in the sixth are the gluttonous; the seventh and last is the abode of the carnal. On the top of this circle is the terrestrial paradise, the idea of which Dante appears to have conceived from the following lines of Peter Lombard, in the second book of his sentences—“*esse paradysum, longo interfacente spatio vel maris, vel terræ, a regionibus quas incolunt homines, secretum et in altissimum, usque ad lunarum circulum pertinentem unde nec aquæ diluvii illuc pervenerunt.*” Here Virgil leaves him to the care of Beatrice; and from hence he ascends to the true paradise, which he supposes, according to the system of Ptolemy, to be divided into ten spheres. The first is the sphere of the moon—in this are placed those who had made vows of virginity, but had been prevented by violence from fulfilling them; the second is the sphere of the planet Mercury; the third is the sphere of the planet Venus—both are filled with the spirits of the blessed; the fourth heaven is that of the sun—theologians and divines chiefly reside in it; the planet Mars is the fifth heaven, in which are the souls of those who have fought for the true faith. Those who have administered justice impartially to the world have their residence in the planet Jupiter, the sixth heaven. In the seventh, the planet Saturn, are hermits,

and all those who have lived an ascetic life. The eighth is the sphere of the fixed stars—here reside the apostles. Divine love and power preside in the ninth sphere over the other planets, as their *primum mobile*. The tenth is the empyreum which contains the Godhead itself, in which he beholds three circles of light distinct, but equally of unmeasurable extent. Here his powers fail, and the vision ends.

Cito pede labitur ætas,
Nec bona tam sequitur, quam bona prima
fuit. Ovid.

Time flyeth swift and sure;
Nor follows good, like that which is no
more.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
INTO whatever company one falls, the topic of conversation, be it what it may, is rarely dismissed, without eliciting some remark on the supposed disparity between the *present* and *past* times, to the essential disparagement of the former.

Dining lately at a friend's house, a few miles from town, I was considerably amused by listening to an elderly loquacious gentleman, who “ever and anon” thundered out sweeping observations on the vast dissimilarity between the comfort and happiness *now* enjoyed, and what he could remember; and most pathetically bewailed the sad inferiority of the existing order of things. On my way home, I endeavoured to form some satisfactory train of reasoning, by which to account for this feeling of contempt for the present, and veneration of the past. That the indiscriminate admirer of antiquity whom I had just left, was not singular in his conceptions, every day's experience affords decisive evidence. What, for instance, is a more common completion of any trivial observation, than—“*as times go,*” “*now-a-days,*” or “*at this time o' day?*” Not a little of the universality of this apparent discontent, is, doubtless, attributable to a mere habitual knack of conversation; and though superficially “full of sound and fury,” yet, to continue the words of Shakspeare, “signifying nothing.”

But, although it will not be denied, that these foolish expressions are frequently uttered without admitting of a literal construction, and are oftentimes but mere redundancies of dialogue—

yet, nevertheless, do many persons occasionally defend the opinion, with impassioned ardour, and fluent argument. Strange inconsistency! that man should be so eager to detect and magnify the supposed miseries of his condition, as if, alas! the myriads of real ones that every instant force themselves before him, were not sufficiently poignant! The poet too truly observed,

"Humanum miseris voluit erroribus ævum."
PRUDENTIUS.

After thus bewildering my imagination, in enumerating the various causes producing discontent and infelicity to mankind—the adverse passions and weaknesses incident to humanity—I was almost inclined to relinquish the idea of attaining any definitive conclusion on the subject. But on entering the outskirts of the metropolis, I was importuned by a family of mendicants, consisting (apparently) of a man, his wife, and their two children. Although "sharp misery" was but too manifest in the meagre appearance of all these poor wretches—yet the effect produced on the countenances of the four was by no means the same. For, on my approach, I perceived that it was no easy task for the parents to transform the thoughtless mirth of their children into looks more demure, with the intention of rendering their supplications more forcible. Dropping them some halfpence, I proceeded homewards, flattering myself, that I had by this accidental circumstance discovered a clew to the object of my contemplation. I had now little difficulty in solving the proposition on which my thoughts had been employed. Having once gained admission, I ran with ease through every intricacy of the labyrinth, which thus presented itself:

Of the allotted stages of human life (reflected I), who but remembers his younger days, as the most felicitous, or rather least unhappy, period of this vexatious and transitory existence? Youth has been aptly compared to *Spring*, the prime and decline of life to *Summer* and *Autumn*, old age to *Winter*. In the spring and summer of existence, the body is most vigorous and healthy, which contributes essentially to the health and happiness of the mind. But when the heavy hand of Time has palsied the frame, and en-

feebled every corporal sense and faculty, the soul, immured in her inactive and suffering mansion, may well be deprived of her pristine gaiety and enjoyment. Then, the scenes which once elated the spirits and fired the imagination, lose their wonted charms, and nature usually presents one dull and joyless aspect. The decaying senses are unable to discover the excellencies of those objects which once formed their chiefest comfort and gratification. As our great dramatist justly remarked, "A man loves the meat in his youth that he cannot endure in his age"—in that last sad winter of existence, when the wretched survivor of his friends is generally "sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing!" And although but few † are doomed to extend their days to this crisis, yet, for the most part, at *all periods of life*, each day tends to destroy the hopes of its predecessor. Hope is certainly more sanguine in the days of our youth, and commonly loses strength as we grow older, and become accustomed to frequent disappointment.

The youth just entering on the busy stage of life, gazes around with eager and confident expectation, vainly flattering himself, "that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow."‡ A man declining "into the vale of years," has, on the contrary, seen *so much*, and enjoyed *so little*, that he naturally avoids looking forward at what he fears he may yet suffer; but, reviewing his past life, § carefully separates the *bitter* from the *sweet*, thus feasting on the recollection of the latter, and *partially* comparing it with the palpable miseries of his present condition. Hence the proverbial garrulity of old age, which is ever delighting to recount past events. They who have perused the sublime, yet natural, descriptions of Homer, will not forget how closely his character

† From the bills of mortality it has been estimated, that only one out of 3,125 reaches 100 years of age!

‡ Dr. Johnson's *Rasselas*.

§ Addison has acutely remarked, that "The memory is perpetually looking back; when we have nothing present to entertain us: it is like those repositories in animals, that are filled with stores of food, on which they may ruminate when their present pasture fails."—SPECTATOR.

* "Human life is spent in wretched errors."

of *Nesler* would apply at this distant era.

A comic song commences thus,

"Oh the days when I was young,
How I laugh'd, and danc'd, and sung!"
Nothing is certainly more natural. Young people are usually fond of such recreations; and as one afflicted with giddiness fancies every surrounding object in motion—so, unto them, all the world appears to "laugh," "dance," and "sing" likewise. As they become older, the cares of the world render them more sedate, and less easily gratified. When old age produces still more joyless habits, can it be wondered at, if the simple unalloyed pleasures of youth should be so vividly remembered and regretted?

From this view of the subject may readily be obtained an insight into the origin of the multifarious complaints, as to the deterioration alleged to have taken place in the conveniences and enjoyments of life, as well as in every other circumstance pertaining to our terrestrial existence.

This same feeling also dictates the frequent excessive panegyrics passed on former times. Many persons advanced in years are, on every trifling occasion, uttering sentiments synonymous to the above passage from Ovid, the antiquity of which may illustrate the natural tendency of mankind to extol the *past* and abuse the *present*. The works of Homer and other ancient writers are replete with remarks on "*these degenerate days*," in regard to the bodily strength of man, although the learned are by no means satisfied that any material alteration has taken place. We may rather remain convinced of the truth of Seneca's observation:—"*Incertum est et inaequale, quicquid ars tradit: ex æquo venit quod natura distribuit.*"*

August, 1814.

MARC.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

AS I have no doubt but you will indulge your readers with an account of the Grand Fete, &c. in the Parks, by way of contrast I send you the following fac-simile of a Country Fete-Bill; and remain yours, as usual,

August 3, 1814.

M. A. L.

* What Art produces is uncertain and unequal: Nature distributes all with an equal hand.

RURAL SPORTS,

To take Place in DEDHAM STREET,†
on Friday, the 8th of July, 1814,
in COMMEMORATION of the GLORIOUS
PEACE.

SPORTS TO BEGIN PRECISELY AT TWO
O'CLOCK.

1.—A DONKEY RACE, the best in 3 heats, for a new pannel; the rider of the 2d best to receive 2s. 6d.

2.—A DONKEY RACE, the best in 3 heats, for a new bridle; the rider of the 2d best to receive 2s. 6d.

3.—Six men, blind-folded, to run a wheelbarrow each, for the sum of 1s.—Each man to find his own barrow.

4.—No less than 6 men to jump in sacks, for the sum of 7s.—Each man to find his own sack.

5.—A JINGLING MATCH; the winner to receive 10s. and the jingler 3s.

6.—No less than 6 young women to run for a gown-piece, to consist of 6 yards, of the value of 2s. 6d. per yard.

7.—A tub filled with water, and 7 oranges to be put therein, to be placed on a stage to be erected: 6 boys, each with his hands tied behind him, to endeavour to catch them—Whoever shall obtain the greatest number shall receive 5s.

8.—Six bowls with flour, and 3 sixpences to be deposited in each, to be placed on the stage; when 6 boys, each with his hands tied behind him, to take the sixpences thereout; whichever boy shall do so first, shall receive the same, and whatever money may be contained in the remaining dishes.

The persons who intend their donkies to run must have their names entered on Thursday evening, or early on Friday morning, at the Marlborough's-head Inn, and pay 1s. entrance.—No donkies to run that belong to persons who are not inhabitants of Dedham.—The lasses who are desirous to run must enter their names at H. BARKER'S (the Crier).

EFFIGY OF BUONAPARTE

Will be exhibited, and afterwards hanged; when having hung a short time, he will be cut down, and carried away by his attendants in triumph, who will dispose of him as they think fit.

AN ILLUMINATION IN THE EVENING.

† Near Colchester.

Hints relative to the Duty and Mode of making a Will.*(Concluded from page 19.)*

IF a parent survive, and need the assistance of a child, it is unquestionably the first of his duties to take care of that parent. It may be right to remark here, that, in case of intestacy, a parent cannot inherit the *landed property* of a child. This would pass to an uncle rather than to a parent. But, on the contrary, a father is the representative of a child, with regard to *personal property*; and, in case of the child's intestacy without offspring, he would enjoy the whole of it. But a mother would only take a share of this property, in a similar proportion to that which would be enjoyed by each of the brothers and sisters of the deceased child.

With regard to brothers and sisters, if there be not a will, the eldest brother is the heir to the landed property of all those that do not leave children; but the personal property is divided equally among the survivors; the children of a deceased brother, or sister, dividing among them, by the statute of distribution, the share that would have been taken by their parent. A testator, however, is not bound by this rule; and though he be at liberty to distribute his property in whatever way he may think right, a sense of obligation to the parents from whom brothers and sisters mutually spring, independent of the affection which they naturally feel, or ought to feel, for one another, will, it is presumed, induce a testator to advance their interest in preference to that of other persons. The share that shall be given to each must be regulated by a variety of circumstances; such as the favours and attentions that have been received by the testator; the professions or promises that have been made by him to them; and the need in which the individual stands of the testator's help.

It may not be improper to remark here, that though, in case of intestacy, the eldest brother, or his eldest male descendant, is heir to the landed property of all the brothers and sisters that do not leave children, and though brothers succeed each other according to seniority in their heirship, yet if all of them die without children, and leave several sisters, these sisters will not inherit the estate in succession.

but the inheritance will be divided equally between them as co-heiresses.

It is also not unworthy of remark, that brothers cannot inherit a landed estate unless they be of the whole blood; that is, unless they be descended not only from the same father, but from the same father and mother. For instance; if a father die, and leave two children by different mothers, in case the first of these die, during the life of the father, the second will succeed as heir to the father; but if the father die first, and then the eldest son, the second will not succeed to the inheritance, because he is only of half-blood with the eldest; and the estate will pass to the father's brother in preference to him.

With regard to personal property, however, brothers and sisters of half-blood take their shares of it, equally with those of whole blood.

These peculiarities are mentioned in order to shew the niceties of the law, and the necessity of taking good legal advice, in making a testamentary distribution of property. Those who wish farther information on the subject of title by descent are referred to the commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, in which it is ably and fully discussed, vol. ii. page 200.

Nephews and nieces come next within the notice of a testator; and here it may not be improper to observe, that though nephews and nieces take the share of their deceased parent in any interest in personals that might descend to that parent in consequence of the intestacy of their uncle, yet the children of these nephews and nieces do not take any share of such division in case their parent die before them. A testator, however, is not bound to regard such a law, and will perhaps think it right, if he have no children of his own, to consider the children of a nephew or niece among his next of kin, and as holding the place of their deceased parent, still proportioning the share of such grand-nephew, or grand-niece, according to the different circumstances that operate more or less in favour of one or other of them, compared with those of others, in a similar degree of relationship. The claims of these different persons are derived from the obligation of the testator to the ancestor, which they have in common with himself; and, therefore, the further this common ancestor

Q

is removed, the weaker the obligation necessarily becomes, and the more open the testator is, by nature as well as by law, to consider the claims that other persons have upon him.

The relationship of cousins is so slight, that it seldom operates on the mind of a testator, unless other circumstances are blended with it. First cousins, however, descending from a common grandfather, may naturally be supposed to feel an attachment to each other, of no small degree of force. Their intimate and familiar habits, especially in the early part of life, naturally lay the foundation for a friendship and affection which often have considerable force through the remainder of it; and, when no nearer relations intervene, cousins very properly claim considerable attention in the posthumous disposition of a testator's property.

Poor relations again have a claim to be remembered, in preference to other necessitous persons; for this strong reason, that, if relations do not provide for them, they have no reason to expect that others will: "mankind," as Dr. Paley observes, "by a kind of established consent, leaving the reduced branches of good families to the bounty of their wealthy alliances."*

A married man should consider not only the claims which his own relations have upon him, but those also which may be justly made by the relations of his wife. And if the wife be dead, her relations ought not to be forgotten; especially in those cases, which are not unfrequent, where no inconsiderable part of the property has been either acquired by the assistance, or preserved by the economy, of this wife. This remark will apply with equal force, when a widow has property to bequeath, which property was either acquired, or increased by the exertions and care of a deceased husband.

A second marriage has too often obliterated the recollection of those obligations which were incurred by that which preceded. It is to be hoped, that when this has happened, it has proceeded from forgetfulness rather than from deliberate and intentional injustice; since it cannot be doubted, if near relations do not intervene, that such interesting connexions have a just claim on a testator's recollection.

* Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy, vol. i. page 227.

Next to those persons who are related by blood and alliance, perhaps none have a greater claim on the remembrance of a testator than trusty old servants: to their attentions all are more or less indebted, and from them many derive, without thinking upon it, a very considerable share of their ease and comfort. Legacies to servants ought not to interfere with the higher claims of relations; but not unfrequently, a handsome token of regard, and sometimes an annual allowance for life, may be spared from the testator's effects, for one, or even for several such valuable domestic friends, without essentially interfering with the provision that relations have a right to expect. A difference, however, may justly be made between the conduct of a testator who has no wife, and one who has. When a wife survives, to whom the servants are equally valuable, and with whom, after the death of the testator, the same establishment will probably be continued as during his life, it may be a question how far the provision for such servants should be left to her discretion. But if there be no wife, there cannot, I think, be any doubt of the just claim which old and trusty servants have to a handsome notice.

Servants are not the only persons in this class of a testator's connexions, who prefer a claim to his remembrance. If there be children of servants, or poor neighbours of any other kind, whose comforts have been increased, or whose misfortunes have been mitigated, either by the regular or occasional benefactions of the testator, such persons ought not to be forgotten; but, as far as other circumstances render prudent, a provision should be made for continuing those kind acts, either in part or in the whole; and, as nearly as possible, in the same way in which the assistance was afforded during the life of the testator.

Benefactors are of two kinds; such as, by their rank in life, are above the need of a return for the assistance they afford; and such as, though able and willing to do a kind action, are so situated as to require, when a proper opportunity offers, a return either of the same services, or of those of a similar sort. To the first, a respectful token of remembrance is often valuable, not so much on account of the intrinsic value of the legacy as of the testi-

mony it affords of the grateful feelings of the testator. To them it cannot be necessary to leave such a portion of the property as shall in any degree interfere with the claims of relations. But with regard to the latter, the degree of benefit conferred upon the testator should be well considered; and if this has been important, justice as well as gratitude requires that the token of remembrance should bear some proportion to it.

Most men belong to a profession; and this forms a line that regulates much of their manners, both in thinking and acting; a great part of their lives being of course spent among those who are engaged in a similar pursuit. If, therefore, the interest of the profession itself can be promoted, or that of those who pursue it be benefited, either generally or in particular instances, without interfering with higher claims, it must afford satisfaction to every liberal mind. Institutions formed for the relief of persons who have been less fortunate in their exertions, or of their necessitous widows and orphans, have a particular claim on the collection of those who have been more successful; particularly if these latter are indebted to the profession for an inconsiderable part of their affluence; and still more forcibly, if they have no near relations to whom they can leave their property after their death.

Public charities are so numerous in his metropolis, that they justly entitle its inhabitants to the encomium of being charitable. The motives, by which the choice of the institution on which to bestow benevolence is influenced, are so various, that it is not possible to enumerate them. Whatever these be, they operate with equal force when the question arises how the surplus of property shall be disposed of after death. If men are inclined to contribute to the support of an institution during their lives, that same inclination should induce them to provide for its continued support after their death; and a sum sufficient to produce at least an equivalent to the annual donation which they have been accustomed to bestow, may be spared, in most instances, without interfering with the just claims of relations, be they ever so near; and when these are far removed, the claims of public charities become so much the stronger, and a greater or smaller sum may be devoted to their service, according to the views which the testator

has of the utility and claims of the respective institutions.

Having thus finished the hints which I purposed to offer on this interesting subject, I conclude with two remarks: The first I would gladly address to the solicitor employed to assist a testator in drawing up his will, if I were not conscious that the delicacy of his situation will not allow him to interfere on such a subject without the sanction of higher authority. I therefore beg leave to put it in the form of a question to the members of the British legislature; and it is as follows:—"Would it not be beneficial to the community at large, not only to authorise every legal man to read to his client, before he proceed to draw up his will (unless the extreme illness of the client render this inexpedient) an address somewhat similar to that which follows; but also to impose an obligation upon him to certify, at the close of every will to which he is a witness, that he has done it; under a penalty, on the part of the solicitor, of twenty pounds for every omission?"

PROPOSED ADDRESS FROM THE SOLICITOR
TO HIS CLIENT.

"Before I proceed to execute your instructions, it is my duty respectfully to remind you not only of the importance of making choice of able, active, and conscientious persons to be your executors, but of the necessity of abstracting your mind from all hasty prejudices and undue partialities, in the directions you are going to give for the distribution of your property. I beg leave also to remind you, that the following persons (if there be such) appear to have a just claim on your deliberate consideration.

"First, your wife.

"Secondly, your children; with their wives and children; and those of your wife by a former husband, if she have any.

"Thirdly, your parents.

"Fourthly, your brothers and sisters; whether of whole blood or half blood, whether legitimate or illegitimate.

"Fifthly, your nephews and nieces, with their children.

"Sixthly, your cousins, with the greater or smaller claim that they have, in consequence of their attentions and kindness to yourself, or their own individual necessities.

"Seventhly, your servants and dependants.

" Eighthly, your benefactors and friends.

" Ninthly, your professional connexions; and such institutions as are formed for the relief of those who have been less fortunate in your own line of life than yourself.

" Tenthly, public charities, particularly those which have been the objects of your more immediate attention."

I am aware that this precaution would not be of any avail in the far greater number of instances in which it might be employed; but if a few only were influenced by it to make a more just distribution of their property than would otherwise take place, the labour would not be in vain.

My last remark I also put in the form of a question; and I beg leave to address it to clergymen, and to ministers of religion of every denomination.

" Would it not be beneficial, occasionally, and perhaps at stated times, not only to urge on the individuals of your respective congregations the importance of making their wills, but to offer a few hints relative to the mode in which this duty may most reasonably and justly be performed?" A judicious discourse of this kind was published in the year 1802, by Samuel Charters, D.D. minister of Wilton, in North Britain.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

REPORT of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, dated 25th May, 1814.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Sidmouth, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment,
Leicester-square,
25th May, 1814.

MY LORD,
THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment has the honour to report to your Lordship, that the public confidence in the efficacy of vaccination continues to extend through every part of the world, and the mortality from small pox to decrease in the same proportion. During the year 1813, the number of persons vaccinated at the Nine Stations appointed under the authority of this Board, was 4,274; and some addition to this number may be expected in the current

year, from the late establishment of three new Stations. The attention of the Board has been particularly directed to the distribution of vaccine lymph, and 25,394 charges of it have been furnished to the public: it has happened not unfrequently, that the genuine matter has been lost in a whole district, and that the supply thus afforded has reproduced the infection, and checked the small pox, which has been threatening to extend its ravages.

The principal Station has also served as a school for the practice of vaccination; and, since its first establishment, nearly 500 surgeons have been instructed in the best modes of performing it, and have been enabled to introduce it in the most advantageous manner into the different parts of the British empire, through which they have been dispersed. In London, the deaths from small pox have been 898, which is less than three-fourths of the mortality of the preceding year, though still somewhat greater than in 1811.

According to official communications from the Medical Colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, and from other numerous correspondents, it appears, that the benefits of vaccination have continued to be diffused throughout the civilized world. The governors of the Cape of Good Hope and of Ceylon, by the humane regulations which they have adopted, have totally extinguished the small pox in those settlements; and, by means of the salutary regulations which have been introduced in India, the frequency of this disease has been very much diminished throughout that continent.

We have also great pleasure in stating, that the General Assembly of Jamaica have passed a law for the formation of an Institution for the diffusion of the Vaccine disease, which is to correspond with this Board; an example which, we trust, will be imitated in other parts of the West Indies.

Nor have the benefits of this Institution been wholly confined to the British dominions. Sir Gore Ouseley, before his departure on his embassy to Persia, was furnished with an ample supply of the vaccine lymph, and with a variety of documents and instructions relating to the subject; and the Board has been highly gratified by a letter from that ambassador, stating that the sons and daughters of the Prince Royal of Persia, together with 14 or 1500 other Per-

sians, had already been vaccinated, and that the practice was extending through Tehran, the capital of that kingdom.

The failures of vaccination, which formerly occasioned so much alarm, are now become extremely rare, from the improved methods which have been adopted. Most of these failures appear to have arisen from the practice of vaccinating by a single puncture, and afterwards opening the vesicle, and taking a portion of the lymph for the purpose of propagating the infection. Many practitioners, reasoning from the analogy of the small pox, conceived that such a practice could be productive of no inconvenience; but experience has shewn, that it sometimes frustrates the expected benefit.

In one instance which had been thus treated, a fatal attack of the small pox ensued. But in most of such cases, even when the small pox actually occurred, the disease was so much mitigated, as to be devoid of danger. These accidents may, however, be almost always prevented, by exciting two or more vesicles, and by carefully observing that one of them should pass completely through all the stages of the vaccine process, unopened and undisturbed. Whenever the slightest irregularity has occurred, the patient ought to be re-vaccinated, for his security.

The extreme infrequency of failures, when due precautions are employed, may be estimated by the success of an individual, who resides near Conway, in North Wales; and who has informed the Board that he has vaccinated above ten thousand persons, without a single failure. Since the commencement of this Establishment, only one failure has been suspected at any of the Stations under its immediate direction; and even in that case, the eruption dried up and disappeared more rapidly than in the regular small pox. On the whole, there are ample grounds for believing, that, when proper attention is paid to the process, the failures from vaccination are not more frequent than from the most apparently perfect inoculation of the small pox. Nor has the interval of sixteen years, which have elapsed since the publication of Dr. Jenner's discovery, tended in any degree to justify the hypothetical objection which was raised by the original opponents of vaccination, "that its power of preventing the small pox

would probably last for six or seven years only."

But all the accumulated proofs of the utility of vaccination have not yet occasioned its universal adoption; nor have the fatal results of small pox inoculation led to its being entirely relinquished. By far the most numerous, and all the eminent part of the medical profession, having abandoned this practice, some few of its members have only found the stronger motives for persisting in it, and for holding out to the poorer classes the fallacious pretences of performing the operation gratuitously; nor have arguments, example, or shame, prevailed on a certain class of persons to desist from a practice so pernicious—to which we cannot but attribute a great proportion of the mortality from small pox which still occurs in this metropolis, and which, in all probability, from the number of unregistered burials, exceeds the actual returns of the weekly bills by about one half. The small pox has thus, by its continued existence in constant succession, become a much more destructive disease than the plague, which has occasionally visited this country; and it is to be lamented, that the regulations for the prevention of the promiscuous intercourse of the infected with society at large, which have at different times been so prudently adopted with respect to one of these diseases, cannot, in the existing state of the laws, be extended with equal facility to the other.

The whole of the expenses incident to this establishment, for 1813, were defrayed by the vote of Parliament which passed last year; and a grant to the same amount will probably be sufficient for the expenses of the present year.

J. LATHAM, President.

By order of the Board,

JAS. HERVEY, Registrar.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY read, in your useful Miscellany, a short account of the revolutionary cruelty practised upon Captain Flinders, of the Royal Navy, at the Mauritius, by the brutal barbarity of De Caen, Buonaparte's governor of that island—and I now find Captain Flinders is just dead, at the early age, as I am informed, of about forty;—in consequence of maladies brought upon him,

from more than six years confinement, under the tyranny of that patriotic, reforming governor.

Fortunately for science, and the preservation of mankind, he lived, I am informed, to see his very elaborate account of the voyage, with its numerous charts and plates, finished—but did not live to see its publication—nor to receive all the honours that his country, and particularly nautical men, would have bestowed upon him, for the utility of his discoveries, and the scientific accuracy with which they are delineated. Of these subjects, however, I do not pretend to be a judge—but I sincerely hope he has, in some part of his work, provided a niche of infamy for this revolutionary tyrant—for I will venture to say, since the first dawn of civilization in the world, that there never was another instance of an officer, sent out by his sovereign to make discoveries in unknown seas, purely for the benevolent purpose of benefiting mankind, who ever was put in prison, and kept in bondage for nearly seven years, when he had had the misfortune, in the perilous service he was engaged in, to lose his ship, and look for refuge to the nearest port, in the first small temporary vessel that could be constructed.—This was a conduct fit only for the French philanthropists, and their humble imitators in this, and all other countries.

What a blessing it would be for the peace and happiness of mankind, if the whole race of these reformers were collected together, from every country, and sent to pass their lives with that exemplary character—the humane head of their sect—the arch-patriot of Elba.

JOHANNES DE BULL.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE following estimate has appeared at Hamburg of the loss of property sustained by that unfortunate city, between the 30th of May, 1813, and the end of April, 1814, in consequence of the merciless requisitions of Davoust, the demolition and burning of houses in pursuance of his orders, and their conversion into barracks, hospitals, &c. The estimate is formed from official reports delivered in to the prefects, and exhibits a picture of rapacity, and a spirit of destruction, hardly to be equalled even in the annals of revolutionary France:—

	Requisitions.	Francs.	Cents.
Timber, valued at	4,561,588	18	
Fire wood	1,353,438	48	
Wine	3,661,277	80	
Brandy	430,341	28	
Vinegar	40,202	88	
Copper	722,474	92	
Iron	436,898		
Lead	239,458	28	
Pitch and Tar	631,751	81	
Hemp, Tow, Sail-cloth, and Ravenduck	115,857	2	
Linen	311,510	64	
Cloth, Lining and Clothing	135,334	46	
Wheat and Flour	411,384	81	
Rye, Ryemeal, and Barley	253,901	29	
Rice and Sago	58,851	25	
Refined and Muscovado Sugar	33,054	13	
Fresh and Salted Meat	159,048	43	
Pulse	21,528	47	
Jesuit's Bark, and other medicines	87,174	67	
Hay, Straw, and Oats	153,091	54	
Forage	30,004	43	
Horse Furniture	42,308	11	
Carriages, &c.	75,086	32	
Oil	21,394	40	
Candles	41,809	30	
Coals	24,948	8	
Tallow	11,967	37	
Pepper	8,928	52	
Salt	12,211	34	
Soap	3,449	16	
Paper	13,632	60	
Bricks and Mortar	16,948	37	
Window-glass	9,665	38	
Tin plates	9,063	2	
Steel	6,590	42	
Plums	4,710	63	
Boats and Wherries	462,912	70	
Wool, Cotton, Bottles, Butter, Honey, and many other articles	209,720	20	

Total amount ..	14,874,625	14
The extraordinary monthly contributions amount- ed in ten months to ..	2,293,745	24
Table money	202,755	
Contribution for 620 cui- rassier and dragoon horses	161,800	
Salting of the requisitions of meat	176,501	
For slaughtered horses and cows	123,300	53
Requisitions of 28,156 blankets, 13,903 shirts, 12,509 woollen caps, 15,714 beds, 4,275 ki-		

Requisitions.

Francs. Cents.

lograms of bandages,	
1,663 great coats, 945	
mattresses, 374 feather	
beds, &c.	625,054 80
Damage done to houses	
in the city placed in re-	
quisition for military	
hospitals and magazines	10,719,250
Loss sustained by the	
burning and demolition	
of houses in the city	
and suburbs, to the	
number of 1,500, at-	
tended with other de-	
struction of property ..	20,416,941
Sums paid towards the	
first great contribution	10,500,000
Robbery of the Bank-	
money	15,000,000

The whole amount, therefore, of the losses caused by the French, between the 30th of May, 1813, and the 30th of May, 1814, may be estimated at 75 millions of francs. [Upwards of 3,000,000*l.* sterling.]

During the siege, the price of provisions and fuel was excessively high; and towards its close, neither wine, milk, nor fresh meat, was to be procured on any terms. Horseflesh not only constituted the food of the troops, but also of the inhabitants. Dysentery raged among us, and cut off many victims, including the greater part of our physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries. The military burying-ground, formerly in front of the Dam-gate, but afterwards removed to St. George's-fields, near the city canal, certainly received more than 10,000 corpses.

The Hamburg Bank was re-opened June 1th, with a capital of half a million sterling.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent S. K. G. requests some comment on the following line of Dr. Young's,

"Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die."

It really appears to me to set all comment at defiance. I have been endeavouring assiduously to attach, at least, some consistent meaning to the expression, but find it a task far beyond my ability.

A friend with whom I was conversing on the subject hinted, that being at the

close of the night's meditations, the Doctor might perchance have written it when Morpheus was three-fourths in possession of his senses:—but I am more inclined to suppose that, like many other passages which occur in those profound emanations, the meaning is hid from the generality of readers, but may be clearly perceived by those "enlightened few" who can trace sublimity in obscurity, and depth of thought in unmeaning inconsistency. C. M. P.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent S. K. G. solicits a "comment on the following words from Dr. Young's Night Thoughts, at the close of his *Christian Triumph* :—

"Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die."

I was at first somewhat doubtful as to the nature of the "Comment" requested by your Correspondent,—namely, whether he conceived that Dr. Young's meaning was obscure,—or whether, understanding the force of the passage, he felt inclined to doubt the truth of the apophthegm it conveys: though indeed, if the significance of the line be clearly apprehended, I can hardly conceive a question to exist as to its verity, in the sense Dr. Young manifestly intended. Whatever degree of obscurity may attach to the words, when taken abstractedly, I presume their implication will be readily gathered from the context. To illustrate this, I beg leave to subjoin the lines which precede the "questionable" one :—

"By the great edict, the divine decree,
Truth is deposited with man's last hour;
An honest hour, and faithful to her trust;
Truth, eldest daughter of the Deity;
Truth, of his council when he made the world;
Nor less, when he shall judge the world
he made;
Though silent long, and sleeping ne'er so sound,
Smother'd with errors, and oppress'd with toys,—
That heaven-commissioned hour no sooner calls,
But, from her cavern in the soul's abyss,
Like him they fable under Etna's whirl'd,
The goddess bursts in thunder and in flame;
Loudly convinces, and severely pains,
Dark demons I discharge, and hydra-stings;

The keen vibration of bright truth—is hell :
 Jest definition ! though by schools untaught.
 Ye deaf to Truth ! peruse this parson'd page ;
 And trust, for once, a prophet, and a priest ;
 " Men may live fools, but fools they cannot
 die."

The poet's meaning hence evidently is,
 that although men may pass their days
 in thoughtless folly—inattentive to religion—
 and deaf to the voice of Truth,
 which, did they listen to her dictates,
 would convince them they "lived
 fools"—that nevertheless, "though silent
 long," &c. "man's last hour"
 "no sooner calls," but

"The Goddess" (i. e. Truth) "bursts in
 thunder and in flame,

Loudly convinces, and severely pains ;"

or, in other words, although they have
 lived as "fools," yet at the "last
 hour," Truth "convinces" them, and,
 though perhaps too late, dissipates their
 folly ; whence the poet winds up his
 admirable argument by assuring us,
 that

"Men may live fools, but fools they cannot
 die."

July 14th, 1814.

T.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN consequence of the recent events
 in the House of Commons, on the
 expulsion of Lord Cochrane, it may not
 be improper to draw your attention to
 the law on this subject, as laid down in
 "*Roe's Treatise on Elections*," the last
 work which has been published on this
 subject. In page 122, under the head
 of Disqualification for Parliament, there
 is the following passage :—

"With respect to disqualification by
 reason of expulsion from the House,
 the law and usage of Parliament has
 vested in the House of Commons an
 undoubted right to expel from their
 own body, by their solemn resolution,
 any person, who being guilty of some
 infamous crime, or corrupt or scandalous
 conduct, has rendered himself unworthy
 of his seat in Parliament. It becomes
 a question whether such vote
 of expulsion does or does not disqualify
 the person expelled from being again
 elected. In the case of Middlesex, 1769,
 the proceedings were as follows :—3d
 February, Mr. Wilkes was expelled the
 House for being the author of a libel.
 At the election to supply his vacancy,
 he was again elected and returned.

17th February.—Upon his return, the
 House resolved, that having been in
 that session expelled the House, he was
 incapable of being elected to serve in
 that Parliament, and that his election
 was void, and ordered a new writ.
 Mr. Wilkes was again elected and re-
 turned, and the House again avoided
 his election, and ordered a new writ.
 Mr. Wilkes was a third time elected,
 and returned. Upon this latter return,
 the House resolved, that his election
 and return were null and void ; and
 Mr. Luttrell having been also a candi-
 date at the latter election, the House
 resolved that he ought to have been
 elected, and caused the return to be
 amended by the insertion of his name
 instead of that of Mr. Wilkes. A peti-
 tion was presented by certain free-
 holders of Middlesex against the amend-
 ment ; but after hearing the matter,
 the House resolved that Mr. Luttrell
 was duly elected.—The House after-
 wards considered their Resolution of the
 17th February as unfit to remain on
 their Journals ; and by a Resolution
 of the 3d May, 1782, ordered it to
 be expunged, 'as being subversive of
 the rights of the whole body of electors
 of the kingdom.' This latter Resolu-
 tion must be regarded as declaring, that
 no inherent disqualification is created
 by expulsion from the House, inde-
 pendent of the cause of that expulsion,
 which may or may not operate to dis-
 qualify in future, according to its na-
 ture. Hence, although it is in the dis-
 cretion of the House to expel, and to
 repeat their expulsion, if they think
 it expedient so to do, yet the law does
 not preclude the electors from elect-
 ing and returning the person expelled,
 if they shall think him worthy of their
 choice."

W. D. A.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE no objection to prescribe for
 your Correspondent N. P.* without
 a fee, but he must first state his mode of
 living.—I am not very particular as to
 his eating, but I cannot dispense with a
 knowledge of the liquids he consumes,
 both as to species and quantity.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

MEDICUS.

London, 2d July, 1814.

* Vide June, page 478.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. VI.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,
BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, MORAL,
LITERARY, AND ENTERTAINING, IN
-PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of
having many ideas under view at once,
it was necessary to have a Repository to
lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

TEN PRECEPTS, WHICH WILLIAM LORD
BURLEIGH, LORD HIGH TREASURER OF
ENGLAND, GAVE HIS SECOND SON,
ROBERT CECIL, AFTERWARDS EARL
OF SALISBURY.

SON ROBERT,

THE virtuous inclinations of thy
matchless mother, by whose tender
and godly care thy infancy was
governed, together with thy education
under so zealous and excellent a tutor,
puts me in rather assurance than hope
that thou art not ignorant of that *summum
bonum* which is only able to make
thee happy, as well in thy death as life;
I mean, the true knowledge and wor-
ship of thy Creator and Redeemer, with-
out which all other things are vain and
miserable. So that thy youth being
guided by so sufficient a teacher, I
make no doubt but he will furnish
thy life with divine and moral docu-
ments. Yet, that I may not cast off the
care becoming a parent toward his
child; or that thou shouldst have cause
to derive thy whole felicity and welfare
rather from others than from whence
thou received thy breath and being;
I think it fit and agreeable to the affec-
tion I bear thee, to help with such rules
and advertisements for the squaring of
thy life as are rather gained by ex-
perience than by much reading; to the
end that, entering into this exorbitant
age, thou mayest be the better pre-
pared to shun those scandalous courses
whereunto the world and the lack of
experience may easily draw thee.—
And, because I will not confound thy
memory, I have reduced them into ten
precepts, and, next unto Moses' Tables,
if thou imprint them in thy mind, thou
shalt reap the benefit, and I the content.
And they are these following :—

1. When it shall please God to bring
thee to man's estate, use great provid-
ence and circumspection in choosing
thy wife; for from thence will spring
all thy future good or evil; and it is an
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Aug. 1814.

action of life, like unto a stratagem of
war, wherein a man can err but once.
If thy state be good, match near home,
and at leisure; if weak, far off, and
quickly. Inquire diligently of her dis-
position, and how her parents have
been inclined in her youth. Let her
not be poor, how generous, well-born
soever; for a man can buy nothing in
the market with gentility, nor choose a
base and uncomely creature altogether
for wealth; for it will cause contempt
in others, and loathing in thee. Nei-
ther make choice of a dwarf, or a fool;
for by one thou shalt beget a race of
pigmies; the other will be thy contin-
ual disgrace, and it will irk thee to
hear her talk: for thou shalt find it to
thy grief, that there is nothing more
falsome than a she-fool. And touch-
ing the guiding of thy house, let thy
hospitality be moderate; and, accord-
ing to the means of thy estate, rather
plentiful than sparing, but not costly:
for I never knew any man grow poor
by keeping an orderly table. But some
consume themselves through secret
vices, and their hospitality bears the
blame. But banish swinish drunkards
out of thine house, which is a vice
impairing health, consuming much,
and makes no shew. I never heard
praise inscribed to the drunkard, but
for the well-bearing of his drink, which
is a better commendation for a brewer's
horse or a drayman, than for either
a gentleman or a serving-man. Be-
ware thou spend not above three of four
parts of thy revenues; nor above a third
of that in thy house; for the other two
parts will do more than defray thy
extraordinaries, which always surmount
the ordinary by much; otherwise thou
shalt live, like a rich beggar, in contin-
ual want. And the needy man can ne-
ver live happily or contentedly. For
every disaster makes him ready to mort-
gage or sell. And that gentleman who
sells an acre of land sells an ounce of
credit. For gentility is nothing else but
ancient riches; so that if the founda-
tion shall at any time sink, the building
must needs follow.

2. Bring thy children up in learning
and obedience, yet without outward
austerity.—Praise them openly, repre-
hend them secretly, give them good
countenance and convenient mainte-
nance according to thy ability; other-
wise thy life will seem their bondage,
and what portion thou shalt leave them
at thy death, they will thank death for

B

it, and not thee. And I am persuaded, that the foolish cockering of some parents, and the oversterne carriage of others, causeth more men and women to take to ill courses, than their own vicious inclination.—Marry thy daughters in time, lest they marry themselves. And suffer not thy sons to pass the Alps; for they shall learn nothing there but pride, blasphemy, and atheism. And if by travel they get a few broken languages, that shall profit them nothing more than to have meat served in diverse dishes. Neither by my consent shalt thou train them up in wars; for he that sets up his rest to live by that profession, can hardly be an honest man or a good Christian. Besides, it is a science no longer in request than use. For soldiers in peace are like chimneys in summer.

3d. Live not in the country without corn and cattle about thee. For he that putteth his hand to the purse for every expense of the household, is like him that keepeth water in a sieve. And what provision thou shalt want, learn to buy it at the best hand. For there is one penny saved in four, between buying in thy need and when the markets and seasons serve fittest for it. Be not served with kinsmen or friends, or men entreated to stay; for they expect much, and do little; nor with such as are amorous, for their heads are intoxicated. And keep rather too few than one too many. Feed them well, and pay them with the most; and thou mayest boldly require service at their hands.

4. Let thy kindred and thy allies be welcome to thy house and table; grace them with thy countenance, and father them in all honest actions. For by this means thou shalt do double the band of nature, as thou shalt find them so many advocates to plead an apology for thee behind thy back. But shake off those glow-worms, I mean parasites and sycophants, who will feed and fawn upon thee in the summer of prosperity; but in an adverse storm, they will shelter thee no more than an arbour in winter.

5. Beware of suretyship for thy best friends. He that payeth another man's debts, seeketh his own decay. But if thou canst not otherwise choose, rather lend thy money upon good bonds, although thou borrow it. So shalt thou secure thyself, and pleasure thy friends. Neither borrow money of a neighbour or a friend, but of a stranger; where

paying for it, thou shalt hear no more of it. Otherwise thou shalt eclipse thy credit, lose thy freedom, and yet pay as dear as to another. But in borrowing money be precious of thy word; for he that hath care of keeping days of payment is lord of another man's purse.

6. Undertake no suit against a poor man without receiving much wrong. For besides that thou make him thy compeer, it is a base conquest to triumph where there is small resistance. Neither attempt law against any man before thou be fully resolved that thou hast right on thy side; and then spare not for either money or pains. For a cause or two so followed or obtained will free thee from suits a great part of thy life.

7. Be sure to keep some great man thy friend, but trouble him not for trifles. Compliment him often with many, yet small, gifts, and with little charge. And if thou hast cause to bestow any great gratuity, let it be something which may be daily in sight. Otherwise, in this ambitious age, thou shalt remain like a hop without a pole, live in obscurity, and be made a football for every insulting companion to spurn it.

8. Towards thy superiors be humble, yet generous. With thine equals familiar, yet respectful. Towards thy inferiors shew much humanity, and some familiarity; as to bow the body, stretch forth the hand, and to uncover the head; with such like popular compliments. The first prepareth thy way to advancement. The second makes thee known for a man well bred. The third gains a good report; which once got is easily kept. For right humanity takes such deep root in the minds of the multitude, as they are more easily gained by unprofitable courtesies than by childish benefits. Yet I advise thee not to affect or neglect popularity too much. Seek not to be Essex, shun to be Raleigh.

9. Trust not any man with thy life, credit, or estate. For it is mere folly for a man to enthral himself to his friend, as though, occasion being offered, he should not dare to become his enemy.

10. Be not scurrilous in conversation, nor satirical in thy jests. The one will make thee unwelcome to all company; the other pull on quarrels, and get thee hated of thy best friends. For suspicious jests (when any of them

savour of truth) leave a bitterness in the minds of those who are touched. And albeit, I have already pointed at this inclusively, yet I think it necessary to leave it to thee as a special caution; because I have seen so many prone to equip and gird, as they would rather lose their friend than jest. And if perchance their boiling brain yield a quaint scoff, they will travail to be delivered of it as a woman with child. These nimble fancies are but the froth of wit.

The following extract from a Note in Froissart, an historian who wrote in Edward the III'd's time, is interesting, as bearing some affinity to recent events:

"Anno Regni 31. Edw. III. 1357. Henry Picard, Vintner, Mayor of London, in one day did sumptuously feast Edward, King of England; John, King of France; the King of Cyprus (then newly arrived in England); David, King of Scots; Edward, Prince of Wales; with many Noblemen and others; and after, the said Henry Picard kept his hall against all comers whosoever, that were willing to play at dice and hazard. — In like manner the Lady Margaret, his wife, did also keep her chamber, to the same intent.

"The King of Cyprus (who, by the way, was a very accomplished Prince for that age, who could speak several languages, and had made the tour of Europe, as we now express it, in order to form a crusade against the Saracens, in the Holy Land) playing with the Mayor in his hall, did win 50 marks; but the Mayor being very skilful in that art, altering his hand, did after win of the said King the same 50 marks, and 30 marks more; which, when the said King began to take in ill part, although he dissembled the same, Henry Picard said unto him (i. e. with the same generosity as would have been repeated by an Englishman in the present day), 'My Lord and King, be not aggrieved; I covet not your gold, but your play; for I have not bid you hither that I might grieve you, but that, amongst other things, I might try your play,' and gave him his money again, plentifully bestowing his own amongst the retinue. Besides, he gave many rich gifts to the King and other Nobles and Knights, who dined with him, to the great glory of the Citizens of London in those days."

ON POSTHUMOUS FAME.

Whether Shakspeare was influenced by a love of it?

It has been much disputed whether Shakspeare was actuated by the love of fame? though the question has been thought by others not to admit of any doubt, inasmuch as it was not possible for any man of great genius to be without this feeling. It was supposed, that that immortality, which was the natural inheritance of men of powerful genius, must be ever present to their minds, as the reward, the object, and the animating spring, of all their efforts. This conclusion does not appear to be well founded, and that for the following reasons:

First, the love of fame is the offspring of taste, rather than of genius. The love of fame implies a knowledge of its existence. The men of the greatest genius, whether poets or philosophers, who lived in the first ages of society, only just emerging from the gloom of ignorance and barbarism, could not be supposed to have much idea of those long trails of lasting glory which they were to leave behind them, and of which there were as yet no examples. But after such men, inspired by the love of truth and nature, have struck out those lights which become the gaze and admiration of after times—when those who succeed in distant generations read with wondering rapture the works which the bards and sages of antiquity have bequeathed to them—when they contemplate the imperishable power of intellect which survives the stroke of death and the revolutions of empire—it is then that the passion for fame becomes an habitual feeling in the mind, and that men naturally wish to excite the same sentiments of admiration in others which they themselves have felt, and to transmit their names with the same honours to posterity. It is from the fond enthusiastic veneration with which we recall the names of the celebrated men of past times, and the idolatrous worship we pay to their memories, that we learn what a delicious thing fame is, and would willingly make any efforts or sacrifices to be thought of in the same way. It is in the true spirit of this feeling that a modern writer exclaims—

"Blessings be with them, and eternal praise,
The poets—who on earth have made us heirs
Of truth and pure delight in deathless lays."

Oh! might my name be number'd among
theirs,

Then gladly would I end my mortal days!"

The love of fame is a species of emulation; or, in other words, the love of admiration is in proportion to the admiration with which the works of the highest genius have inspired us, to the delight we have received from their habitual contemplation, and to our participation in the general enthusiasm with which they have been regarded by mankind. Thus there is little of this feeling discoverable in the Greek writers, whose ideas of posthumous fame seem to have been confined to the glory of heroic actions; whereas the Roman poets and orators, stimulated by the reputation which their predecessors had acquired, and having those exquisite models constantly before their eyes, are full of it. So Milton, whose capacious mind was embued with all the rich stores of sacred or of classic lore, to whom learning opened her inmost page, and whose eye seemed to be ever bent back to the great models of antiquity, was, it is evident, deeply impressed with a feeling of lofty emulation, and a strong desire to produce some work of lasting and equal reputation:—

"Nor sometimes forget
Those other two, equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown,
Blind Thamyris and blind Meonides,
And Tiresias and Phineus prophets old."*

Spenser, who was a man of learning, had a high opinion of the regard due to "famous poets' wit," and Lord Bacon, whose vanity is as well known as his excessive adulation of that of others, asks, in a tone of proud exultation, "Have not the poems of Homer lasted five and twenty hundred years, and not a syllable of them is lost?" Chaucer seems to have derived his notions of fame more immediately from the reputation acquired by the Italian poets, his contemporaries, which had at that time spread itself over Europe; while the latter, who were the first to unlock the springs of ancient learning, and who slaked their thirst of knowledge at that pure fountain-head, would naturally imbibe the same feeling from its highest source. Thus, Dante has conveyed the finest image, that can perhaps be conceived, of the power of this principle over the human mind, when he describes the

heroes and celebrated men of antiquity as "serene and smiling," though in the shades of death,

"Because on earth their names
In Fame's eternal volume shine for aye."

But it is not so in Shakspeare. There is scarcely the slightest trace of any such feeling in his writings, nor any appearance of anxiety for their fate, or of a desire to perfect them, or make them worthy of that immortality to which they were destined. And this indifference may be accounted for from the very circumstance, that he was almost entirely a man of genius, or that in him this faculty bore sway over every other: he was either not intimately conversant with the productions of the great writers who had gone before him, or at least was not indebted to them: he revelled in the world of observation and of fancy; and perhaps his mind was of too prolific and active a kind to dwell with intense and continued interest on the images of beauty or of grandeur presented to it by the genius of others. He seemed scarcely to have an individual existence of his own, but to borrow that of others at will, and to pass successively through "every variety of untried being," to be now *Hamlet*, now *Othello*, now *Lear*, now *Falstaff*, now *Ariel*. In the mingled interests and feelings belonging to this wide range of imaginary reality, in the tumult and rapid transitions of this waking dream, the author could not easily find time to think of himself, nor wish to embody that personal identity in idle reputation after death, of which he was so little tenacious while living. To feel a strong desire that others should think highly of us, it is in general necessary that we should think highly of ourselves. There is something of egotism, and even pedantry, in this sentiment; and there is no author who was so little tinctured with these as Shakspeare. The passion for fame, like other passions, requires an exclusive and exaggerated admiration of its object, and attaches more consequence to literary attainments and pursuits than they really possess. Shakspeare had looked too much abroad into the world of men and manners, and his views of things were of too universal and comprehensive a cast, for him not to estimate the importance of posthumous fame according to its true value and relative pro-

* See also the passage in his prose works relating to the first design of *Paradise Lost*.

portions. Though he might have some conception of his future fame, he could not but feel the contrast between that and his actual situation; and, indeed, he complains bitterly of the latter in one of his sonnets*. He would, perhaps, think that to be the idol of posterity, when we are no more, was hardly a full compensation for being the object of the glance and scorn of fools while we are living; and that, in truth, this universal fame, so much vaunted, was a vague phantom of blind enthusiasm: for what is the amount even of Shakspeare's fame?—That in this very country which boasts his genius and his birth, perhaps not one person in ten has ever heard of his name, or read a syllable of his writings!

I will add another observation, connected with this subject, which is, that men of the greatest genius produce their works with too much facility (and as it were spontaneously) to require the love of fame as a stimulus to their exertions, or to make them seem deserving of the admiration of mankind as their reward. It is, indeed, one characteristic mark of the highest class of excellence to appear to come naturally from the mind of the author, without consciousness or effort. The work seems like inspiration—to be the gift of some God or of the Muse. But it is the sense of difficulty which enhances the admiration of power, both in ourselves and in others. Hence it is that there is nothing so remote from vanity as true genius. It is almost as natural for men endowed with the highest powers of the human mind to produce the miracles of art, as for other men to breathe or move. Corregio, who is said to have produced some of his divinest works before he had ever seen a picture, probably did not know that he had done any thing extraordinary.

* "Oh! for my sake do you with fortune chide,
The guilty goddess of my harmless deeds,
That did not better for my life provide,
Than public means which public manners breeds.
Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost thence my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand."

At another time we find him "desiring this man's art and that man's scope;" so little was Shakspeare, as far as we can learn, enamoured of himself!

NAPOLEONTANA.

Not only had Buonaparte conceived the strange plan of turning the students of physic, at law, or for the church, into artillery-men, but he had ordered that they should be equipped and drilled in six days. When he was told that it was impossible, in so short a time, to enable them to enter on active service, he replied—"If they are not fit to repel the fire of the enemy, they will at least serve to exhaust it."

An author had commenced an epic poem on Buonaparte. He had only composed the first four lines, which having long been whispered amongst his friends, have at last reached, since the Despot's fall, the public ear. They are considered in France as fully suited to the dignity of the subject. A critic suggests that the last line should stand—"Relombera si bas," instead of "S'elevera si haut," as being more prophetic.

Je chante ce Heros dont la haute fortune,
Ayant conquis la terre, ira prendre la lune,
Et de la, s'elancant par de la Syrius
S'elevera si haut qu'on ne le verra plus.

The following Acrostic on Napoleon was composed by a professor at Dijon, as soon as the entrance of the allies into that town had enabled its loyal population to declare in favour of its legitimate sovereign.

Nihil fuit;
Augustus evenit;
Populus reduxit;
Orbem disturbavit;
Libertatem oppressit;
Ecclesiam distraxit;
Omnia esse voluit;
Nihil erit.

It was impossible to give a more concise and more faithful history of Napoleon's whole career. Let us trust that the last line is as prophetic as the preceding ones are true. For the benefit of some of our readers, we translate this acrostic; only observing, that it is impossible, in a translation, to preserve the order of letters which distinguish that kind of composition.

He was nothing;
He became Emperor;
He conquered nations;
He disturbed the world;
He oppressed liberty;
He distracted the church;
He wished to be every thing;
He shall be nothing.

A Minister, once expressed a feeling of compassion for the misfortunes of the people.—“A Statesman,” said Buonaparte, “must wear his heart in his head.”

For the words—*Napoleon Empereur des Français*, the following remarkable anagram has been found:—“*Un Pape sert a sacre le noir demon*”—“An enslaved Pope has consecrated a black demon.”

In the first months after Buonaparte's accession to the Imperial dignity, his family used every evening to assemble for some hours in the apartments of the Empress Josephine, to instruct one another in etiquette, and to rehearse the parts which each had to perform in public. Josephine, whose experience best qualified her for the office of teacher, was often nonplussed (*perdu son Latin*), especially with Joseph's consort. Buonaparte himself, who suffered no jesting on this subject, once said to the latter, “By G—d, Madam, you are very imperfect in your part, and unless you are more attentive, you will make both yourself and us appear extremely ridiculous. To see you, one would suppose it to be very difficult to personate a Princess.” Timid as she is, her eyes filled with tears; she begged his Majesty's pardon, saying, “But consider that it is the first time I ever played comedy.” His Imperial Majesty became furious, and retorted, “'Tis no comedy we are playing! Do you mean to insult me?” Joseph, in order to put an end to the altercation, then said to his brother, “Don't be angry! She means no harm; and in time she will get into the way of it as well as any of us.”—“I hope so; for so long as I am Emperor, I will have those belonging to me behave with dignity, and not appear to be what they no longer are. No matter whether it be for a few years, or for ever. I insist on compliance. After me, let things go as they will—what care I!”—At one of these exercises in etiquette, Napoleon flew into the most violent passion with his brother Louis. Talleyrand, who had to act the part of the Prussian Ambassador, having made a complimentary address to him, Louis returned the following answer:—“I beg you to signify to the King, your master, how much I think myself honoured by his remembrance, and to lay me at his Majesty's feet.” Scarcely had these words passed his lips, when Napoleon,

with ferocious gestures, rushed towards him, and vociferated, like a maniac, “Is that the language of a brother of the Emperor of France to a Minister of Prussia, a King of the second rank? Hold your tongue, rather than talk such stupid stuff. You are just like Lucien: you doubt the solidity of my power, and want to secure protectors. I have doubts of it as well as you; but so long as I am Emperor, I insist that my brothers support their dignity, seek no other protection than mine, and remember that they are upon a level with all Kings, that they are their brothers, and shall lay themselves at nobody's feet but mine.—Now begin your answer again, and let us hear no more about honour or feet.”

ANECDOTE of the late JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq. commonly called “FISH CRAWFORD.”

THIS gentleman, who lately died at his house in Piccadilly, was much esteemed, by all who knew him, for his knowledge, elegance of manners, and *hospitality* (from which latter quality, we believe, he acquired the name of *Fish Crawford*). When a young man, and on his travels, he had amongst other letters of recommendation, one to the celebrated Voltaire, who was just then banished from the court of France to the Lake of Geneva. When Mr. Crawford produced his letter of recommendation, he found the philosopher at work in his garden, who, as soon as he read the letter, leaning on his spade, thus addressed his visitor—“You see me here, sir—a banished man—retired—but happy; for, as your ingenious countryman well observes,

“When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.”

ADDISON.

Upon which Mr. Crawford, with a very happy recollection, replied, from Pope,

“In vain to deserts thy retreat is made,
The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis her's the great man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace;
When interest calls off all her sneaking train,
When all the obliged desert, and all the vaip,
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell,
When the last lingering friend has bade farewell,

Even now she shades thy evening walk with
bays,
No hiring she, no prostitute to praise,
Through Fortune's cloud one truly great
can see,
Nor fears to tell, "*the great Voltaire is
he.*"

Voltaire was so struck with the elegance and *apropos* of this compliment, that he insisted on Mr. Crawford taking up his abode in his castle; which he accordingly did during a fortnight's residence in that country.

During this time, an old French Abbé paid the philosopher a visit; whom, after the first day, he found so very flat and uncompanionable, that he did not know how to get rid of him. One day, after dinner, upon the Abbé's retreating to his chamber, one of the company was observing *how like Don Quixote he was*.—"Oh! just the reverse," cried Voltaire; "for Don Quixote mistook every inn for a castle—Now this fellow mistakes my castle for an inn."

Mr. Crawford always spoke of the companionable qualities of Voltaire in a very high degree. Amongst other particulars, when Mr. Crawford asked him to repeat some Greek verses, in order to ascertain the difference between an English and French pronunciation, Voltaire candidly owned he did not understand a word of Greek, nor could he speak any other language but his own with any degree of knowledge or fluency—"No—no," said he, "when I want quotations from different languages, I get people to translate for me—A man who aspires to be an *epic poet* should never be a *linguist*."

ANECDOTE OF MADAME DE S****.

WHEN this celebrated *Philosopher* was about writing her own *Memoirs*, she consulted a female friend of her's on that subject—who agreed it would make an entertaining subject, but started some doubt about giving an account of her *sensibilities*—"Poh! Poh!" said the *Philosopher*, "when I come to that point, I shall only give my *best*."

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

July 21, 1814.

SITTING over the bottle one day with some friends, among other conversation I happened to mention

some of the poets; and among others, I asked the gentleman who sat next to me, if ever he had read Cowper's Poems, pronouncing it as if it had been spelled Cooper: the gentleman said he had never read Cooper's Poems, but he supposed I meant Cowper's, pronouncing the first syllable as you would pronounce the quadruped cow. All the gentlemen present inclined to my side of the argument, and as I have always been accustomed to hear both Cowper and Cooper pronounced alike, I was surprised to hear it called otherwise. Now, Mr. Editor, we are waiting for an answer on this subject, either from you or from some of your ingenious Correspondents, with the utmost impatience; and, sir, I remain,

Your humble servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

OF

EMINENT PERSONS

RECENTLY DECEASED.

No. II.

THE Right Hon. Lord Minto, late Governor-general of India, was the representative of one branch of the family of Elliot, of great antiquity in the south of Scotland. His father, Sir Gilbert, was a conspicuous member of the House of Commons, and held various offices in administration. Lord Minto was born in 1751, and educated at an English university. Having visited the principal countries of Europe, he was, in 1774, elected a member of Parliament. Although of a Whig family, yet his father's attachment to the politics of the court led him to join the friends of administration in that embarrassing crisis, when the contest with America began to assume a serious aspect. The conduct of ministers, however, was too feeble, or too timid, to secure the support of their friends; and Lord Minto, then Sir Gilbert Elliot, with many others, connected themselves with the opposition. In all the measures adopted by that portion of the Parliament, Sir Gilbert bore a distinguished part: and so well did he stand in their judgment, as to be selected to fill the Speaker's chair, in opposition to the ministerial candidate, Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth. About this time the great question of reform in parliament, and in different branches of pub-

lic affairs, was publicly agitated and popularly encouraged. But the horrors consequent upon, although totally unconnected with, the reformation instituted in France, excited much real, and a great deal more pretended, alarm in the minds of the friends of reform at home. To strengthen the hands of government by postponing to a more auspicious day the improvements in the constitution, and, above all, in the administration of the state, seemed to become the duty of the lovers of peace and good order. On this occasion, Sir Gilbert Elliot withdrew from the ranks of opposition. During the disorders created in France by the other powers of Europe, the people of Corsica sought to place themselves under the protection of Britain. Sir Gilbert Elliot was pitched upon as a competent person to manage this business; and in the end of September, 1793, having been sworn in a member of the privy council, he was appointed a commissioner to that effect. Early in 1794, the principal strong holds of Corsica were surrendered by the French to the British arms: the King accepted the sovereignty of the island; and on the 19th of June, 1794, Sir Gilbert Elliot, as viceroy, presided in a general assembly of the chiefs of Corsica, in which was adopted a constitutional code, reprehended by some as extremely democratical, but perhaps not ill adapted to the genius and situation of the people for whom it was intended. Notwithstanding this arrangement, a considerable party devoted to France and their country remained in Corsica, who, encouraged by the successes of the French armies, in the adjoining region of Italy, at last rose in arms against the British authority. In the measures to be pursued to repress this disorder, diversity of opinions unhappily took place among the heads of the civil and military authorities. The insurrection at Bastia, the capital of the island, was suppressed in June, 1796; but, the French party gradually acquiring strength, it was, in September following, deemed wise to abandon the island entirely. The viceroy returned to England early in 1797, where his services were rewarded by his exaltation to a British peerage, as Baron Minto, of the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland. In July, 1797, Lord Minto was appointed ambassador to Vienna, then the theatre of the most important and complicated

negotiations, in which this country was engaged. It was through the intervention of his Lordship, during this embassy, that liberal and honourable steps were taken, on the part of a great personage in this country, to extricate from indigence, and to secure a becoming provision for the only surviving branch of the royal house of Stuart, then languishing in penury at Venice, in consequence of the invasion of Rome by the French. In parliament, for the union with Ireland, Lord Minto was a strenuous advocate. When the peace of Amiens was on the carpet, he was ranked with those who conceived the interests of this country to have been less firmly secured than ought to have been done. As he had been an advocate for the union with Ireland, so was Lord Minto one of those who earnestly regretted that any obstacle should arise to the completion of the conditions of Roman Catholic emancipation, on which a considerable portion of the people of Ireland were supposed to have given to the union their express or their tacit consent. When the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, in India, expired, he was succeeded by Lord Minto, under whose general government many highly important acquisitions have been made by the British arms, for the benefit of the state at large, as well as of the India Company in particular. In the successful expedition against the great Dutch settlements at Batavia, and other parts of Java, Lord Minto not only issued the necessary orders, and took the necessary measures to ensure success, but accompanied the troops embarked in person. His period of residence in Bengal drawing to an end, Lord Minto was relieved by the Earl of Moira, and soon afterwards took shipping for England, where he arrived in the middle of May; and from that time his health was visibly on the decline. He departed this life at Lord Malmesbury's house, in Kent, June 21, 1814.

HENRY TRESHAM, Esq. R.A.—Mr. Tresham had been for some years in a very infirm state of health, and he gradually declined, till the powers of Nature became wholly exhausted. His mental faculties continued unimpaired to the last moment of his existence, and he beheld the approach of death with a calmness and resignation, which have been, perhaps, but rarely surpassed.

As an artist; Mr. Tresham possessed very considerable talents, and, while his health permitted him to exert them, they were honourably directed to the higher departments of his art. A long residence in Italy, together with the diligent study of the antique, had given him a lasting predilection for the Roman school—and his works display many of the powers and peculiarities which distinguish the productions of those great masters whose taste he had adopted. He had much facility of composition, and his fancy was well stored with materials; but his oil pictures are deficient in that richness of colouring and spirit of execution which characterise the Venetian pencil, and which have been displayed, in many instances, with rival excellence in this country. His drawings with pen and ink, and in black chalk, evince uncommon ability; the latter, in particular, are executed with a spirit, boldness, and breadth, which are not often to be found in such productions.

In that which may be termed the erudition of taste, Mr. Tresham was deeply skilled; a long acquaintance with the most eminent masters of the Italian schools made him familiar with their merits and defects; he could discriminate between all their varieties of style and manner; and as to every estimable quality of a picture, he was considered as one of the ablest critics of his day; in the just appreciation, also, of those various remains of antiquity, which come under the different classifications of *virtu*, his opinion was sought, with eagerness, by the connoisseur and the artist, and held as an authority from which few would venture lightly to dissent. But the talents of Tresham were not confined to objects immediately connected with his profession—he had considerable taste for poetry, and his published performances in that art betray a lively fancy, and powers of versification of no ordinary description.

As a man, there are few within the sphere of life in which he moved that will be more generally regretted. In society, which he loved and enjoyed to the last, he was always considered as an acquisition by his friends; and amongst those friends were included many of the most elevated and respectable characters of the time. In conversation, he was fluent, humorous, and animated, abounding in anecdote, *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Aug. 1814.*

and ready of reply.—During the latter years of his life, the contrast exhibited between the playful vivacity of his manners and the occasional exclamation of agony, produced by the spasmodic affections with which he was so long afflicted, gave an interest to his appearance which enhanced the entertainment which his colloquial powers afforded. His existence seemed to hang upon so slight a thread, that those who enjoyed his society were commonly under an impression that the pleasure derived from it might not be again renewed, and that a frame so feeble could scarcely survive the exertion which the vigour of his spirit for a moment sustained. The principle of life, however, was in him so strong, as to contradict all ordinary indications, and he lived on, through many years of infirmity, as much to the surprise as the gratification of his friends, his spirits unsubdued by pain, and his mind uninfluenced by the decay of his body.

Though partaking, in some degree, of the proverbial irritability of the poet and the painter, no man was more free from envious and malignant feelings, or could be more ready to do justice to the claims of his competitors. So true a relish had he for the sallies of wit and humour, that he could enjoy them even at his own expense; and he has been frequently known to repeat, with unaffected glee, the jest that had been pointed against himself.

By his death* the Royal Academy has been deprived of one of its most enlightened members, and his profession has lost a liberal and accomplished artist.

In his private connexions the memory of Tresham will be long cherished with affection, for many estimable qualities of head and heart, as an entertaining companion, and a zealous friend. M. A. S.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, London, 7th August, 1814.
THE feelings of the British public respecting the *Slave Trade* having lately been manifested in such a manner, as to reflect imperishable honour on the nation; whilst glowing with exultation at this idea, I cannot but feel most ardently induced to submit a few

* July 2, 1814.

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remarks respecting another class of sufferers, whose case really seems to be deplored by some British statesmen, as if beyond the possibility of relief.

I allude, sir, to the unhappy victims of the impress system.—There cannot be any thing more hostile to the spirit of the *British Constitution*—more repugnant to those high feelings of *justice and humanity*, which, thank God! have so recently, and so strongly, evinced themselves from one end of the empire to the other;—a greater violation of the *national liberty*, and *conventional freedom*, of British subjects;—or one that, in its nature, comprehends more of severity, cruelty, and *unjustifiable aggression*, than the practice of issuing press warrants, and seizing the unhappy subject, perhaps at the *moment of his return*, after a *very long*, and a *very painful, absence from his family*!!!

It is argued by some, there is a law, to which all other laws must give way, the “*Law of Necessity* ;” by which we are compelled to do this, so long as there shall be a necessity for fitting out fleets, and manning them, for the protection of our lives, and the preservation of our properties.

It is, sir, to this “*Plea of Necessity*” that I mean to confine my remarks; and would, therefore, very respectfully suggest, to such British statesmen above referred to, and all other advocates for the further toleration and continuance of this horrid system, “*that it is not a necessary practice*,” and that, consequently, no plea whatever can, with a shade of reason, be adduced in its support.

ATLANTIS.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. IV.

BRUNSWICK FAMILY.

THE centenary of the accession of the illustrious House of Brunswick to the Throne of England is a subject that appears to be very imperfectly understood. Suggestions have been thrown out, as if it were a new dynasty; which, if in the remotest degree supported by fact, would not be very complimentary to the loyalty and consistency of the country, or to the virtues of its kings for many centuries. The truth is, that, however the line of royal succession may have been diverted from the direct male line in descent,

the kings and queens who have successively worn the English Crown for the last 750 years are all branches of the same family tree, all lineal descendants, male or female, of William the Conqueror, natural son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, crowned King of England December 25, 1066. Indeed, the Crown of England descends, like every other estate within it, whether possessed by noblemen or gentlemen, in fee simple—that is, it descends from father to son; and in failure of issue male, to the daughter, for ever; so that, although we have had the Houses of York and Lancaster, designated by the Red and the White Rose, the Houses of Stuart and of Brunswick, they admit no absolute break in the chain—they all boast the blood of William the Conqueror in their veins—Where, however, so much misconception has prevailed, and, in a case of such importance, the following brief account of the succession of the House of Brunswick to the Throne may not prove uninteresting:—George I. 30th King from the Conquest, was great grandson to James I. grandson to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. married to the Elector Palatine, son of Ernest Augustus, first Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, by the Princess Sophia, daughter of Princess Elizabeth, Palatine Electress, born May 28, 1660. The succession was settled on his mother in 1700, and he was proclaimed King of Great Britain, August 1, 1714, at the age of 54 years. He landed at Greenwich, September 18, 1715; was crowned on the 20th of October; and died at Osnaburgh the 11th of June, 1727, aged 67 years. He was succeeded by his son, George II. who died on the 25th of October, 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and 33d of his reign; and was succeeded by his grandson, his present Majesty, George III.

The heat of the weather during the last week in July, 1814, was very great, but on Thursday, the 28th, it was intense, the thermometer being as high as 87 in the Northern aspect, and at 92 in an Eastern aspect. The following were the hottest days during the last seven successive years:—

1808 July 13	92	1812 Aug. 18	82
1809 Aug. 10	78	1813 July 30	84
1810 Sept. 2	84	1814 July 28	92
1811 July 28	83		

THE NELSON.

The following are the dimensions of the Nelson, the largest line-of-battle ship ever built in England, which was launched at the King's-yard, Woolwich, on the 4th of July, 1814 :—

	Feet. In.	
Length on the range of the lower gun-deck from the rabbit of the stem to the rabbit of the stern post	205	0½
Length from the aft-part of the keel to the fore-part of the figure-head	244	0
Length of the keel for tonnage	170	10
Breadth moulded	52	11
Breadth extreme	53	8
Breadth to the outside of the main wales	54	7
Depth in the hold	24	0
Perpendicular height from the underside of the false keel to the upper part of the figure-head	55	2
Perpendicular height from the underside of the false keel to the upper part of the taff-rail	65	2
Length of the foremast	118	0½
Diameter	3	2
Length of the mainmast	127	2½
Diameter	3	5
Length of the maintopmast	77	9½
Length of the main yard	109	3
Diameter	2	2
Length of the bowsprit	75	1
Diameter	3	1
Draft of water { Afore	24	0
{ Aft	25	0
Burthen in tons	2,617.	4-94.
Establishment of men	875	
Gun. Poun.		
Gun-deck	32	32
Middle ditto	34	24
Upper ditto	34	18
Quarter ditto	6	12
Forecastle	2	12
Roundhouse		6
		18
Can. Poun.		
		24
		32
		18

The following are extracts from Mr. Colquhoun's recent publication :—
 " Since the trade with the United States has been so greatly obstructed, the produce of the fisheries in the British colonies, thus encouraged by the removal of all competition, has been greatly augmented; and nothing but a more extended population is required to carry this valuable branch of trade almost to any given extent. The inhabitants of the United States derive incalculable

advantages, and employ a vast number of men and vessels in the fishery in the river St. Lawrence, and on the coast of Nova Scotia, which exclusively belong to Great Britain. The dense population of the Northern States, and their local situation in the vicinity of the most prolific fishing stations, have enabled them to acquire vast wealth by the indulgence of this country. This wealth is more accessible to his Majesty's subjects, from the circumstance of their inhabiting territories bordering on the waters where the fish are most abundant." From the tables annexed, in Mr. Colquhoun's book, it appears, that Newfoundland contains about 18,000 British inhabitants, employs 61,543 tons of shipping, and 4950 men. Its exports are estimated at the value of 705,594*l.*; imports, 572,338*l.* The population of Nova Scotia is about 100,000; it employs 42,222 tons of shipping; 3280 men; exports, 667,330*l.*; imports, 492,584*l.*—*Colquhoun's Treatise on the Resources of the British Empire*, chap. ix.

After all the discussions on the Bullion question, events refute the arguments that the quantity of Bank notes in circulation caused the high prices, and the unfavourable state of exchange. We ascertain from an accurate source, that on the 5th July, 1813, the Spanish dollar was 6*s.* 9*d.* per oz. The Spanish stamped dollar, in circulation at 5*s.* 6*d.* was in value 5*s.* 10½*d.*; the 3*s.* tokens were of the value of 3*s.* 2½*d.* Bar gold was at 5*l.* 4*s.* per oz. and a guinea at the current price of gold was worth 1*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* At the same time the exchange on Hamburgh was 26. 6, and on Amsterdam 9. 5. At this period the amount of Bank notes in circulation was 29,314,890*l.* From July, 1813, to the end of April last, there was very little alteration in the prices of bullion. On the prospect of a permanent peace, although the amount of Bank notes in circulation had increased to 29,502,900*l.* the prices of bullion lowered, and foreign exchanges advanced in the same proportion in our favour; and on the 5th instant, the Spanish dollar, valued at 6*s.* 11*d.* a few weeks before, was only worth 5*s.* 3½*d.*; the stamped dollar of 5*s.* 6*d.* was only 4*s.* 7*d.*; a 3*s.* token was only worth 2*s.* 5½*d.* Bar gold worth only 4*l.* 4*s.* per oz. A guinea was only in value 1*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* Meanwhile, the Exchange on Hamburgh was

33, and that on Amsterdam 10. 10. Gold and silver are likely soon to fall to their denominated value.

PROVINCIAL MUSICALS.

The following are the principal Music Meetings fixed for the ensuing autumn, with the days of performance, and names of the conductors, extracted from the different country papers.

Gloucester, 86th triennial meeting of

the three Choirs, Sept. 13, 14, and 15, Mr. Mutlow, Organist.

Newcastle, Sept. 21, 22, and 23, Messrs. Ashleys.

Chester, Sept. 27, 28, 29, and 30, Mr. Greatorex.

Birmingham, Oct. 5, 6, and 7, Mr. Greatorex.

Winchester, Oct. 13, 14, and 15, Dr. Chard, Organist.

Exeter, Oct. 19, 20, and 21, Mr. Paddon, Organist.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL, FOR AUGUST, 1814.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Works of Mrs. Cowley, Dramas and Poems. Three Volumes, 8vo. pp. 1264. 12. 11s. 6d. Robinson.

DRAMATIC writings are a constant resource both in society and in the closet—no where have they been the mere fashion of a day. The liveliness and hilarity of comedy is a refuge from care, where care is light; and the woes that yield not to the laugh oft are guiled away in the stream of gentle pity for the woes of others, which the Tragic Muse delights to infuse, until real grief, checked in its current, yields to the fortitudes she loves to inculcate.

The mind is rectified by the knowledge of the world dramatic compositions convey; and they glide improvement into the heart, by a skilful arrangement of facts, from which, whatever may have been the characters and thoughts necessarily introduced, the result is—a feeling of disgust for the vices, and of respect for the virtues, with which nature has tenanted the heart of man. Enforced, not by precepts dry and uninteresting, but by leading the auditor to form conclusions for himself, and to abide by them with all the attachments we feel to our native thoughts. Faint is the rhetoric that imperiously dictates change in the heart, compared with that which leads the addressed to think for himself the thoughts of the writer.

The public are now, for the first time, presented with a collection of the

works of the late Mrs. Cowley; and in the third volume, the publishers have included several poems now for the first time printed. She was the daughter of Mr. Philip Parkhouse, of Tiverton, in Devonshire, who was educated for holy orders, and with that view went through the celebrated school of that town. A loss in the family deprived him of certainty of provision in the church, and with a mere chance he was not content. He, therefore, desisted from his first intention, and became a bookseller, as the nearest approach he could then prudently make to a life of some degree of literary enjoyment. Upon having in middle life reason to think that he would have been provided for in the church, it was his custom to say, alluding to her whose works are before the reader—"I feel no regret! I should have been thrown into a different part of the world and connexions, and should not have had my daughter!" He was a member of the corporation of the town, and was very highly respected in his neighbourhood as a man of great talents and probity, and a thorough scholar.

He was old enough to have witnessed the close of that era which might be denominated the reign of literature in England, and was himself a man of genius, partaking the enthusiasm of his time, and awake with the utmost sensibility to literary distinction. He was not very distantly related to the

poet Gay, who records, it will be recollected, his visit to his relations in Devonshire, in his Journey to Exeter, inscribed to the Earl of Burlington.

The excellence of his daughter was the delight and pride of his heart to the last hour of his life, which continued to near the close of her literary career, and she, in return, felt for him the most intense filial affection. An affection that spoke throughout her first poem—*The Maid of Arragon*; a sweetly pleasing tale of filial piety, in the dedication of which she tells him,

"The tale to you, to you the bayes belong,
You gave my youthful fancy wings to soar;
From your indulgence flows my wild-note
song." Vol. III. p. 7.

Mrs. Cowley was born in Tiverton, in 1743. In such a father's society, she caught that lively tone of classical illustration which at times displays itself in her works, and has sometimes led to a mistaken belief that she was, what of all women she would have disliked to be—a learned Lady! the character held up by her to ridicule in her first comedy—*The Runaway*. She was about twenty-five years of age when she was married to Mr. Cowley, a man of very considerable talents. Their family consisted of four children. Some very beautiful lines will be found in the third volume, inscribed by her to the memory of their eldest daughter, who died early in life. That daughter she survived twenty years, but never survived her grief for her loss. Mr. Cowley died in 1797, a captain in the East India Company's service. It was when he was with his regiment in India that she dedicated her comedy of *More Ways than One* to him, in the beautiful poem prefixed to it. It is to this gentleman's brother that *The Fate of Sparta* will be found dedicated with so much elegance and feeling.

In the year 1746, some years after her marriage, a sense of mental power for dramatic writing suddenly struck her whilst sitting with her husband at the theatre.—"So delighted with this," said she to him—"why I could write as well myself." His laugh without notice was answered in the course of the following morning by sketching the first act of the *Runaway*; and, though she had never before written a literary line, the play was finished with the utmost celerity. Many will recollect the extraordinary success with which it was

brought out. It established the author's name at once, and caused incessant applications to her to continue to write.

This comedy was followed by *Who's the Dupe*; in which the keeping of a downright farce is preserved distinct in species from the elegant vivacity and satire of comedy. After a lively correspondence with her father for Greek to laugh at written in the Roman character, she obtained the lines with which she plays so humorously.

She now dared a loftier flight, and her tragedy *Albina* was produced. In the elegant liveliness of comedy, the humour of farce, and the thwarted passions and lofty grandeur of tragedy, she thus dared the whole range of the drama before she made a second attempt in any particular department of it. And still delayed, until, to make herself mistress of the extent of her powers, she had taken up the poet's lyre, and composed her poem *The Maid of Arragon*—in which the reader will not find her inferior to herself.

The passion for the drama was then as steady as that for poetry is at present; she recurred to it, and in the course of the same year, 1780, produced *The Belle's Stratagem*, by permission dedicated to the Queen.

Thenceforward she wrote the other dramas which these volumes contain.

Any information deemed a useful preparative to the perusal of any particular play is introduced, where it will be most serviceable, in a note prefixed to it.

They are arranged in the order in which they were written. Thus the only part of the history of an author, in which in general the public take an interest, the history of the progress of the writer's mind, is at once obtained. The contrary course of arranging by classes denies to the reader the relief in variety which even the author required.

The different departments of the drama, tragedy, comedy, and farce, were kept quite distinct in her mind. *The Comedie Larmoyante* is never found amongst her works; her tragedies vouch that this was not from inability to touch the passions.

As free are her tragedies from the intrusion of the comic Muse, as is her *Thalia* from losing her spirits and shedding tears. *Who's the Dupe* is the only instance in which she descended to farce;

but, with the utmost flow of humour, she will be found to have by no means sunk herself with her subject; her mind is always perceived paramount to the vulgarity or folly she is describing. Still, she as correctly writes farce as before she wrote *comedy*, and afterwards wrote tragedy; is equally at home, as each in its due turn may be requisite, in the humorous, the pathetic, the witty, and the sublime. There is one instance at the close of her dramatic writings, in which, for variety, she professes to write a mixed drama—*A Day in Turkey*.

The reader's expectation that she should excel in delineating females will not be disappointed. Indeed, one of the circumstances in which her dramas differ from the more modern plays is—that women are generally made the leading characters. Her favourite idea of female character is—a combination of the purest innocence of conduct with the greatest vivacity of manners, in the mind of a woman who, like Lady Bell Bloomer, in *Which is the Man* (Vol. I. p. 337)—“is mistress of her whole situation, and cannot be surprised.”—Every female performer who deems herself capable of personating a gentlewoman will at times have recourse to her works.

Nor will her pencil be found to fail in her portraits of the other sex. With no weak one are drawn, the pedant Gradus, the lofty Westmoreland, the impetuous Goadibert, the elegant Doricourt, the trifler Flutter, the assuming clown Pendragon, the musical Vincentio, the literary upstart Sir Marvell Mushroom, and the weak mind, vain of office, Sir Robert Moyer. Her idea of the character of an English gentleman is best described by herself, in Vol. III. p. 358.

Modern writers in general cannot be said to fail in their attempts to bring gentlemen and gentlewomen on the stage—they don't attempt it. There seems to be an inclination but to paint from lower life. But Mrs. Cowley constantly keeps up the elegance of style, which comedy, as distinct from farce, should preserve.

In her plays, posterity may, perhaps, find as complete specimens as will reach them of English colloquy towards the close of the eighteenth century, and of manners as characteristic of the day as the style of the elder dramatists is of theirs.

Characters of coarse and peculiar outline she appears seldom to have attempted.

“When lines are bold and strong, a vulgar pen

The sketch may take: it asks no mighty skill
Misers to paint, or mad, or wayward men,”

Vol. III. p. 108.

The mirror held up to nature, amidst the settled manners of the present day, abounds not with peculiar character; to introduce much of it, therefore, is to give an air of improbability. Her characters seem actual copies from life; and that may be pronounced of them all in general which Davies, in his *Life of Garrick*, says of the characters in *The Belle's Stratagem*—“they are true sons and daughters of Adam.” She was accustomed to say, that she always succeeded best when she did not herself know what she was going to do, and suffered the events, and even the plot, to grow under her pen.

It is this that has so often given an air of real nature to her works. In one instance, however, a portion of one of the plots of a comedy, *The School for Greybeards*, was taken from an old play. It was extracted and prepared for her, she knew not whence it came, nor ever saw the original. Her plots, except in this instance, had their origin only in her own mind.

Though her characters were not written for particular performers in general, yet it has been thought right to give with each play the original dramatic personæ.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A Metrical History of England; or, Recollections, in Rhyme, of some of the most prominent Features in our National Chronology, from the Landing of Julius Cæsar, to the Commencement of the Regency in 1819. In Two Volumes. By Thomas Dibdin, Author of the Jew and the Doctor, the Cabinet, and other Dramatic Attempts. The Authorities from Hume, Holingshead, Smollet, Salmon, Dr. Goldsmith, Gibbon, Dr. Henry, J. P. Andrews, De Motzville, Lockman, Rupin, &c. &c. With characteristic Quotations, illustrative Annotations, &c. &c.

THE father of the facetious stock of Dibdin has just paid the debt of nature; but, unlike the miserly parent who parts with nothing till it is

distributed by his will, we find that he has liberally bestowed upon his offspring a portion of that eccentricity which distinguished his writings, and rendered his songs so fascinating to those who are partial to that kind of poetry, and particularly the seaman, whose patriotism and loyalty were uniformly encouraged and promoted by his exhilarating lines. Mr. Thomas Dibdin, the author of the work before us, has contributed considerably towards the amusement of the public; and he ranks with Mr. Cumberland in the laudable attempt to remove the illiberal popular prejudices of the day. These circumstances plead favourably for "The Metrical History of England;" which, to say the least of it, is a pleasant method of implanting facts on the youthful mind. Nothing can be more modest than the dedication, wherein is the following explanation of Mr. D.'s motives. "A song, an epigram, or a distich, have frequently effected indelible impressions on the minds of youth; and should this be deemed a book not useless to children, I shall have solid reason to be satisfied. The brief, but comprehensive, ballad of the 'Chapter of Kings,' written by Mr. Collins, gave me a wish to attempt versifying (on a scale scarcely more enlarged) the leading points of our history, with an humble endeavour to vary the style, as the colour of circumstances to be depicted in each reign might seem to require; and, from the presumption that a narrative alternately relieved by a comic song, a tragic tale, or an irregular poem, might impress on some juvenile memories a species of index to the voluminous labours of genuine historians."

Mr. Dibdin professes to feel no apprehension from the class of reviewers who discriminate correctly, and praise or censure as the works under their notice really deserve; to those he bows with unfeigned respect, and entreats the honour and favour of their friendly admonitions." Another class he addresses in a different way, and whimsically offers them fragments of "Anticipated Analyzation," replete with sarcasms against himself and such reviewers as are supposed to be venal and ill-natured—for instance; "This melange, being the avowed production of a modern would-be dramatist, we shall briefly say, that it commences with a title-page, and the only succeeding word likely to be read with pleasure

is FINIS. The residue of the work (being a perfect (or rather an imperfect) parenthesis) may, of course, be omitted without loss to the reader." The "Introduction" abounds with quaint thoughts, and the quibble respecting the two universities will be read with a smile, even by the veriest *Fellow* in either of them.

"Yet deem not, CAM, that ignorance quite pervades

My brain, tho' never in thy halls refin'd;
Nor Isis, think thine academic shades,
Tho' out of sight, were always out of mind;
Thoughts of ye both, to neither tho' consigned,

Would put my infant bosom in a flutter;
For oft my taste was seriously inclined,
With how much *gout* I'm half asham'd to utter,

To Oxford sausage rich; and curious
Cambridge butter."

We confess ourselves at a loss how to analyze this singular performance, and shall therefore offer our readers a specimen.

"Summary of the reign of Hen. VI. surnamed of Windsor. Born at Windsor, Dec. 6, A.D. 1421. Succeeded his father the year following, when only nine months old. Married Margaret of Anjou, daughter to Regnier, titular King of Sicily; by whom he had Edward, slain in cold blood after the battle of Tewkesbury.—Henry was dethroned in the 40th year of his age, and 39th of his reign; and died (not without great suspicion of violence) in the Tower in 1471. He was buried at Chertsey, and afterwards removed to Westminster.

"Principal events. France gradually, but completely, lost. Jack Cade's rebellion. Long and bloody civil wars between the red and white roses of Lancaster and York. The eastern empire conquered by the Turks.—Eminent persons—John Stratford, John Kemp, and Thomas Bouchier, Archbishops of Canterbury. De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. The Dukes of Bedford, Gloucester, Exeter, and Bishop of Winchester, Regents and Guardians to the King. Richard Duke of York and partisans. Contemporary sovereigns. Popes—Martin V. 1417. Eugenius IV. 1431. Nicholas V. 1447. Calixtus III. 1455. Pius II. 1458.—Emperors of the East. Emanuel II. 1391. John VII. 1426. Constantine III. and last Christian Emperor, succeeded by his conqueror Mahomet II. who took Constantinople by storm, May 29th, 1453.

—Of the West.—Sigismund, 1410. Albert II. 1438. Frederick III. 1440. Kings. Of France—Charles VII. 1422. Louis XI. 1461. Of Portugal—John I. 1385. Edward, 1433. Alphonsus, 1438. Of Denmark and Sweden—Eric IX. 1411. Christopher III. 1439. Christian I. 1448. Of Scotland—Robert III. 1390. James I. 1424. James II. 1437. James III. 1460.”

We omit the quotations which precede Mr. Dibdin's text.

“Eight months of life the little monarch
owns;

Whose baby sceptre ruled a brace of thrones;
At Westminster and Paris, crown'd in both,
His subjects take the customary oath;
In both to break it—Soon his foreign crown
Sits loose, his English sceptre beaten down
By party and rebellions civil war,
He proves the splendor of a falling star!
Gloucester as Regent of the realm appears,
During the infant sovereign's tender years;
Bedford, in France not destin'd long to stay,
In Henry's name supports the English sway.
The Dauphin (who, when meaning to be
merry,

The English styled 'the little King of
Berry')

Still of his birthright kept increasing hold,
Nor let his, surely just, pretence take cold.*
And now to help him with most wond'rous
aids,

From fields obscure,† darts forth a village
maid;

A shepherdess—her story you may mark,
Told wond'rously in Southey's 'Joan of
Arc';

So well indeed—the imp of Envy fetch it!
That I'm afraid in outline but to sketch it.
Poor Joan, who couldn't read, 'O spite of
spite!

Has an historian now, who cannot write;
She's to be pitied, but unless I err,
The loss is more to me than 'twas to her:
Well, be it so, whether I win or lose,
The tale I'll tell, and tell it how I chuse.”

The tale is too long for insertion,
but the following is a ludicrous part
of it:

“Then in the stoutness of her soul,
She sent to William de la Pole,
And bid him lead his Britons back;
Or by the guardian pow'rs of France,
She swore to make his people dance,
And hang his body like a sack.
I own the simile is very low,
But Joan would speak her mind you know;

“About this time, at the siege of
Orleans, fell the Earl of Salisbury by a
cannon-shot, being the first English gentle-
man ever slain thereby”—CAMDEN.

† In the village of Domremi, near Vau-
cœurs, on the borders of Lorraine.

And I know too, a shepherd, ^{which is}
(Whether she English girl or French),
Not sheepish when conversing with a foe.
Something she must have said, which form
derides,

For De la Pole

Thought it so droll,

He laugh'd enough to split his Suffolk sides,
But when his armour she began to batter,
The chief declar'd 'twas no such laughing
matter;

Nor knew by what ill-natured names to
christen her,

When, spite of his broad sword, she took
him pris'ner †

Talbot and Hungerford, Rampstone and
Scales,

Fretted like hottest gentlemen of Wales
When they were taken,—swore 'twas very
odd,

The French ascrib'd the power of a God
To sturdy Joan, while Englishmen less civil,
Declar'd such treatment was the very devil.
Towns she relieved, more captives took,

And through her valour Charles, it seems,

Was crown'd the sovereign of France at
Rheims.‖

When by her brilliant star forsook,

A Knight of Burgundy o'ercame poor
Joan,

Sent her in irons to be tried at Roan.

Where, can I without shame relate it?
Wicked transaction! how I hate it!
Soldiers and nobles, gentlemen of note,
Prelates,—the story's sticking in my throat,

A mean trap laid

To catch the maid,

While putting on, poor girl, a suit of ar-
mour;

And, foul befall the chiefs that so could
harm her!

To all their everlasting shames,
(I burst to call them fifty names,)
Condemn'd the gallant damsel to the
flames.

And was this most unmanly action done
Merely for putting martial harness on?
No, 'twas mere spite, one sees it in a minute,
Because she had most soundly thrash'd 'em in
it.”

† Suffolk was taken by Renaud, a French
gentleman, whom he first knighted before he
would surrender to him.

§ “The Regent, in his letter to the King
and Council, speaks of Joan as a Disciple
and Lymme of the fiende that used false
Enchantments and Sorcerie, the which
stroke and discomfiture not onlie lesened in
grete Pertie the nombre of youre people
there, hote as well withdrew the courage
of the remanant in mervellous wyse.”—
RYMER'S FÆDERA.

‖ “After the coronation, she embraced the
king's knees, and with tears extorted by
pleasure and tenderness, congratulated him
on this singular and marvellous event.”—
HUME.

Brief Memorial on the Repeal of so much of the Statute 9 and 10 William III. as relates to Persons denying the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity: addressed to all who believe the Christian Religion to be a true Religion, and who are desirous of maintaining the religious Institutions of their Ancestors. To which is prefixed, *A Demonstration of the Three Great Truths of Christianity, together with Specimens of Unitarian Rejection of Scripture and of all Antiquity.* By the Bishop of St. David's. 8vo. pp. 86.

THE doctrine of the Trinity, though clearly revealed in Scripture, still continues, as it did in Tertullian's time, to offend the natural understanding, which does not take the Scriptures for its rule of Faith, either ignorantly not seeing the truth, or perversely rejecting it.† Accordingly, in the licentious periods which preceded, and immediately followed, the Revolution, the most impious and blasphemous opinions were openly avowed against this great and distinguishing tenet of Christianity. To obviate the pernicious influence of these opinions on public principles and morals, professed unbelievers in the Trinity, and impugnors of the doctrine, were excluded from the benefit of the Toleration Act; passed in the 1 W. & M. But in order more effectually to check the progress of blasphemy and impiety, the House of Commons, a few years after, interposed its high authority by an Address to the King, "entreating his Majesty to give such effectual orders, as to his Royal wisdom should seem fit, for the suppressing all pernicious books and pamphlets, which contain in them impious doctrines against the Holy Trinity." This Address was followed by the Royal Proclamation; and that by the statute 9 & 10 W. III. By this statute, persons "denying any one of the Persons of the Holy Trinity to be God," are disabled from holding offices of trust. By the repealing act of the last session of Parliament, these disabilities are removed; so that persons denying the

Father to be God, or the Son to be God, or the Holy Spirit to be God—that is, Atheists, Deists, and Socinians—may (as far as the repeal operates) openly avow their impieties, by speaking and writing, and yet be admissible to places of trust. But the permission thus publicly to deny the doctrine of the Trinity would not have been sufficient, so long as the exception in the Toleration Act against professed unbelievers in the Trinity continued in force. By another clause, therefore, of the repealing Act, persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity are declared admissible to the privileges of the Toleration Act, by a repeal of the exception.

"In the following pages," the Bishop says, "I have endeavoured to draw the attention of the public to the subject of the repeal; to point out the occasion and importance of the original statute; the inconsistency of the repeal, *in principle* at least, with the unrepealed penalties; and to shew from such inconsistency, and its pernicious consequences; that the repeal ought not to have taken place.

"The repeal is indeed rendered, in some measure, inoperative by its inconsistency with other constitutional statutes. The persons declared admissible to offices of trust by the repeal, namely, Socinians and Unitarians, § are inadmissible by the Corporation and Test Acts; for such persons being either unbelievers in the divinity and atonement of Christ, or in other essential truths of the Christian revelation, cannot comply with the provisions of the Corporation and Test Acts, which require conformity with the most sacred ordinance of Christianity.

"If the repeal be thus far inoperative, it can have no effect but by its influence on public opinion through the toleration of Socinian and Unitarian impieties, and by the relaxation of those constitutional principles and securities, on which the safety of the established religion depends.

"This was, perhaps, the whole effect, at present, anticipated by the projectors

* Yet the doctrine is capable of illustration from analogies in the works of the creation, as Dr. Wallis, the celebrated Savilian Professor of Geometry, has shewn in his Letter to a Friend.

† Male accipit ideotes quisque non per-versus.—TERTULLIAN, p. 884.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Aug. 1814.

‡ Atheists and Deists are excluded by the unrepealed penalties.

§ Socinians and Unitarians deny the Divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of the Trinity; but differ from each other so far, that Socinians consider Christ as an object of religious worship, which Unitarians do not.

of the repeal. It is 'an important move,' they think, 'in the progress of amelioration. But the triumph of religious freedom (they tell us) is not yet complete. Non-conformists of every description, Protestant and Catholic, are still deprived of many political rights; and the laws against scepticism and infidelity are severe and unjust.* Their views expand themselves a little further in a Resolution of the Unitarian Society, in which they 'hail the present measure, as an auspicious prelude to that happy day, when all penal laws and political restrictions on religious grounds shall be for ever abolished, when an invidious and limited toleration shall give way to *universal religious liberty*.'† What is meant by this 'universal religious liberty,' we may conjecture from other fragments of Unitarian doctrine. 'God is able to avenge his own wrongs, and has no where required the magistrate to protect his honour.'‡ The Scriptures say otherwise. The civil magistrate is there called the 'minister of God,' both for reward and punishment. And how did God, under the old covenant, protect true religion, and the honour of his holy name? By the severest punishment of irreligion.§ Under the covenant of grace, God governs his people by milder laws; but he directs, that heresy|| and disobedience to the Church¶ should be punished by exclusions and restrictions, not at all favourable to *universal religious liberty*. Of the magistrate's protection of religion, Blackstone says, 'He is bound to protect the established Church; and if this can be better effected by admitting none but its genuine members to offices of trust and emolument, he is certainly at liberty so to do; the disposal of offices being matter of favour and discretion.'**

"It may throw some light on the history of the late repeal, to exhibit here the sentiments of an 'Unitarian' respecting it. It may account too for the different issue of the same question in 1792 and 1813; and may suggest such a view of the tendencies and consequences

of the repeal, as may conduce either to the restoration of the old law, or to prevent great misconceptions of the Repeal, as if it involved the judgment of Parliament respecting the essential truths of Christianity affected by the repeal.

"When I recollect, as I distinctly do, that at length, when the important question was moved (in 1792) and supported by all the energies and all the eloquence of the greatest, the wisest, and the most liberal statesmen of the age, it was instantly and indignantly opposed and crushed by all the power of Government;—when I now reflect upon the *facility*, the *expedition*, the *unanimity*, with which this great measure has been carried through both Houses of Parliament;—I can scarcely persuade myself that it is real.'††

"For this great and inestimable blessing, for the want of which our pious forefathers languished, or suffered at the stake; the acquisition of which has been so often solicited in vain; the enjoyment of which has been regarded, even within our own memory, as a blessing rather to be desired than expected; and the possession of which has at last been so unexpectedly attained, and so readily and liberally conceded with the concurrence and approbation of all wise and good men of all parties and persuasions, and without even a shadow of opposition from any quarter,' &c.‡‡

"Let it be recollected, that in the course of three centuries this is the first administration, and the present the *only legislature*, which has been disposed to listen to our just claims.'§§

"Nor let us forget our obligations in particular to the Right Reverend Bench in withholding their opposition to the measure, when it is known, that such an opposition would have been fatal.'||| 'When, since the glorious era of the Reformation, did any Bench of Bishops before exist, who would have concurred with such *liberal and meritorious unanimity* in suffering a measure of this kind to pass without opposition?'¶¶

"For one, I think myself bound, individually, to declare, that I have

* Belsham's Sermon, p. 43.

† Subjoined to Mr. Belsham's Sermon, p. 43.

‡ Belsham's Sermon, p. 43.

§ Deut. xiii. 6—10.

|| Tit. iii. 10.

¶ Math. xviii. 17.

** Comm. B. iv. c. 4. §. 3.

†† Belsham's Sermon, p. 4.

‡‡ Ibid. p. 34—36.

§§ Ibid. p. 37.

||| Ibid.

¶¶ Ibid. p. 28.

no right to any share of this commendation, or to any merit in this 'liberal concession and meritorious unanimity.' I have no authority to answer for my brethren, but I am perfectly sure, that the want of opposition on their part, did not arise from any relaxation of their conviction; that the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, as professed by the Church of England, is the true doctrine of the Gospel; and that the opinions of those, who 'deny any one of the Persons of the Holy Trinity to be God,' are, as the Declaration of Parliament, and the Royal Injunctions and Proclamations, pronounce them, 'impious and blasphemous, and contrary to the fundamental truths of Christianity.' I am fully persuaded, that the want of opposition did not arise from any conviction that the excluding statutes, which were enacted for the protection of Christianity and the Church, ought to be repealed, or that they can be repealed with safety to the establishment, ecclesiastical or civil. The bill was not introduced into the House of Lords till after the middle of June, that is, till they whose opposition, 'it was known, would have been fatal to the bill,' had left London for their special and local duties. Its passage through the House of Commons was without discussion, or observation on the grounds of its necessity or expediency, and almost unknown to the public without the House;* and in the House of Lords, it was moved, committed, reported, and passed in the last weeks of the session, with a 'facility and expedition' which astonished even the friends of the repeal.

"Very different was the issue of the measure, when attempted by Mr. Fox in the year 1792. The cause of Christianity and the Church was then advocated by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke, and the bill, 'opposed by all the power of Government,' was lost by a great majority. And such, no doubt, would have been its fate last session, if the question had been debated as before. It was certainly as little able to bear examination or discussion in 1813, as in 1792. How then may we account for its different issue in these two periods? It cannot

be; that the reign of Jacobinism, which at the former period was at its acmé, has shewn the safety of unguarding the religion of a country, and exposing it to all the horrors of Atheism and disorganization. It cannot be, that when so much blood and treasure have been expended by Great Britain for the express purpose of restoring the 'old times,' and the 'ancient institutions' of other countries, that our own Constitution, which has effected so much for the deliverance of Europe, should be thought unworthy of support; and our own Church be left without guard or security against the revolutionary principles of *universal liberty*, which for so long a period laid prostrate almost all the ancient governments of Europe by a ferocious tyranny, the offspring of Deism and Atheism. Kings and their Ministers are God's delegated guardians of his Church.† And we may still, I hope, confide in the prevailing influence of Christianity, which distinguishes this country, that the cause of true religion, which is of such infinite importance to the State, will not be abandoned by those who are its constitutional defenders.

"To the repeal, which, in its principle, strikes at the root of Christianity, as well as of our national establishments, I object on account of its irreligious tendency, as it affects the true profession of the Gospel, and the security of the establishment, which professes and upholds it; on account of its inconsistency with the great purpose of the original statute, as well as with other constitutional laws, and with his present Majesty's Proclamation 'for the encouragement of piety, and suppression of prophaneness,' which expressly and strongly enjoins the enforcing of this statute. I object to the repeal, therefore, on account of its *unreasonableness* and *inexpediency*. I have spoken of both in the following Memorial. But of its unreasonableness in providing immunities and privileges for those who openly and avowedly deny the essential doctrines of Christianity, I shall here give further proof.

"The great doctrines of Christianity, professed by the established Church, admit of proofs so simple, rational, and demonstrative, that if Atheists, Deists, and

* I find from a note to Mr. Belsham's Sermon, p. 35, that Mr. Cobbett wrote against the repeal in his Weekly Journal; and since the last session I have read Mr. Cobbett's remarks with great satisfaction.

† Isaiah, xlix. 23. In our ancient laws the King is called *Minister* and *Vicararius*

Unitarians, do not believe them, the fault is in them, not in the doctrines. I say this not merely on the authority of the common faith of the Christian Church, professed for eighteen centuries; but we can substantiate the assertion, by bringing into as narrow a compass as possible, a demonstration of three great truths,—that *there is a God, that there is only one God, and that the three Divine Persons, FATHER, SON, and HOLY SPIRIT, are God, and only one God.*

“1. All things in the universe are matter or mind, material or immaterial.

“2. Nothing material could have been the cause of its own existence; for if it could, it would have acted before it existed, which is impossible. There must then have been something prior to all creation, that is, something uncreated, uncaused, self-existent, and eternal.

“3. If the world were not created, but eternal, there must have been at least some one immaterial and eternal Being. But if eternal, that is, infinite in time, he must have been infinite in all attributes, in time, space, power, &c.; that is, he must have been eternal, omnipresent, omnipotent, &c.; otherwise he would have been both infinite and finite, which is impossible.

And if omnipotent, then only one; for there cannot be two omnipotent Beings. Two beings cannot be superior to each other at the same time, and in the same attribute. They cannot be equal to each other, and be omnipotent. There cannot, therefore, be two infinite Beings; and consequently there can be only one God.

“4. The Scriptures also declare, that there is only one God. But the same Scriptures declare that there are three omnipresent Persons; and as there cannot be two omnipresent, that is, infinite Beings, the three omnipresent Persons can be only one God.

“5. The distinct personality of the Three Persons is evident from many passages of Scripture; from the form of Baptism, Christ's promise of the Holy Spirit, the Apostolical benediction, &c. The baptismal commission, if not in the name of three divine Persons, would have been in the name of God, of a man, and an attribute.

“The omnipresence of the Son is proved from his promise to be with his Church to the end of the world,

and from his hearing our prayers: ‘This is the confidence we have in him, that if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us.’ (1 John, v. 14.) His Divinity is further evident from St. John's testimony, that in the beginning he was with God, and was God;* and from St. Paul, who calls him our great God and Saviour†

“The omnipresence of the Holy Spirit is evident from his presence with believers in Christ throughout the world, who are called the temples of the Holy Spirit. His Divinity is further evident from his omniscience, in leading the apostles into all truth.

“6. That the Scriptures which contain these doctrines are a divine revelation, we prove from the character of the writers, and from the authenticity of their writings; and we establish that authenticity by the same means that the authenticity of all other writings is proved, but much more amply and certainly than any other ancient writings can be authenticated. For we have not only the testimony of writers contemporary with the apostles, and an uninterrupted series of testimony from their time for three centuries, which comprehended nearly one hundred and fifty writers, who, even in such of their writings as are now extant, have quoted almost every verse of the New Testament; but we have also a manuscript copy of the New Testament, as ancient as the end of the second or beginning of the third century; and other very ancient manuscripts belonging to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries.

“To Mr. Belsham, the organ of the Unitarian Society, I particularly address myself as an individual Christian, aggrieved by the calumnies‡ which he has

* St. John's testimony to Christ's Divinity, and to his creation of the world, is acknowledged by Julian. (Cyril, contra Julian, p. 327.) And another Heathen, Pliny, says, that the Christians of the first century paid divine worship to Christ, singing a hymn to Christ as to God, *carmen Christo, quasi Deo.*

† This interpretation of Tit. ii. 13. is required by the idiom of the original, and is supported by all the ancient Greek Fathers of the Church, and by all the Latin with one exception.

‡ The reader, who does not know in what the Unitarian calumnies consist, or in what the tenets of Unitarians differ from the Church doctrines, may learn both from Mr. Belsham's own words:—“The absurd”

and on the Christian faith, and call upon him to justify his charges of anti-Christian doctrines brought against the faith of the Church of England, by disproving the *omnipresence* of Christ, declared in his promised presence with his Church to the end of the world,* and in his hearing our prayers; and by refuting the *other evidences* of his Divinity exhibited in the testimonies of St. John and St. Paul before quoted; and the *distinct personality of the three Persons of the Godhead*, contained in the words of the baptismal form.

"I am well acquainted with Mr. Belham's writings (some select passages I have introduced into the following specimens), and I can confidently affirm, that I have met with nothing in them, that in any degree invalidates those evidences of Christ's Divinity, and of the Trinity in the Godhead, which I have stated in the preceding demonstration. I have purposely contracted the subject to a few tangible points, that there may be less room for the redundancies, obliquities, and evasions of controversy; and that the proof of truths in which all are interested may be brought, as far as possible, within the reach of the most ordinary understanding.

"Mr. Belham, indeed, says, that 'the inquiry concerning the person of Christ is into a plain matter of fact, which is to be determined, like any

tion of vicarious sufferings,—the anti-Christian tenet of a Trinity of persons,—the anti-Christian doctrine of the Trinity, what they regard as sacred and essential truths, we (Unitarians) believe and are assured to be *pernicious and anti-Christian error*." He calls Legate a proper Unitarian; and states his opinions to be, that the Nicene and Athanasian creeds contain not a profession of the true Christian faith,—that there are no persons in the Godhead,—that the world was not made by Christ,—that the apostles teach Christ to be man only,—that Christ is not to be prayed unto,—also that it is monstrous blasphemy to say that God became man. Belham's Sermon, p. 7, 9, 12, 15, 41.

* Whether this be translated *the end of the world*, or *the end of the Jewish age*, makes no difference as to the proof of *omnipresence*. For if Christ was every where present, at all times with all his disciples dispersed through different parts of the world during that age, he must be omnipresent in all ages. There can be no intermission of an infinite attribute.

other fact, by its *specific evidence*, the evidence of plain *unequivocal testimony*, for judging of which, *no other qualifications* are requisite, than a sound understanding and an honest mind.† This may satisfy the *simplices, imprudentes, et idiotæ*, of whom we shall hear more in the following pages; but it is evident, that they cannot be competent judges of the question. For the knowledge of Christ is to be collected from the Christian revelation, which was delivered to mankind in the language then most universally known. If I take St. Paul's testimony to the person of Christ, recorded in that language in his epistle to Titus (ii. 13.), and read it to a person of 'sound understanding, and an honest mind,' but ignorant of Greek, and then ask him, Understandest thou what thou hearest? he would answer, How can I, except some man should interpret? He would not hesitate to acknowledge, that some other qualifications were necessary to him, beside a sound understanding and an honest mind. If I were to tell a person moderately acquainted with Greek, that the meaning of a Greek passage depended on its *grammatical construction*,‡ and that such construction is the *specific evidence* of its meaning, and that they who are best acquainted with the language must be the most competent judges of the construction, his 'sound understanding' would, I have no doubt, acquiesce in these positions. If I were further to inform him, that all the ancient Fathers of the Church, to whom the Greek language was their native language, and all the Latin Fathers, with one exception, bear the most *unequivocal testimony* to the supreme Divinity of Jesus Christ, by applying to him the terms *μὴ μόνον Θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος, great God and Saviour*, I think, that his sound understanding and honest mind would incline him to say, that the unanimous judgment of the Greek Fathers, and the concurrence of all the Latin but one, are decisive of the meaning of the passage."

Voyages to Portugal, Spain, Sicily, Malta, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c. &c.

+ Calm Inquiry, p. 5.

‡ Luther said, Nil aliud esse Theologiam, quam Grammaticam in Spiritus sancti verbis occupatam. (Bengelii Gnomon. Præf. §. xiv.)

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A Selection from the Melodies of different Nations, including a few popular Airs by celebrated Authors, united to original English Verses, with new Symphonies, and Accompaniments for the Piano Forte, by Muzio Clementi. The Poetry by David Thomson.

THIS is an elegantly edited publication, with the verses of the several pieces annexed to each musical composition.—No. I. is “The Troubadour,” the melody of which is inclining to pathetic, but much of its good effect abated by monotony:—no fewer than ten repetitions of D, successively, in the treble part in page 8, in the 2d and 3d bar: the same again at the 8th bar of the same page.—The same sort of tiresome descant (for melody is a wrong name) occurs twice in page 10, and once in page 12 at the last bar but one, and twice in page 15, at bars 1 and 5.

The treatment of this air in the piano-forte accompaniment is now to be considered.—The introductory bars of symphony are delicate, and the flat 6th in the 3d bar striking and melancholy, as is usual in the effect of this chord when used in the minor mode.—There is a harshness produced by the C so close to the B flat (belonging to the chord of G, the key note) in the 7th bar; for although it may be fairly defended as an *spoggiatura* only (*in fact*) to the chord, yet it is unpleasant from its discordant effect, and Mr. Clementi has judiciously omitted it in the return of the subject in bar 7 of page 9.—We shall now comment (and with pleasure) upon some parts of the accompaniment to this song.—There is much variety in the management of it: the 7th, beginning the 12th bar

of the first page (marked 7) has a rich effect.—The chord of 5 in the 4

4th bar of page 8 is among those which we seldom find among harmonizers of melodies (in general falsely so denominated), but which at once shews the pen of the master.—The gentle accompaniment at the words “The chords faintly thrill that should vibrate with fire,” is excellently imagined, and nicely expressed.—The monotony of the tiresome drumming upon one tone (observed before) is most ingeniously relieved by the base in *apoggiatura* (constituted by the repetition of C sharp in two bars at the beginning of page 15); and similarly in the bars 5, 6, and 7 in the same page.—The piano-forte accompaniment is indeed the salvation of the song, which without it would have been a very inconsiderable affair.—By the way, if this be an old melody (which is probable), it had been more consistent, though less modern, to have suffered the concluding symphony to remain in the chord of the dominant; Gothic as this may be deemed, and delicately as the four last bars are managed.

The words of this air are, for the greater part, simple and affecting, although not equally felicitous in poetic expression in some places.

For instance; the two following lines are not objectionable;

“ Yet once in the Hall he might proudly
have rang’d,
Where kings with his song were de-
lighted;”

These are, however, rather disgraced by the two corresponding :

"But times for the Troubadour sadly are
chang'd,
For now he is ev'ry where slighted."

Again ;

"Ah! vainly the Troubadour sings at the
gate,
For no one will listen to hear him."

The latter line certainly proves that he sings in vain, and is a tolerable reason why he had as well let it alone.—The Troubadour's argument applies too generally to the conduct of our present English musical audience, who universally profess a violent passion for music, but the commencement of a performance (unless it be some silly song) is only a signal of challenge for whose tongue shall run fastest.

The second piece is an Italian Duet (originally), "the vocal parts by Rauzzini.—The first notes of the second bar of introductory symphony (D and A), forming a naked 4th, have a disagreeable effect, which indeed fourths unaccompanied by some third interval always produce;—an F instead of A would have been much more grateful to the ear.—It required indeed a musician of Mr. Clementi's science (if such can now be found) to make such a worn-out string of hacknied melody palatable as constitutes "the vocal parts" of this duet;—the late Signor Rauzzini produced some very elegant and expressive compositions, and it must be confessed that this is the most trivial affair we ever witnessed, bearing his name.—The accompaniment is highly ingenious and effective; and indeed, were it not for this powerful aid, a cultivated ear would be out of patience with such a common-place ditty, in which is not a single bar that has not found its way into some hundreds of ballads, some hundreds of times.—The rhythmus is vitiated at the 4th bar of page 20, and at the words "a sigh will sometimes intervene:"—it is probable that the composer prolonged the dotted crotchet for the purpose of expressing the effect of the sigh: this, however, hardly excuses the leaving an odd bar; for as the rhythmus is correct in all other places, this single deformity becomes the more striking and offensive.—Mr. Clementi has skillfully introduced ingenious passages in the base part of this air, which materially and efficaciously relieve the trivial melody throughout; for instance, at the 1st

bar of page 20, the descending notes, and those re-ascending in the next bar, are very effective and pleasing.—At the 5th bar of page 21 the subject is prettily enlivened by the semiquavers in the accompaniment.—There is much pleasing imagery in the words of this duet; the antitheses are all just, and the sentiments delicate and touching.

The next piece is entitled "The Norwegian Maid," a simple, but beautiful, and strikingly original air.—Mr. Clementi seems of the same opinion, by the highly wrought and elegant accompaniment he has bestowed.—The introductory symphony is exactly what it ought to be; preparatory to the stormy scene and the sad story.—The billowy imitation is admirably exact, judiciously relieved by quiet contrast at the words "Ah, woe is me" (bar 10), where the maiden herself speaks.—A rich harmony occurs at page 25, bar 7, and illustrative of the masterly manner in which a simple cadence may be treated.

The next is a Venetian air, the melody of which has neither originality nor variety: the symphonies introductory and concluding are (as usual) excellent, and the base throughout does much more honour to the treble than it merits.

The following hint may be useful to such poets as are accustomed to write for musical composers: it is extremely improper to conclude any ballad with an interrogation; because in asking a question the voice is always to be raised, consequently the *descant* should also ascend with it; but this is wholly incompatible with the necessity of concluding in a ballad on the key note.—To express a question in music, the *dominant* must be employed, or at all events the melody must rise and not fall. We allude to the 7th and 8th lines,

"Canst thou leave its social pleasures,
O'er the trackless wave to roam?"

Next follows a Russian air, plaintive and pleasing.—An instance of the truth that there is no rule without exception occurs in page 33, where the rhythmus is broken with good effect; being extended to three bars instead of forming two at the words "that never never can return."—This irregularity produces a variety rather pleasing in a melody of a melancholy cast.

The air following is by Sacchini, a name of great vocal authority, he being unquestionably an opera composer of the first class.—The melody of this piece is smooth, and not inelegant, but not remarkable for the beauty which usually characterized the masterly author: the accompaniment is rich, and universally judicious.

"The Remembrance" is termed "a Scottish Air," although it certainly has more of the march and modulation of an Irish one: it is extremely agreeable, and the termination in the minor plaintive and affecting.—For the first time in our review of this ingenious work, we must state an objection to the concluding symphony. It is deficient in consistency, by terminating in the major mode, whereas the air itself ends in minor; and it is redundant by the quaver and minim which close the movement, and which form a clumsy addition marring the rhythmus, which in truth ought to terminate upon the third crotchet of the penultimate bar.

The words of this ballad have much spirit and humour, and the two concluding lines of each stanza are touching;

"To my heart they will ever be nearest,
Till life's ebbing tide shall decay."

The Terzetto (a Venetian air) is an exceedingly graceful and pleasing melody, and the conduct of the voice parts (as well as of the symphonies and accompaniments) happily managed all through.—This must be a favourite among both unlearned and learned musicians.

"The Martial Spirit of Caledonia" is an energetic and solemn melody, much enriched by the excellent accompaniment: the concluding symphony, however, is redundant by one bar: four, instead of five bars would have been correctly respondent to the rest of the preceding rhythmus, which all along consists of phrases, each of four bars only.

"Cupid in London," a melody of Haydn, is fanciful and amusing, and the violation of the rhythmus at the 22d bar is plainly intentional, to make sport by disappointed expectation.—No composer was ever more exact in his scan-sion of musical phrase than Haydn; therefore whenever any breach of rule in this instance is to be met with, his

purpose is always to produce some odd and droll effect.—Sometimes his love of yielding mere diversion in his subjects descends to a pantomimic style rather unworthy of so sublime a genius.

In the ballad entitled "The Fall of Saragossa," we recognize Inledon's old melody of "the good Ship Arctusa:" it is extremely pathetic and sweet, and highly dignified by the exquisite management of the accompaniment; and the repetition of the tritone with a 7th in the first instance, and a 6th in the second (at bars 7 and 8 of page 64), is a grand touch of the master.

The Irish air "Light are the hearts," &c. is a pleasing and characteristic melody, with a most judicious accompaniment: the *arguing* base, at the beginning of page 68, and repeated for three bars (at bars 5, 6, and 7, of the same), has an uncommonly spirited and enlivening effect; and the concluding symphony with the run of semiquavers is happily conceived for the production of variety.

Much cannot be said in praise of "The Georgian Captive."—In the 2d bar of the introductory symphony, the C in the base part should rather be B, the 3d above, instead of doubling the 8th, which remains a naked 4th, and has always a poor effect.—The melody of this air is uninteresting and monotonous, and the words not much otherwise.

The last piece in this collection, "The Spaniards," is a beautiful melody, and the introduction of chorus contributes much to the richness and improvement of its effect. The strong accentuation of the particle "so," at the 5th bar of page 80, in the 2d treble part, is exceptionable, for such ought never to be given to words of less importance than noun, pronoun, verb, and participle, with the exception of *interjection*, where much impressive effect may be produced by a skilful composer, occasionally.

This publication may justly be regarded, upon the whole, as a valuable and elegant little work; and we have been (perhaps rather tediously) minute in its investigation, from a desire of rendering willing tribute to so much laudable merit as it unquestionably possesses.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF BUONAPARTE.

1769. **B**ORN at Ajaccio, in Corsica.
- Aug. 15. 1779. Placed at the military school at Brienne.
1793. An officer of artillery at the siege of Toulon, and appointed general of brigade.
1794. Commands the conventional troops, and defeats the Parisians.
- Oct. 4. 1796. Appointed to the command of the army of Italy.
- May 10. Battle of Lodi.
- Aug. 3. Battle of Castiglione.
- Nov. 16. Battle of Arcole.
1797. Feb. 2. Surrender of Mantua.
- Mar. 23. Trieste surrenders.
- Apr. 18. Preliminaries with Austria signed at Leoben.
- May 16. French take possession of Venice.
- Oct. 17. Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.
1798. May 20. Buonaparte sails for Egypt.
- July 21. Battle of Bunbabe, or of the Pyramids.
- Oct. 24. Insurrection at Cairo.
1799. May 21. Siege of Acre raised.
- Aug. 23. Sails from Egypt for France.
- Oct. 7. Lands at Frejus.
- Nov. 9. Dissolves the conventional government.
10. Declared first consul.
1800. Feb. 15. Peace made with the Chouans.
- May 15. Buonaparte crosses Mount St. Bernard.
- June 16. Battle of Marengo.
- July 28. Preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris.
- Dec. 3. Battle of Hohenlinden.
24. Explosion of the infernal machine.
1801. Feb. 9. Treaty of Luneville with Austria.
- Aug. 16. Nelson attacks the Boulogne flotilla.
- Oct. 8. Preliminaries signed with England.
1802. Jan. 26. The Cisalpine republic placed under Buonaparte's jurisdiction.
- Mar. 27. Definitive treaty with England.
- May 15. Legion of honour instituted.
- Aug. 2. Declared consul for life.
23. Swiss form of government changed by the interference of the French.
1803. May 18. English declaration of war.
- June 5. Hanover conquered.
1804. Feb. —. Moreau arrested.
- Mar. 20. Duc d'Enghein shot.
- April 6. Pichegru dies in prison.
- May 18. Buonaparte declared emperor.
- Nov. 19. Crowned by the pope.
1805. Feb. —. Writes a pacific letter to the king of England.
- April 11. Treaty of Petersburg, between England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden.
- May 26. Buonaparte declared king of Italy.
- Sept. 24. Buonaparte heads his army against Austria.
- Oct. 20. Mack's army surrenders at Ulm.
- Nov. 13. French enter Vienna.
- Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz.
15. Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.
26. Ditto of Presburg with Austria.
1806. Mar. 30. Joseph Buonaparte declared king of Naples.
- June 5. Louis Buonaparte declared king of Holland.
- July 26. Convocation of the Jews.
27. Confederation of the Rhine published.
- Sept. 24. Buonaparte marches against Prussia.
- Oct. 14. Battle of Auerstadt or Jena.
27. Buonaparte enters Berlin.
- Nov. 19. Hamburg taken.
- Berlin decree.
1807. Feb. 8. Battle of Eylau.
- June 14. Battle of Friedland.
- July 7. Treaty of Tilsit.
1808. July 7. Joseph Buonaparte declared king of Spain.
20. Surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen.
29. Joseph Buonaparte evacuates Madrid.
- Aug. 21. Battle of Vimeira.
- Sept. 27. Conferences at Erfurth.
- Nov. 5. Buonaparte arrives at Vittoria.
- Dec. 4. Surrender of Madrid.

1809.

- Jan. 16. Battle of Cornma.
 22. Buonaparte returns to Paris.
 April 6. War declared by Austria.
 13. Buonaparte heads his army against Austria.
 May 10. French enters Vienna.
 22. Battle of Esling or Asparne.
 July 6. Battle of Wagram.
 Aug. 15. Flushing taken by the English.
 Oct. 14. Treaty of Vienna with Austria.
 Dec. 13. Lucien Buonaparte arrives in England.
 16. Buonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved.
 23. Walcheren evacuated by the English.

1810.

- Mar. 11. Buonaparte marries Maria-Louisa, daughter of Francis II.
 July 9. Holland and the Hans Towns annexed to the French empire.
 Aug. 21. Bernadotte elected Crown-Prince of Sweden.
 Dec. —. Decree for restraining the liberty of the press.

1811.

- Jan. 1. Hamburg annexed to the empire.
 Apr. 20. The empress delivered of a son, styled King of Rome.
 Sept. 2. Buonaparte present at an engagement between the Boulogne flotilla and an English cruiser.

1812.

- Jan. 22. Swedish Pomerania seized by Buonaparte.

May 9. He heads the army against Russia.

June 11. Arrives at Koningsberg.

28. Arrives at Wilna.

Aug. 18. Smolensko taken.

Sept. 7. Battle of Moskwa or Borodina.

14. French enter Moscow.

Oct. 22. Evacuate it again.

Nov. 9. Buonaparte arrives at Smolensko.

Dec. 5. Quits the army.

18. Arrives at Paris.

1813.

April —. Takes the command of the army on the Elbe.

May 1. Battle of Lutzen.

20. Battle of Bautzen.

June 4. Armistice agreed on.

20. Battle of Vittoria

Aug. 17. Hostilities re-commence.

28. Battle of Dresden — Moreau killed.

Sept. 7. English enter France.

28. Buonaparte evacuates Dresden.

Oct. 18. Battle of Leipsic.

Nov. 15. Revolution in Holland.

Dec. 1. Declaration of the allies at Frankfort.

8. English army cross the Nive.

1814.

Jan. 4. Allies cross the Rhine.

Mar. 30. Battle of Montmartre.

31. Allies enter Paris.

Apr. 11. Buonaparte abdicates the throne.

May 8. Arrives at Elba.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

HAYMARKET, July 21. — Mr. Mathews was to have performed *Sir David Dunder*, in the comedy of *Ways and Means*; but it was announced that he and Mr. Terry had met with an unfortunate accident, having been thrown out of a one-horse chaise in Parliament-street, and we are sorry to understand are severely hurt. Mr. Russell was substituted for Mr. Mathews; and, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Terry, *Raising the Wind* was given instead of the new farce. In *No Song no Supper*, Mr. Birrell, from Norwich, appeared as *Robin*, and a young lady also made her first appearance in town in the part of

Margaretta. They were well received by the audience.

LYCEUM THEATRE, July 22. — The opera of the *Siege of Belgrade* was performed at this theatre, in which Mr. Cooke, from Dublin, was introduced, for the first time this season, in the character of the *Seraskier*. He was encored in the song of "*Lilla, come down to me*," and the duet with Miss Kelly. He received the most unbounded applause from a most brilliant and crowded audience.

August 4 — Under the singular designation of an operatic anecdote, a new piece, entitled, "*Frederick the Great*"

or, *The Heart of a Soldier*, was this evening performed. It is, as we understand, from the pen of Mr. Arnold. —The principal characters were thus cast:—

Frederick	Mr. RAYMOND.
Charles, Baron Feldin- sheim	Mr. T. COOKE.
Count Darhlen	Mr. I. WALLACK.
Theodore	Mr. PYNE.
Governor of Schwiednitz	Mr. PENLEY.
Stockpf	Mr. LISTON.
Brandt	Mr. FAWCETT.
Charlotte	Mrs. ORGER.
Matilda	Miss KELLY.

The greatest merit of this piece consists in the complication of its plot, and the consequent variety of its incidents.

Charles, the son of a brave officer, who had fought nobly in the battles of Frederick's predecessor, has, on a momentary view of Matilda, the niece of the Governor of Schweidnitz, fallen in love with her. She is no less smitten with the appearance of the young officer, whose good qualities, joined with the recollection of the services which his father had performed, have recommended him to the situation of Aide de-Camp to Frederick the Great. Matilda, anxious to become acquainted with the morals of the young man who has thus suddenly obtained an interest in her heart, assumes a military dress, and, with the approbation of her brother Theodore, an officer of dragoons, and in every other act of life, save this, a very prudent youth, forms, in her brother's name, an acquaintance with Charles, whom she accompanies to the gaming table, with a full determination to cure him of his passion for play; but, in consequence of the young Baron's discovering that he had been preyed on by sharpers, a riot takes place at the gaming-house, which ultimately comes to the knowledge of Frederick, who orders the Baron and Theodore (the brother here suffering for the wild scheme of his sister) to be imprisoned in the fortress of Schwiednitz.

—The young men are distracted at the idea of being locked up at the very moment they expect to make their *debut* as soldiers; for, on the ensuing morning, a battle is expected between the Prussians and their united enemies. In this conjecture, Brandt, an honest blunt soldier, who had fought under the father of Charles, and now acts as his guardian, determines to write to the King in his behalf; his style is, however, so rough, that he is very near being put to death for his pains; but the Monarch being properly acquainted with his character, instead of punishing, rewards him with the situation of Governor of Schweidnitz—from which post he then wished to retire. Thither Theodore and Charles are conveyed—but, anxious to join in the battle, which was on

the point of being fought, they, with the assistance of Matilda, the niece, and Charlotte, the daughter of the late Governor, who steal the keys from Stockpf, escape from the fortress. They save the King's life; who, in gratitude for their bravery, after a Court-Martial has condemned them to perpetual imprisonment, pardons and promotes them. By this interference, also, Theodore is honoured with the hand of Charlotte; and Charles with that of Matilda, who, to exculpate her brother, and to save her lover, declares to the King the stratagems she has made use of.

The music of this piece, which is the production of Mr. T. Cooke, is superior to that of most new productions of this kind. It is, indeed, full of sweetness, and frequently discloses originality. A very beautiful rondo is introduced in the overture; and the songs allotted to the character of Charles are of course well suited to the display of Mr. Cooke's fine voice and musical talents. The pieces which most particularly deserve attention were, a song in the second act by Pyne, and a duet between Cooke and Pyne in the last act, accompanied by the harmonica. Mr. Raymond maintained the dignified deportment of the *Great Frederick* with uniform propriety, and gave great force to the maxims which he had to utter.

Mr. Cooke sung the airs in his character with correctness, judgment, and taste; and the exertions of Mrs. Orger, and the other vocal performers, contributed greatly to the success of the piece. Fawcett played the character of Brandt with great feeling. It is one of that description in which he always excels; and Miss Kelly was graceful and vivacious in Matilda, and looked charmingly in the gay dress of an officer of hussars.—The announcement of this opera for a second representation, by Mr. Raymond, was received with universal applause.

HAYMARKET, Aug. 12.—A new after-piece, under the title of "*Hocus Pocus; or, Harlequin Washed White*," was produced at this Theatre. It is a species of performance which defies criticism, partaking at once of farce, comedy, tragedy, and Pantomime, and possessing the novelty of three Harlequins, namely, Harlequin Black, Harlequin White, and Harlequin Hobbling.

The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Terry, and contained some good points, which were loudly applauded. After it

was concluded, Mr. Terry addressed the audience, claiming their indulgence to Mr. Mathews, who was still labouring under the effects of his late indisposition.

It is needless to add, that Mr. Mathews was, on his appearance, greeted with the loudest applause. He is still extremely lame, and not only required a crutch-stick for his support, but was frequently obliged to lean on his attendant *Scaramouch*, or his adored *Columbine* (Mrs. Gibbs), for his support. He, however, exerted himself very much throughout the piece, and was exceedingly happy in the display of his wonderful imitative powers. With respect to the piece itself, many of the tricks are good, and were loudly applauded; but it is much too long, and the changes in the scenery were managed so badly, that loud marks of disapprobation were expressed by the audience.

The overture and music, with the exception of a song by Mr Webb, are, as appears from the bills of the day, the composition of Mr. Reeve, the leader of the band. The overture possesses more than common merit, and was loudly applauded by the audience.

Towards the latter end of the piece the blunders behind the scenes became so glaring that the audience lost all patience: the cries of *Off, off*, were loud and long. The last scene, however, which is very splendid, restored, in great measure, good humour and unanimity: and the piece was announced for repetition with some slight opposition.

Aug. 4.—*Doctor Hocus Pocus*; or, *Harlequin Washed White*, was repeated this evening, at the Haymarket theatre, and, in consequence of several very judicious curtailments, went off without the smallest opposition. Those tricks which worked clumsily on the first night were omitted altogether; a great portion of the pantomime business, which was considered tedious, was likewise dispensed with. It is scarcely possible for the brains of any pantomime poet to hit on any thing out of the common way; and therefore candour must acknowledge, that several of the first scenes entitle the writer to every credit, as much for the neatness as the originality of the business. From the flattering support the piece met with on this night, it cannot but become a lasting favourite. Instead of the concluding two lines of the Prologue as spoken

on Friday, the following very appropriate ones were substituted, and had the happiest effect. Indeed, the entertainment is one of the most amusing we have witnessed a long time:—

“But Folly’s barque should sparingly be stor’d,
And what seem’d heavy, we’ve chuck’d overboard;
Lessen’d our crowd of canvass altogether,
For certainly last night ’twas squally weather:—
And now with lighten’d ship your breath we court,
To waft us prosperously into port.”

LYCEUM THEATRE, Aug. 16.—A whimsical and amusing trifle was produced here, under the designation of a “Public Reading of a new comic musical Extravaganza, to be called *Harlequin Hoax*; or, a *Pantomime Proposed*.” The piece opens with a short soliloquy by Mr. Raymond, as *Stage Manager*, in which he enumerates the various difficulties and inconveniences to which the manager of a theatre is exposed. Suddenly, *Peter Patch*, a pantomime poet (a character excellently supported by Mr. Knight), to whom he had positively refused admittance, having forced himself, *vi et armis*, into the house, rises through a trap-door, astonishes the Manager by the rapidity of his elocution, and finally prevails on him to get up a pantomime of his contrivance, under the title of *Hot Cockles*; or, *Harlequin Fishmonger*. The opening dialogue is extremely lively, and some of the punning hits are remarkably good. Thus, when the Stage Manager reminds *Peter Patch* that the works of Gay, Steele, and Congreve, ought to exclude Pantomime; no, answers *Peter—Gay, Steele, and Congreve* are the best friends you can have in composing a pantomime—let your commencement be gay—you may steal for your middle—and the fire of Congreve will set off your end like a rocket.—Next comes a rehearsal of the pantomime, which appears to us intended to ridicule every thing connected with *Harlequinade*.—If this were the object, we must acknowledge it was ably effected. The absurdities of that kind of pantomime of which *Harlequin* is the hero, were exposed very humorously; whether a revolution, detrimental to the future performance of *The White Cat*, will, in consequence, be effected in the public mind, we are not prepared to say. In the course of the rehearsal, which is, we

believe, a caricature resemblance of what sometimes occurs on such an occasion, there are many smart repartees, two or three good comic incidents, and some amusing introductions. Of the last description are the *trio* (by Mr. Liston, Miss Kelly, and Mrs. Pyne), of *Ching-chit-qu*, and Mr. Liston's *Beautiful Maid*, which he sang with all those mock graces that infallibly procure an *encore*. Miss Kelly's *Menley Song* was uncommonly well executed; and, combined with the *reel* which terminates it, and which was danced by Miss Kelly, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Knight, in a true *Jubilee Fair* style, shook the house with laughter, and was vociferously *encored*. We laughed very heartily at some of the compliments which Mr. Peter Patch pays to the performers. To explain the terms used in the MS. of his pantomime, it is deemed necessary that he should go through the evolutions of *Harlequin*; amongst his adjuncts he chooses the *Manager* for his *Pantaloon*; and, to fill that part with propriety, he tells Mr. Raymond "he has only to look as old and stupid as he usually does." He next wants to introduce a *lion* on the stage.—Mr. Raymond declares, "there is not a man in the company can look the character."

—Patch dissents, and says, that Mr. Raymond is perfectly qualified to play the *lion* himself. Both these observations, of course, created much laughter. We think the author (who we understand to be Mr. T. Dibdin), when he complimented Mr. Raymond on his peculiar powers for acting the *lion*, had in his eye that gentleman's recent personation of *The Lion of the North*.

The new scenes are beautifully painted. The views of the illuminated bridge and pagoda, in St. James's Park, and of the Temple of Concord, in the Green Park, are extremely accurate, both as to the outline and the brilliancy of the bodies represented. The view of the bottom of Bridge-street and part of Ludgate-street is very fine.

The fireworks with which the piece concludes, if we except the *flights of rockets*, were nearly as good as those recently exhibited in the Green Park; but we must confess, we think such explosions are very dangerous on so confined a stage.

To borrow a phrase from the bills of the house, the new piece was received "with shouts of laughter and applause;" and we have no doubt it will long remain a favourite.

POETRY.

ON FABLING.

A FAMILIAR ODE.

I HAVE read or been told
(How, or when, 'tis no matter),
That in good days of old,
The brutes were so bold,
As to prate and to chatter:
And at last they so wise or so impudent grew,
As to set men examples of virtue in view.

Old *Æsop* of Greece
Understanding the case,
Resolved some instruction to take
From each action and word
Which these beasts did afford,
And try reformation to make.

So to it he sets,
And ransing his wits
He quickly collects many cases;
And setting in view
(Not for senators caring:)
The faults of a few,
(I think he was daring:)
And shewing some ought to be turn'd out of
places,
Made the great men of Athens make very
wry faces,

But as he ne'er meant *their* permission to
ask,
As their faults he design'd to expose;
He wisely went on with his humorous
task,
And gave each a *tweak of the nose*:

If he saw a great noble his vassals enslave,
He soon set a grim looking tiger in view,
Who every beast weaker maliciously slew;
But when 'twas a prince who did rightly
behave,
And endeavour'd the lives of his subjects to
save,
Then a lion majestic was brought on the
scene,
From the paw of the tiger the victim to
screen.

The bee he found out was to industry prone;
But trifling, the grasshopper; lazy, the
drone;
The spider would work; but 'twas mischief
he wrought:
The butterfly painted deserv'd to be caught,
As in dress it so foolishly shone:
It was thus by observing the manners of each,
And ascribing to brutes the feign'd power of
speech,

Such maxims of truth and instruction he drew,
And set every man's follies and vices in view,
Nor would even let foibles alone.

E'en in our sad degenerate day,
The hands of Cunningham and Gay
Have snatch'd the fabling pen;
They left awhile the serious page,
With jingling verse hid morals sage,
And thus presumed to check the age,
And lure Vice from its den.
May their endeavours well succeed,
Until this wanton time is freed
From Folly's harpy claws;
May men consent thus to be taught,
Nor spurn instruction cheaply bought
From lions, owls, or daws!

But should their fables wise and bold,
Be dis-esteem'd for being old
(As man, is of such fickle mould,
To novelty so prone).
O then, may others learn the art
To make each brute act well his part,
To strike at crime, and mend the heart,
And rout ass, tiger, fox, and drone!

Bath, May 22, 1814.

H. W.

ON SLEEP.

WHEN Phœbus sinks into the western sky,

And nightly shades obscure the light of day,

The God of Sleep, in silent majesty,
"Death's counterfeit," assumes his sovereign sway.

Blest Sleep! whose soft oblivious pow'r can lull

To sweet forgetfulness the human breast,
Let man ne'er say, his cup of mis'ry's full,
Whilst thou canst sooth his wretched soul to rest.

The wicked only, for his foul misdeeds,
Is curst with unrelaxing sense of woes,—
His guilty heart for ever, ever bleeds,
Nor night nor day can he enjoy repose.

But to the man, who boasts his conscience clear

(Though under fierce adversity he bend),
The gentle balm of sleep his griefs shall cheer,

And sweet illusive dreams their aid shall lend!

August, 1814.

M.

ON A CELEBRATED PERSEVERING OPPOSITIONIST.

WHEN they say is Presbyterian,
No—No—he is a FERMENTARIAN;
A man made up of such varieties,
He is a mass of contrarieties.
Was he by accident but placed
In Noah's flood up to the waist,
So full of oddities and ire,
He instantly would cry out "Fire!"

Or could old Time anticipate
This orator and patriot's fate,
And waft him to the Stygian cell
(Which all allow as hot as hell);
He'd swear 'twas cold as Northern Poles,
And lustily roar out for coals.
In short, so tortuous is his mind,
To opposition so inclined,
That could he but a nail once swallow,
Though ne'er so straight—'twould quickly follow,
That nail would curve like any horse-shoe,
And turn out—a very cork-screw.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, Oxford, July 2, 1814.

THE following ten different modes of rendering into English verse the three first lines of the 3d book of the *Æneid*; should you think them worth your acceptance, are much at the service of your interesting and valuable publication, from a constant reader,

*Postquam res Asiæ, Priamique evertere gentem,
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja.*

WHEN Priam's line celestial vengeance found,
And Troy's proud walls lay smoking on the ground.

When hostile gods o'erthrew the Phrygian state,
And Priam's house submitted to its fate.

When heav'n o'erthrew old Priam's perjurd line,
And Ilion's tow'rs—uprais'd by hands divine.

When heav'n's dread Sire o'erwhelm'd the Phrygian throne,
And Troy lay prostrate, all her glories gone.

When Troy, by heav'n's high synod was decreed

To fall, and Priam's perjurd race to bleed.

When Priam's house the price of sin had paid,
And Ilion's glories in the dust were laid.

When Troy, abandon'd by celestial pow'rs,
Laid in the dust her venerable tow'rs.

When Jove his vengeance hurl'd on Phrygia's shore,
(Her tow'rs, her glory, and her race no more!)

Revolving time now brought the destin'd hour

To god-built Ilion, and the Phrygian pow'r,

Lo! time fulfils the mandate of the skies,
And sacred Troy in smoking ruin lies!

REMEMBRANCE.

An ADDRESS recited at the ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the CORRESPONDENT BOARD in LONDON of the SOCIETY in SCOTLAND for propagating CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE in the HIGHLANDS and ISLANDS, at Albion House, Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday, July 20, 1814.

Written at the Request of His Royal Highness Field-marshal Prince EDWARD, Duke of KENT and STRATHERNE, Earl of DUBLIN, K.G. K.P. &c. &c. &c. PRESIDENT.

To the imperishable Memory of the late REV. ROBERT YOUNG, D.D. Minister of the Scots' Church, London-wall, Chaplain to the Loyal North Britons, Secretary of this Institution, &c. &c. &c.

THESE LINES

Are most affectionately inscribed, as a slight Memorial of Attachment which Death could not destroy, and of Regret which Time cannot efface.

—Thy day without a cloud hath past,
And thou wert lovely to the last;
Extinguish'd, not decay'd:
As stars that shoot along the sky,
Shine brightest as they fall from high.

BYRON.

ENTHRON'D in storms, bleak Winter's dreary reign

O'er frozen realms usurp'd a wide domain,
Far spread his power, resistless and severe,
And withering whirlwinds mark'd his rude career.—

Now—hush'd the gales that wav'd each torpid wing,

Reviving Nature hails another Spring;
Glow's in each valley, blooms on every plain,
And roseate Summer wakes to life again:
Yet, ah! what sunbeam, pour'd from vernal skies,

Can wake the valiant, or restore the wise?

Returning Spring unnumber'd sweets may shed,

Strew her pale flow'rs around the silent dead,
But vainly shines to gild the hallow'd gloom,
Where weeping mourners bend at Virtue's tomb!

Vainly it gleams where Fate's dark wreath is hung,

O'er the green turf that wraps the dust of YOUNG.

Lamented YOUNG!—to ev'ry bosom dear,
Thy name—thy memory must be welcome here:

And though remov'd to be for ever blest
In fadeless mansions of eternal rest,
Peace-parted Spirit of our valued Friend!
We feel not yet the lov'd connexion end;
But whilst thy cherish'd graces shall impart
A bright example to each feeling heart—

Whilst fond Affection's thornless roses wave
Their fragrant blossoms round a Christian's grave—

This cheering hope to sooth our griefs is giv'n,

Though sever'd here—we meet again in HEAV'N!

Now clos'd his eyes, and mute that pleading tongue,

Where Angel Pity's softest accents hung;
Cold is that heart which mercy taught to glow,

To swell with rapture, or to melt with woe:
Each throb that wak'd the pulse of life is o'er,

Sorrow can pain, and friendship charm no more!

No rising storm can break his dreamless sleep
In that cold home where Grief forgets to weep,

Where the grey marble 'midst surrounding gloom,

Records his virtues, and deplores his doom.
From yonder glen that skirts the mountain side,

And laves its branches in the streamlet's tide,
Beneath some wizard elm's romantic shade,
Whose sheltering foliage hides the narrow glade;

With cheerful haste, from home's domestic rule,

The Cotter children seek their little school:
There—train'd betimes to industry and truth,
Your fostering kindness guides their early youth;

Their youth—whose fame shall Scotia's annals grace,

The hope—the promise of her rising race;
Your generous bounty shall that race protect,

Preserve from slight, and guard them from neglect;

Your care shall spread Instruction's letter'd page,

To bless their boyhood, and support their age;

And o'er that path your Fathers' fathers trod,

Lead their young minds to Virtue and to God!

In such a cause—what bosom does not feel
The potent influence e'en of this appeal;

Though our lost Friend no more your aid shall crave,

His voice yet echoes from the peaceful grave:

Our ROYAL EDWARD joins the sacred claim,
To rear the bulwarks of your Country's fame:

Then—scatter far their ignorance and woe,
Bid the ritter streams of saving knowledge flow—

Point all their hopes to realms beyond the sky,

Teach them like YOUNG to live—like YOUNG to die!

Thursday, July 21, 1814. F. C. S.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY June 29.—Lord Hardwicke presented a Report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Corn Laws, complaining that though 80 petitions had been presented no person had come forward to be examined in support of the allegations contained therein against any alteration in the Corn Laws.—The second reading of the Bill for Licensing the Pantheon Theatre was supported by the Duke of Norfolk and opposed by Lord Holland, and thrown out on a division by 11 to 9.

THURSDAY June 30.—Petitions against the slave trade were presented; also petitions from the Masters and journeymen letter press printers, silversmiths, woolstaplers and painters of London, against the repeal of the 5th Eliz. respecting apprenticeships.—Lord Lansdown, after a short speech moved an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that the influence of Government might be employed at the ensuing Congress to obtain the abolition of the slave trade. The address was agreed to, with an amendment proposed by Lord Liverpool expressive of satisfaction at the abolition of the trade in Sweden and Holland.

FRIDAY July 1.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the six millions and the one and a half millions Exchequer Bills, also to the Irish Auction Duties, Irish Export and Import Duty Regulation, Michaelmas Quarter Sessions Regulation, and several private Bills.

MONDAY, July 4; TUESDAY, 5; WEDNESDAY 6.—Lord Bathurst moved Votes of Thanks to the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Local Militia, and the Volunteers; agreed to.

FRIDAY July 8.—The general opinion of their Lordships being against the Small Box Prevention Bill, it was abandoned by Lord Boringdon.—On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the Reversion Bill was thrown out.

MONDAY July 11.—On further Petitions for the abolition of the Slave Trade being presented, Lord Holland said that if Russia, Austria, and Prussia, were sincere in their wishes and endeavours to put an end to this

traffic, they might exclude from their ports all colonial produce from states that had not abolished the trade. This measure would lead France, Portugal and Spain to yield to the calls of interest, if not of humanity, as those Powers export more produce from their colonies than they could consume, and would be thus shut out of all the foreign markets. He would recommend the recovery of Senegal, either by the sacrifice of money or territory; it was a possession of little value to France. The abolition had been complete there, and productive of the best effects. The face of the country was gradually improving. If the colony was ceded to a slave-trading power not fewer than 20,000 victims would be hurried in the first year from their homes, and be conveyed in the holds of slave-ships, to misery and degradation. Yet formerly not above a tenth of that number was exported from that coast annually.—Lord Liverpool, in reply to Lord Holland, said that only those powers would be permitted to send Deputies to the General Congress at Vienna, who were in a state of independence at the breaking out of the late war, and who were *de facto* engaged in the late war (i. e. since 1803) either with the Allies or with France.—

THURSDAY, July 14.—The Bill disfranchising the Electors of Helstone was thrown out, time not being afforded to go through the evidence.

FRIDAY, July 15.—The Prince Regent's Message recommending pecuniary aid to the German sufferers being read, Lord Liverpool moved the Grant of 100,000*l.* which was opposed by Lords Lauderdale and Holland, as profuse and improper, when thousands of our own people were starving from want of employ, and our great charitable institutions declining from the want of patronage, diverted to foreigners: the motion was carried.—

SATURDAY, July 16.—The Irish Army Bill, the Irish Stamp Duties Bill, the Irish Excise Bill, the Irish Postage Bill, the French Wines Bill, and the Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, passed through Committees and were reported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY June 29.—A Bill providing that the Surveyor of Works should not be a professed architect—that his salary should be large enough to induce him to devote himself exclusively to the performance of his official duties, and that he should have one or two architects to assist him was read a first time.—Mr. Van-

sittart said that the buildings now going forward in the Parks had been intended to entertain the Allied Sovereigns; but they were begun on too extensive a scale to be finished during their short residence here. They would now be curtailed as much as possible; and though a fleet of miniature ships of war would manœuvre, yet there

There would be an engagement on the Serpentine River.—Mr. Tierney said the preparations did not savour of Royal magnificence; nor could the running up of a parcel of temporary buildings astonish the Royal visitors had they stopped.—The motion respecting Lord Cochrane and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, was, on the application of the former, postponed till Tuesday.—Lord Lascelles moved a Congratulatory Address to the Prince Regent on the subject of the Treaty of Peace.—Mr. Gooch seconded the motion.—Mr. Wilberforce proposed an amendment, praying that every exertion might be made to extirpate the slave trade.—Sir J. Newport condemned the 13th article of the treaty, which granted the French the right of fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, St. Lawrence and Labrador.—Mr. Peter Grant thought the Treaty with France was premature; and that having given up our colonies, our weight and influence would be lessened at the Congress.—Mr. Canning with much eloquence defended the treaty, and expressed his satisfaction at the glorious manner in which the war had terminated.—Messrs. Ponsonby and Whitbread approved of the treaty; but thought that the assistance of France in subjugating Norway had been purchased by the restoration of Gaudaloupe and right of carrying on the slave trade.—Messrs. Baring, Stewart Wortley, Rose and Lord Castlereagh spoke shortly, after which the Address, as amended, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.—Sir W. Congreve, in reply to Mr. Tierney, said, that the whole expence of the preparations in the Parks would not exceed 15,000*l* deducting the value of the materials; that of the fireworks, which would be let off in different places in the Parks, to effect a division of the crowd and prevent accidents, would be about 4,000*l*. Nor would this be lost to the country, if the receipts for admission would warrant the endowing of some charity, commemorative of the late glorious events.—Mr. Vansittart said, that three two-deckers and several frigates, in miniature, were now lying in the Serpentine River, Hyde Park; and that the preparations would be completed the day after the thanksgiving day.—A petition was presented from Mrs. Clarke, complaining of the oppression of Wm. Jones, the marshal, who had confined her in a cell, nine feet square, which had but one window that was barricaded, and difficult of access. Here she was annoyed by the fumes of tobacco, was locked up at ten o'clock, and being denied air and exercise, was extremely ill. [Since the presentation of the petition, the lady has been removed to the state apartments.]

FRIDAY, JULY 1.—Soon after five o'clock, Lord Castlereagh rose and said—

"Mr. Speaker.—The resolution to which

this House unanimously agreed, yesterday evening, having been communicated to the Duke of Wellington, I have now to inform you, that his Grace is in attendance—I shall therefore move, 'That the Duke of Wellington be now called in'."

THE SPEAKER—"The question which I have to put is this, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington be now called in. As many as are of that opinion say *aye*—(*the burst of AYES was the most powerful that ever shook the walls of the House*)—the contrary, *no*—the ayes have it.—Serjeant, call in his Grace."

The Members here, by common consent, uncovered.

The Duke of Wellington, whose approach was announced by the cheering of the people in the lobbies, was then conducted to the Bar by the Serjeant. The whole of the Members, with one accord, rising to do him honour—and the House presenting a scene affectionately animated. The individual who could have beheld it, without emotion, might boast of the steadiness of his head, but we could give him no credit for the qualities of his heart. His Grace was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform—his stars being almost completely hidden by the ribbons of the different Orders of which he is a Companion.

Having arrived at the bar, amidst the enthusiastic greetings of the assembled Commons of England, his Grace spoke to the following effect:

"Mr. Speaker—I am anxious to be permitted to appear before this House, in order to return my thanks, in person, for the honour done to me, in deputed a Committee to congratulate me on my return to my native country—(*Hear, hear,*)—and *that*, after the house had, amidst my exertions, animated me, by their applause, on every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation—(*Hear, hear,*)—The House, at the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has filled up the measure of their kindness, by bestowing on me the noblest gifts that any subject ever received from his fellow-citizens.—(*Hear, hear.*)—I am happy to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this House, and by the country, at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the extensive scale of operations, by which the late arduous contest was brought to so fortunate a termination.—(*Shouts of Hear.*)—The wise policy of Parliament, the unbending firmness of the people, and the determined spirit of the Government, gave vigour and effect to the operations which were necessary to be carried on—and, encouraged by the confidence reposed in me by this House—by the special favour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent—by the zeal, ability, and perseverance of my gallant friends, the General Officers

of the army—by the bravery of the Officers in subordinate ranks—and by the discipline and intrepidity of the troops—I have been enabled to carry on the operations of a protracted warfare, in such a manner as to receive those marks of approbation from the House, which I now thank you for.—*(Loud cheering.)*—It is impossible for me to express my thanks in language at all adequate to my feelings. I can only assure the House, that I shall be always willing to serve his Majesty, and to support the interests of the country, in any way in which my abilities may be found useful; and that, in whatever situation I may be placed, I shall ever feel most anxious to merit, and to receive the approbation of this dignified assembly.”—*(This address was followed by long-continued cheering.)*

Order having, with some difficulty, been obtained, the SPEAKER rose, covered, and, having taken off his *chapeau*, thus addressed the Hero of many Victories:—

“My Lord—Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed—but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.—*(Hear, hear.)*

“The Military triumphs which your valour has achieved on the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the Garonne, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations.—*(Hear, hear.)*

—Those triumphs it is needless, on this day, to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword, in the annals of Europe! and we shall hand them down, with exultation, to our children’s children.—*(Hear, hear.)*

“It is not, however, the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration, or commanded our applause! It has been that generous and lofty spirit, which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know, that the day of battle was always a day of victory!—*(Hear, hear.)*—That moral courage, and enduring fortitude, which, in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood, nevertheless, unshaken!—And that ascendancy of character, which, uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield, at will, the fate and fortunes of mighty empires.—*(Hear.)*

“For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you, by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit, this day, to offer us your acknowledgments. But this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor.—*(Long continued plaudits.)*—It owes to you the proud satisfaction that, amidst the constellation of illustrious warriors, who have recently visited our country, we could present to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence!—

(Hear, hear.)—And, when the will of Heaven, and the common destiny of our nature, shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name, an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate, the existence of this country, amongst the ruling nations of the earth.—*(Hear, hear.)*

“It now remains only that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed. And we doubt not, that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain, with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interests in peace.”—*(Hear, hear.)*

The Duke of Wellington then retired from the bar, amidst plaudits similar to those which marked his entrance.

The SPEAKER’S Address, delivered with extraordinary grace and dignity, excited the feelings of the House most powerfully. Those feelings were manifested by a simultaneous burst of applause, from every part of the House, in which the strangers in the gallery were alone prevented from joining, by a strong sense of decency and decorum. When the thanks of a great people are thus delivered, by the organ, and in the presence, of their Representatives, the boldest energies of the human heart are aroused, the love of our natal soil becomes more ardent—and, cheered by the prospect of obtaining such an honour, should this country be again plunged in war, there is not an officer, who would not exclaim, in the words of the Athenian Orator “Let us march against the enemy—let us conquer or die!”

IRISH BUDGET: The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Fitzgerald submitted the Irish Budget for the present year. The total supply he stated at 18,795,455*l.* Among the Ways and Means were a duty on ashes, barilla, and other dye-stuffs; new duties on spirits to the amount of 300,000*l.*; an augmented stamp duty of 30*s.* upon letters of attorney for 60*l.*; which would produce 15,000*l.*; new excise upon glass 15,000*l.* more; increased tax upon letters sent by the cross-posts, 5000*l.*; the customs instead of producing 150,000*l.* had brought 190,000*l.*; the duty of 3*s.* per barrel upon malt, estimated at 115,000*l.* and which had given 60,000*l.* in the first three months; the custom duties had increased to 316,329*l.*; increase on the importation of French wines, duty upon spirits and malt nearly 3,335,000*l.* since 1793; exports on an average of 12 years preceding 1802, compared with 12 years preceding, had increased 12 millions; and imports on an average 18 millions; on ships 19,000*l.* He concluded by quoting the amount of the net revenue before the Union 30 millions; and the amount posterior to the Union 116 millions. The report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Monday, July 4.—Mr. Vansittart moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, on the documents respecting the Princess of Wales. Lord Castlereagh said, if it were deemed expedient to make an augmentation of the Princess of Wales's income, he was empowered to give the royal assent. Mr. Tierney doubted whether it was regular without any message from the crown, and without any distinct proposition, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee. He did not think the papers upon the table afforded a sufficient ground for such proceeding. The Speaker said, that was a matter entirely for the decision of the House. He was not aware that a question of this kind had ever before occurred in the history of Parliament—of course the House would not expect any opinion from him.—Mr. Whitbread said that the noble Lord ought to have waited until the House were in committee before he stated that he was commissioned to give the royal assent. It was now evident that no deed of separation had ever taken place between the Prince and Princess of Wales, and had any such document been presented to her Royal Highness, she would not have signed it. What had been falsely and erroneously termed a deed of separation, was nothing more than an arrangement for the augmentation of the Princess of Wales's income from 12,000*l.* to 17,000*l.* per annum. It was proper to state before the House went into a committee, that the Princess of Wales had made such economical arrangements to meet the difficulties of the time, that at the present moment there was not indebted to the extent of a single shilling. The Princess had made no call upon Parliament or upon the Prince for assistance, nor had she given authority for any application on her behalf.—Lord Castlereagh then proposed that the income of the Princess of Wales should be increased to 50,000*l.* per annum, to be paid out of the consolidated fund. Mr. Whitbread, to prevent extravagance being imputed to her Royal Highness, declared that she had been satisfied with the allowance she possessed, and had never authorized, directly or indirectly any proposition for its increase. Mr. Tierney said that if he was one of the advisors of H.R.H. he would counsel her not to burden the country with so large a sum as the 50,000*l.* now offered to her. He trusted the effect of the allowance would be to enable her to make her appearance on the Thanksgiving Day in St. Paul's. Mr. Canning said that Princess ought not to revise the decision of the committee: and that by rejecting a part of the grant she would be open to the imputation of giving up some pecuniary advantage to be once more the subject of discussions in Parliament. The resolution was agreed to.—Mr. R. Ward, in proposing a vote of 1,740,000*l.* on account for discharging the ordnance estimates; said orders had been given for the establishments to be re-

duced in every possible way, as soon as it was known that the allies had entered Paris—considerable expence had, however, been incurred; but notwithstanding he was happy to say that a reduction would be found in the present year of 1,500,000*l.* It was intended to keep up the rocket corps, 40 men belonging to which had, at the passage of the Adour, put to flight 3000 French, and saved 600 of our men, from the consequences of such an unequal engagement. The resolution was agreed to.—The second reading of the City Gaol Bill was carried by 23 to 18. Sir T. Acland remarking, that though application had been made to the Court of Aldermen in behalf of the prisoners in the Borough Compter, who had only 12 rugs between 35 persons, not the smallest attention was paid to their application during the whole of the last long and severe winter.

Tuesday, July 5.—On Mr. Broadhead moving the order of the day for taking into consideration the record of his Lordship's conviction, Lord Cochrane was called in and desired to take his seat. The copy of the conviction having been read, Lord Cochrane rose and read a very long statement, many passages of which reflecting strongly both upon the learned judge and the special jury by whom he was tried, it was hinted it would be unsafe to publish. His Lordship began thus—"Mr. Speaker,—The circumstances under which I appear before you and the House this day, entitle me to, at least, a patient hearing. The unfortunate man, who, in the time of Cardinal Richelieu, was condemned to be racked and burned, on the charge of practising magic, when protesting his innocence, and exposing the villainy of his enemies—while the fire was preparing before his eyes, was—to prevent his being heard by the people, struck on the mouth with a crucifix, borne in the hand of a monk. This horrible judicial murder shocked all France, and all Europe; but of all the circumstances attending it, the fabrication of evidence, the flagrant partiality of the judges, the cruelty of the sentence, the notorious falsehood of the charge, nothing produced so deep a sense of indignation as the act of this execrable monk, who, not content with the torture and the death of his victim, not content with the destruction of his body, was resolved to pursue him even beyond the grave. Therefore, Sir, though what I have now seen of ***** convinces me that cowardly malignity is not the exclusive possession of monks, I trust that on this day no means will be resorted to, to stifle my voice, or to prevent the public at large from hearing all that I have to say in my defence." His Lordship then declares, that he came not there to bespeak compassion, or to pave the way to pardon—both ideas being alike repugnant to his feelings. That the public had felt indignation at his sentence—a sentence more heavy than had ever yet been laid upon persons clearly con-

victed of the most horrid of crimes—did honour to their hearts, and tended to make his country dear to him, in spite of what he had suffered from the malignity of persons in power. In the presence of that house, with the eyes of the country fixed upon him, he most solemnly declared his innocence of the crime laid to his charge. He complained of the extraordinary means which had been practised to effect his conviction; of the Stock Exchange Committee, avowed stock-jobbers, forming a sort of court, alluring witnesses by offers of great rewards, taking minutes, publishing them, and all previous to the indictment being preferred, in order that suspicion and an immovable prejudice might be excited in the minds of the whole nation against their intended victim; and that the Grand Jury might be induced to find a bill. He was aware that from those in power, whom he had endeavoured to bring to justice, he had every thing to dread that malignity could devise and cunning perpetrate. His endeavours, though humble, to expose the sources of corruption—his frequent mention of the pension lists and the prize courts—and his efforts to exhibit the frauds practised by the phalanx of the law upon his ill-treated brethren of the navy, had created him many enemies. * * *

***** He next adverted to the means which had been adopted to insure his conviction. Had he been tried at the Old Bailey, the proper court, the common jury would have acquitted him. His trial was, therefore, removed, that his fate might be decided by a Special Jury. It was notorious that these special jurors followed the business as a trade; that they were paid a guinea each for every trial; that it is deemed a favour to be put upon the special jury list; that persons pay money to get upon that list; that if they displease the judge, care is taken to prevent them from serving again; or, in other words, to turn them out from a profitable employment. And (asked his Lordship) have I been tried by a jury of my country? No, Sir, ***** His Lordship then gave some explanations, which made a deep impression. His connexion with the funds arose in the following manner:—Mr. Butt recommended him in October last to place his spare money in government securities, when he answered that it was invested in private securities and land. Mr. B. replied that he might gain without advancing the principal, and offered to conduct the business for him. His Lordship refused; but Mr. Butt, a few days afterwards, brought him 480*l.* saying that it was the profit of a speculation made for him. Not wanting the money, Lord C. told him to sport with it till he had lost it. Between that period and the 19th of February he had gained and placed to his account, without fee or reward, 4200*l.* It was without his knowledge that his case had been mixed with the other defendants. He had no share in setting up Berenger's

alibi. His Lordship complained, in very strong language, of the manner in which the Chief Justice had mis-directed the jury. Of all tyrannies (continued his Lordship) the worst is that which exercises its vengeance under the guise of judicial proceedings. The man who is entrapped and entangled in the meshes of a crafty and corrupt system of jurisprudence; who is pursued imperceptibly by a law with leaden feet and iron jaws; who is not put upon his trial till the ear of the public has been poisoned, and its heart steeled against him, falls, at last, without being cheered with a hope of seeing his tyrants execrated even by the warmest of his friends. In their principle, the ancient and settled laws of England are excellent; but of late years, and especially since the commencement of the present reign, so many injurious and fatal alterations in the law have taken place, that any man who ventures to meddle with public affairs, and to oppose persons in powers, is sure, sooner or later, to suffer in some way or other. The punishment inflicted upon him by the malice of his enemies was not worth a moment's consideration. The Judge supposed, apparently, that his sentence of pillory would disgrace and mortify me; but I can assure him, as I now assure this house, my constituents, and my country, that I would rather stand in my own name in the pillory every day of my life under such a sentence, than I would sit upon the bench in the name of — for one single hour. Lord Cochrane then declaring that he required justice, but not mercy, withdrew.

Mr. Broadhead moved "that Lord Cochrane, having been found guilty of a conspiracy, ought to be expelled that House."—Mr. Brand thought the record was not sufficient to decide the noble Lord's guilt or innocence. There were many strong points stated by him which ought to be inquired into; there were also five witnesses to depose to Berenger's dress. The prosecutors had acted with the most indecent activity, to erect themselves into a tribunal, to advertise for witnesses, take minutes, and pre-judge guilt. Mr. Barham had all along doubted the noble Lord's guilt, and now his doubts were stronger than ever. There had been an active combination against the noble Lord, who, from the pride of innocence, had not taken even the usual steps of defending himself. He should not like to be tried.—Mr. Ponsonby pointedly reprobated that rule of court which had prevented the noble Lord obtaining a new trial; it could not plead antiquity, for it was only of 20 years standing. If the Chief Justice had mischarged the jury, a wish to investigate it was not unreasonable. Another strong circumstance was, that the noble Lord had said that he could prove that the notes found upon De Berenger had come into his possession without his Lordship's privity. He wished the question to be adjourned: he could not

sleep soundly after voting for expulsion.—

Mr. Stuart Wortley said, that before he had some doubts, now he had great ones. He wished for a select committee, but could not vote for expulsion.—Mr. Whitbread said; that it had always been his private opinion that unless the colour of the clothes and the bank notes could be explained, he should not doubt his guilt; now, after what he had heard, he thought him innocent. He would vote against the expulsion.—Sir F. Burdett thought the misdirection of the judge, who had told the jury that Berenger appeared before Lord Cochrane in his red coat, stars, and various orders, more like a mountebank than an officer, though there was no evidence to this effect—a sufficient ground for interfering. The noble Lord appeared but slightly connected with the transaction, and he had declared on his honour that he was innocent: such a declaration from a man of a profession, the life and soul of which was honour and glory, ought to have weight. He believed his noble friend (for he would still call him so) was truly innocent. He should have thought that the noble and heroic exploits he had achieved ought to have protected him against one part of the sentence, at least, even if guilty (*general cheering*); and which was to the majority of the country cruel, disgusting, and dreadful beyond example. When he called upon him a few days after it took place, he found him the only person who thought otherwise; for on mentioning it, he said he thought it a slight one: for if he had really been guilty, he would have deserved a much severer sentence. No prosecution had been instituted against the fabricators of L'Eclair newspaper, though their object was undoubtedly to raise the funds. Such a practice was only accounted a misdemeanour, and liable to be punished by six months' imprisonment. But Lord C. with those feelings natural to his rank, was to be punished by imprisonment, fine, and pillory. He believed it would have been difficult to find a common jury who would have condemned Lord C. The evidence of two of the witnesses only went at all to affect the noble Lord—that of the Hackney-coachman, and of Shearling; and they, though they saw the scarlet coat, did not see the star nor the medallion, and for this discovery of their's they were to receive 500*l*.! It was most unnatural to suppose that a man so indifferent about money as Lord C. would become a swindler—and that he who was one day a hero, should the next be a cheat (*hear*).—Lord Castlereagh, Sir W. Garrow, Mr. B. Bathurst, supported the motion.—The motion for adjourning the debate was then negatived by 142 to 74: and the motion for expelling Lord Cochrane was carried by 149 to 44.—A similar vote took place with regard to Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, his uncle, who is now in France.

The Speaker then read the following letter:—

"Connaught-house, July 5, 1814.

"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will acquaint the House of Commons that she has received from Viscount Castlereagh, the copy of a resolution voted yesterday in a committee of the whole House, enabling his Majesty to grant out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, the annual sum of 50,000*l*. for her maintenance; and the Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will express to the House of Commons, her sincere thanks for this extraordinary and unsolicited mark of its munificence. The Princess of Wales at the same time, desires Mr. Speaker will inform the House of her deep regret that the burthens of the people should be at all increased on account of the circumstances in which she has been placed; and that she cannot consent to any addition to those burthens beyond what her actual situation may appear to require. That she, therefore, hopes the house will reconsider its resolution, for the purpose of limiting the income supposed to be settled upon the Princess of Wales to the annual sum of 35,000*l*. which will be quite sufficient, and will be accepted with the liveliest gratitude, as an unequivocal proof that the Princess of Wales has secured the good opinion and protection of the House of Commons."

WEDNESDAY, July 6.—Lord Castlereagh moved the thanks of the House to the army (including the forces in India), navy, royal marines, militia, and volunteers, for the eminent services rendered to their king and country during the course of the war. On the suggestion of Mr. Baring, a vote of thanks also passed to the Duke of York, for whose ability, and unwearied exertions the army was indebted for its discipline and efficiency, qualities which ensured victory abroad. Several members bore testimony to the impartiality with which rewards and promotions had been distributed, and the humanity uniformly evinced by H.R.H. to the widows and children of the officers and soldiers. The latter vote gave very general satisfaction.—Bills for granting 2000*l*. per annum to Lords Combermere and Balmouth were brought in.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr. Vansittart, in moving a resolution that 20 millions and a half of war taxes be continued to his Majesty for the service of the current year, said that all these taxes had increased in productiveness. Agreed to.—On Mr. Baring's motion for papers respecting the new post-office, Mr. Vansittart said, he could not abandon a measure of such general accommodation.

FRIDAY, July 8.—Lord Castlereagh expressed his surprise at the Princess of Wales's letter to the Speaker, accepting only of 35,000*l*. per annum, as in two letters written by her Royal Highness to him on the same day, she made no objection whatever to the grant of 50,000*l*. per annum, as it was unfettered by any conditions.—Mr. Whitbread

said that the precise amount of the sum never entered her Royal Highness's consideration; he had advised her acceptance of only 35,000*l.* as sufficient for her wants; he could not have voted for the larger sum. Her Royal Highness acceded to the grant from the crown, not as a mark of grace and favour, but as an act of justice. He felt happy in the conviction that it was not voted by the House, nor accepted by the Princess, as a compromise, barter, sale, or purchase of any right of person, dignity of station, or purity of character. The 35,000*l.* per ann. was then voted.—A Bill for the better Preservation of the Peace in Ireland was read a first time.

MONDAY, July 11.—Lord Ebrington said, that, understanding a day was fixed for putting Lord Cochrane into the pillory, he wished to know whether the crown would remit that part of the sentence. Lord Castlereagh replied, that Mr. Butt had petitioned for the remission of his sentence, and that his application had been referred to the judge to report thereon. He deprecated the House interfering until the decision of the proper authority was made known.—Lord Ebrington said that to-morrow se'nnight he should move an address to the crown, praying that that part of the sentence which related to the pillory might be remitted on the ground of professional services.—In a committee of supply, some discussion took place respecting the war estimates. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Freemantle and Captain Bennett, said every reduction possible in our expenditure would be made; but he could not say what would be the amount of our peace establishment. He should propose that the pay of general officers who had not regiments should be increased from 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* In favour of that meritorious body, the Guards, it was proposed that such officers as became general officers, should be relieved from regimental duty, by which the captains and other officers would gain in rapidity of promotion. As a farther provision for their services, he proposed to grant to the first major of the 1st regiment, which consisted of three battalions, 900*l.* a year; to the first majors of the 2d and 3d regiments, each of whom consisted of only two battalions, 700*l.* a year; to the captains of the several regiments, 500*l.* a year, but on half-pay, he proposed an addition of 50*l.* a year, to the ordinary allowance to the captains of the 1st regiment, who appeared to have a stronger claim; and 30*l.* a year to the captains of the other two regiments; to the lieutenants of the army who had an additional pay of 1*s.* per day, he proposed to grant an addition of 6*d.* a day on half-pay; the half-pay of ensigns he proposed to fix at 3*s.* a day. The increase to the Guards and the smallness of the allowance to other officers of the army, particularly lieutenants and ensigns, occasioned some discussion. An amendment for deducting the grant to

the Guards was proposed by Mr. Parnby, and another for increasing that to the lieutenants of the army by General Gascoyne; the former was negatived—the latter was agreed to. The army estimates were then voted.—Mr. Croker, in moving the navy estimates, said that the reduction was 3,264,000*l.*; the resolutions were then agreed to.—On Mr. Holford moving that the Bill for better regulating the City Gaols be taken into consideration, it was opposed by Sir W. Curtis, who proposed an amendment for its rejection, and being seconded by Sir J. Shaw, Messrs. Combe, and Atkins, was thrown out by 22 to 17.

TUESDAY, July 12.—Lord Castlereagh suggested that on account of the extent of the measure, the variety of interests involved, and the lateness of the session, it would be better to postpone the East India Shipping Bill till next session, and in the mean time adopt a temporary measure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, though convinced of the necessity of the Bill, acquiesced.—Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from John Mitchell, a free man of colour in Grenada, complaining, that though he had complied with the proclamation of Governor Ainslie, he had been dragged out of his shop and publicly whipped by his orders; referred, as Governor Ainslie has been recalled and is coming home.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Mr. Baring, on presenting a petition from the merchants and bankers in the city against the removal of the Post Office, moved that it be referred to a committee, as the site would cost 300,000*l.* and the building as much more.—Mr. Botterworth presented a petition from 4000 gentlemen, merchants, bankers, and traders, in favour of the removal; he was assured that the present post office was so close and confined, as to be injurious to the health of those concerned; and two guineas were weekly expended for vinegar to fumigate the rooms and prevent infectious fevers. The access was so narrow and difficult, that the mails were prevented getting up to take the letter bags. In the event of removal to Cheapside, the letters would be delivered half an hour earlier and received half an hour later; at the same time a house would be established in Cornhill for receiving foreign mails and the delivery of foreign letters.—Mr. Wrottesley thought that letters might be delivered much earlier than they were at present. It was well known that there were two deliveries, an early and a late one. He himself paid 5*s.* per quarter for an early delivery; and by so doing, probably occasioned a late delivery to others; the difference being not less than an hour and a half betwixt the early and the late delivery. By a proper arrangement, all might have their letters at the same hour as those who now paid for it.—Ordered to be referred to a committee.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.—General Gas-

Mr. Tierney moved an address to increase the pay of lieutenants in the army, to 4s. 6d. and that of 3s. 6d. per day. It was opposed by Lords Palmerston and Castlereagh, and Mr. Vansittart, on the ground of economy, and as being unnecessary; applications for ensign commissions being frequent: the motion was negatived on a division, by 32 to 28.—Mr. Tierney enquired by whose directions the buildings in the parks had been commenced; whether any estimate of the expence had been made, and any warrant issued. Sir W. Congreve replied, that the Board of Works had issued orders; that he had estimated the expence 15,000*l.* deducting the sum for the construction of the bridge across the canal in St. James's Park; as it would remain and form a direct line of communication from St. James's-street to Westminster; and that a warrant had been issued for 5000*l.* Mr. T. then moved for the estimate: granted. Another estimate was moved of the cottage or palace, now building in Windsor park, for the Prince Regent, who has no country residence near town: granted.

THURSDAY, July 14.—A message from the Prince Regent recommended the grant of a sum of money to relieve the distresses to which the inhabitants of Germany had been exposed, both in their persons and property, by the late devastation committed by the forces of the late Ruler of France.—The Princess of Wales's Annuity Bill was read a second time.

FRIDAY, July 15.—On the second read-

ing of the Alien Act, Mr. Addington said it was a renewal of the act of 1802; that it would continue only one year; and that there were 18,000 aliens in this country.—In a committee of supply, the sum of 100,000*l.* was voted for the relief of the German Sufferers, and was opposed by Messrs. Gordon, Whitbread, and Tierney, who remarked that a tenth of this sum had been refused to reward the services of subaltern officers who had fought the battles of the country.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the sum of 118,000*l.* be granted towards supplying the deficiency of the civil list.—Mr. Tierney in attacking the items, remarked that the visit of the Allied Sovereigns had cost the country 102,000*l.* that being the excess for this quarter in the Lord Chamberlain's department. Of this sum 32,000*l.* had been expended for furniture, and 10,000*l.* for the late journeys. In 15 months there had also been expended in additional buildings and furniture for Carlton-house, 137,000*l.* The charge for the Prince's barness was annually near 7000*l.* Every year 200,000*l.* went to the establishment at Windsor, without taxes, or repairs, or furniture, but all hard cash, for the King and Queen, and four Princesses, and this at a time when no sign of gaiety was to appear.—Lord Castlereagh replied.—Lord Yarmouth said that the Lord Chamberlain knew nothing officially of the buildings now erecting in the park. The resolutions were agreed to.—The Irish Seditious Meetings Bill passed through a committee.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 27, 1814.

Lieutenant Lord G. Lennox arrived last Night at this Office, bringing a Despatch from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a Copy.

MY LORD, Toulouse, April 19.

ON the evening of the 12th instant, Colonel Cooke arrived from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that city to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Colonel St. Simon, who was directed by the provisional government of France to apprise Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet of the same events.

Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic, as to induce him to send his submission to the provisional government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities, to give him time to ascertain what occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this

desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion.

In the mean time I concluded (on the 15th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the general officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and the 17th instant towards Castelmandary.

I sent forward on the 16th another officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the provisional government of France.

I therefore authorized Major-general Sir George Murray, and Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to arrange with General Gazan a convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy.

This convention has been confirmed by

Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangements of the convention with Marshal Soult, has in the mean time sent here Colonel Richard, of the Staff of his army, to treat for a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command; and I have directed Major-General Sir G. Murray, and the Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen, to agree to the same articles with this officer, as I had before agreed as relating to the army under Marshal Suchet with Comte Gazan.

No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report.

It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship the inclosed reports from Major-General Colville and Major-General Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him, was made prisoner.

I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all.

I sincerely lament the loss of Major-General Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice.

By a letter from Lieutenant-General W. Clinton, of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th of March, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet.

Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieutenant-General W. Clinton, and of the troops under his command, since they have been employed in the peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war, as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the peninsula; but they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct, when engaged with the enemy, has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding, and with them.

I send this despatch by my Aide-de-camp, Lord G. Lennox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded,

and missing, on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

MY LORD, *Buncaut, April 14.*

It is to my infinite regret that, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope, the duty devolves on me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning at three o'clock, from the entrenched camp in front of the citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the 5th division, &c. at Auglet and Bellevue.

I am happy to say, that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the piquets reposted on their original points by seven o'clock.

The injury done to the defence is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was, and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casualties are what we have to regret most; on a rough guess, Lieutenant-colonel Macdonald estimates them at 400.

I much lament to have to mention the death of Major-General Hay, general officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity.

Major-General Stopford is wounded, not, I hope, severely; among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Sullivan and Captain Crofton. of the Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend is prisoner, as are also Captain Herries, deputy assistant quarter-master-general; and Lieutenant Moore, aid-de-camp to Sir J. Hope.

Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major-General Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information, the circumstances of the attack, and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the 5th division. Sir J. Hope's horse was shot, and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself. We hear that he is wounded in the arm; and a French officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh, but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse.

To a flag of truce, the proposal was rejected of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's being admitted to him; but we now expect that Captain Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him, upon the condition of their not returning.

The arrival of the 62d and 84th regiments on the other side, from Vera, this day, will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Auglet.

I have, &c.

C. COLVILLE.

Field-Marshal Wellington.

SIR, *Camp near Bayonne, April 15.*

In consequence of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope having been wounded and taken

prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour of detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the citadel of Bayonne on the 14th inst.

Yesterday morning, a considerable time before day-break, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major-General Hay's brigade, the brigade itself had been directed to form, in case of alarm, near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side the Adour; the centre, by picquets of the 2d brigade of guards; and the right, by picquets of the 1st brigade of guards. Major-General Hay was the general officer of the day, in command of the line of out-posts; and I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 38th regiment, under Captain Foster, of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-General Hinuber, with the 2d line battalion, King's German Legion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village.

The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of Guards to fall back, till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts re-occupied as before. Major-General Stopford. I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Colonel Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3d battalion 1st guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads, and Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time, by a simultaneous charge these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and re-occupied all the posts which we had before possessed; and from the time the enemy was dislodged, he did not show the least disposition to renew the attack.

Colonel Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the movements above-mentioned.

It was towards the right that Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead, and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say, that from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously. You will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant-General's misfortune.

The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before day-light, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers; but, whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say, it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which, from being within 300 yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major-General Hay, who was well known to you, his Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must, however, have been severe, as he left many dead behind him; and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works.

To Major-Generals Hinuber and Stopford, and Colonel Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Colonel Guise, who took the command of the 2d brigade of Guards, after General Stopford was wounded, I beg to express my best thanks for their exertions and promptitude during the affair, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Upden, assistant quartermaster-general, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bashwood, assistant adjutant-general of the division; from both of whom I received every assistance, and also from Captain Battersby, my aide-de-camp, till he was wounded. I must also express my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, the assistant adjutant-general of the left column, for his assistance, he having joined me after Lieutenant-General Sir J.

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Hope was wounded. Indeed, all the troops throughout the whole business behaved with the greatest gallantry.

I am, &c.

K. A. HOWARD,
Commanding 1st Division.

P.S. I omitted to mention that Major-General Bradford had moved up one battalion of the 24th Portuguese regiment of his brigade, in the support of the brigade of the King's German Legion, when Major-General Hiuuber drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne, in the early part of the morning. Colonel Maitland also reports to me, that he received great assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, of the Royal Engineers, who had been charged with the construction of the different points of defence on the right of the position.

To Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in a Sortie made by the Garrison of Bayonne, on the morning of the 14th of April.

General Staff—1 general staff and 1 captain killed; 1 general staff and 2 captains wounded; 1 general staff, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant missing.

Royal Artillery—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 captain and 1 lieutenant wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 1st batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants and 4 rank and file wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 3d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, and 30 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 2 sergeants, and 15 rank and file missing.

Coldstream Guards, 1st batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 30 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 sergeants, and 111 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants and 82 rank and file missing.

3d Foot Guards, 1st batt.—35 rank and file killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 95 rank and file wounded; 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, and 56 rank and file missing.

1st Foot, 3d batt.—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain and 12 rank and file wounded, 21 rank and file missing.

9th Foot, 1st batt.—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

34th Foot, 1st batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, and 5 rank and file wounded.

47th Foot, 2d batt.—1 drummer and 2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, and 11 rank and file wounded; 10 rank and file missing.

60th Foot, 5th batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel and 4 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant and 4 rank and file missing.

1st light batt. German Legion—1 sergeant and 6 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, and 16 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d light batt. German Legion.—1 sergeant and 19 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 sergeants, and 36 rank and file wounded: 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, and 25 rank and file missing.

1st line batt. German Legion—4 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

2d line batt. German Legion—1 major, 1 captain, and 11 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, and 21 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

5th line batt. German Legion—2 lieutenants and 7 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 drummer, and 10 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss.—1 general staff, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 129 rank and file killed; 1 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 27 sergeants, 5 drummers, 370 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded; 1 general staff, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 7 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 218 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—8 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 sergeant, and 18 rank and file, wounded; and 3 rank and file missing.

Names of the British Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed.—General Staff—Major-General A. Hay.

Permanent Staff, King's German Legion—Captain Baron F. Dreschell (brigade major).

Coldstream Guards, 1st batt.—Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Sullivan, Lieutenant and Captain Hon. W. G. Crofton.

2d line batt. King's German Legion—Major P. Chuden, and Captain H. Muller.

5th line batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenants J. Meyer and C. Kohler.

Wounded.—General Staff—Major-General Hon. E. Stopford, and Lieutenant and Capt. H. Dawkins, (brigade major) slightly.

23d Light Dragoons—Captain G. E. Battersby, aide-de-camp to Major-General Howard, severely.

Artillery, King's German Legion—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hartman, slightly.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant H. Blackley, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Captain T. Dickens, severely; and Lieutenant J. C. Melhuish, slightly.

1st Guards, 3d batt.—Lieutenant and Captain J. P. Percival, W. Vane, severely.

Coldstream Guards, 1st batt.—Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel G. Colyer, Lieutenant and Captain W. Burroughs, severely; Lieut. and Captain J. V. Harvey, slightly; Ensigns F. Vachell, severely; W. Pitt.

3d Guards, 1st batt.—Lieutenant and Captain C. L. White, severely (since dead); Lieutenant and Captain C. A. West, slightly; Lieutenant and Captain J. B. Shifner, severely (since dead); Lieutenant and Captain L. Mahon, Adjutant F. Holbourne, severely.

Royal Scots, 3d batt.—Captain W. Buckley, slightly.

38th Foot, 1st batt.—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. F. Deane; Lieutenant R. Dighton, slightly.

47th Foot, 2d batt.—Lieutenants J. H. De Bourgh and W. Kendall, slightly.

60th Foot, 5th batt.—Lieutenant J. Hamilton, severely.

1st light batt. King's German Legion.—Captain F. Hulseman, severely; Captain C. Winecke, slightly; Lieutenant H. Woolrabe, severely.

2d light batt. King's German Legion.—Captain F. Winecken, and Lieutenant L. Behue, severely.

2d line batt. King's German Legion.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Beck, and Lieutenant E. Fleish, slightly.

5th line batt. King's German Legion.—Captains J. Bacmistier and G. Notting, slightly.

Portuguese Officers Wounded.

13th regiment of the line.—Captain Clare, severely.

5th Caçadores.—Captain Dobb, severely.

British Officers Missing.

General Staff.—Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir J. Hope, K.B. Captain W. L. Herries, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, severely wounded.

52d Foot.—Lieutenant George Moore, aide-de-camp to Sir J. Hope, severely wounded.

1st Guards, 3d batt.—Captain and Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. H. Townshend, severely wounded.

3d Guards, 1st batt.—Ensign Thomas William Northmore.

2d light batt. King's German Legion.—Captain C. Wackerhagen.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1814.**

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 27.

A despatch has been received at this office from Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, April the 23d, 1814, stating that his Lordship had on that day signed, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a suspension of hostilities with France, by sea and land.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 29.

Earl Bathurst has this day notified, by command of the Prince Regent, to the ministers of friendly powers resident at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken for the blockade of the ports of Norway, and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

[This Gazette contains a detailed account of the public entry of his Majesty Louis XVIII. into London, and of the subsequent proceedings until his arrival at Calais.]

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

WHITEHALL, MAY 3.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Field-Marshal Arthur Marquis of Wellington, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Marquis Douro, and Duke of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following military officers, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten; viz.—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Hope, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Niddry, of Niddry, in the county of Linlithgow.—Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyndock, of Balgowan, in the county of Perth.—Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, Bart. Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Combermere, in the county palatine of Chester.—Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hill, of Almaraz, and of Hawkestone, in the county of Salop.—Lieutenant-General Sir W. C. Beresford, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Beresford, of Albuera and Dunganon, county of Waterford.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing,
of the Army under the Marquis of Wellington, from March 22 to April 8, inclusive.*

March 22. 13th Light Dragoons.—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

March 26. 15th Hussars.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded.

March 27. 95th Foot.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file wounded.

March 28. 18th Hussars.—2 horses killed; 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

April 5. 7th Hussars.—5 rank and file, 5 horses wounded.

April 8. General Staff.—1 colonel wounded. 18th Hussars.—3 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 7 horses wounded; 4 rank and file,

4 horses, missing. 1st Hussars, (German Legion)—2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.

N.B. For names of officers wounded see Extraordinary Gazette April 28.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Attack of the Enemy's Lines, on the fortified Position, covering Toulouse, on the 10th April.

General Staff—2 general staff, 1 captain wounded.

5th Dragoon Guards—1 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 1 ensign, 2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

3d Dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 captain, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

4th Dragoons—2 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 ensign, 1 staff, 4 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

10th Royal Hussars—1 captain, 4 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

15th Hussars—4 horses killed; 4 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

1st Hussars, German Legion—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded.

British Horse Artillery—1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded.

British Foot Artillery—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 24 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded.

German Artillery—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

2d Foot (4 companies)—12 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot, 1st batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

7th Foot, 1st batt.—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

11th Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 sergeants, 114 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

20th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

23d Foot, 1st batt.—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

27th Foot, 3d batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 21 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 73 rank and file, wounded.

28th Foot, 1st batt.—3 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 24 rank and file, wounded.

34th Foot, 2d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

36th Foot, 1st batt.—1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 sergeants, 92 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

29th Foot, 1st batt.—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

40th Foot, 1st batt.—7 rank and file

killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 71 rank and file, wounded.

42d Foot, 1st batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 sergeants, 47 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 14 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 14 sergeants, 1 drummer, 321 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign missing.

45th Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 sergeants, 64 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

48th Foot, 1st batt.—5 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, wounded.

50th Foot, 1st batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 8 rank and file, wounded.

52d Foot, 1st batt.—5 rank and file wounded.

53d Foot (4 companies 2d batt.)—2 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th batt.—2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 4 sergeants, 44 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

61st Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 6 sergeants, 130 rank and file wounded.

71st Foot, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 13 rank and file wounded.

74th Foot—32 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 2 drummers, 65 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 ensign, missing.

79th Foot, 1st batt.—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 16 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, 165 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

83d Foot, 2d batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

87th Foot, 2d batt.—1 captain, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

88th Foot, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file wounded.

91st Foot, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 87 rank and file, wounded.

94th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 2d batt.—7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 3d batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file, wounded.

1 Company Brunswick Oels—1 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) E. PARKINHAM, Adj.-Gen.
N.B. For the names of officers killed and wounded, see Extraordinary Gazette of Tuesday, the 26th April.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH EXPOSE.

(Concluded from page 69.)

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

AGRICULTURE in France has made a real progress; this progress began before the Revolution; but since that period its march has been accelerated by causes which would have produced the most important effects, if that influence had not been destroyed or diminished by Government. The propagation of good modes of cultivation by learned societies, the residence of a number of rich proprietors in the country, and their experiments, instruction and example; lastly, the creation of Veterinary Schools, which have taught the mode of preserving domestic animals from contagious diseases, have all been productive of the most fortunate results in rural economy. The continental system occasioned enormous losses to the proprietors of vineyards. In the south of France many vineyards were rooted up; and this species of cultivation has been generally discouraged by the low price of wines and brandy. The experimental farm of Rambouillet began in 1785, the introduction of Merino's into France; similar undertakings were commenced by a great number of proprietors; in 1799, the farm of Perpignon was established, which was followed, several years afterwards, by seven similar establishments. The number of Merinos continued to increase, and the breed was increasing every day; but the Head of the Government, who wished to subject the march of nature to his restless ambition, persuaded himself that this amelioration was neither sufficiently extensive, not sufficiently rapid; and by a decree of the 8th March 1811, he ordered the creation of five hundred depots of two hundred Merino tups each, and subjected the proprietors of particular flocks to an insupportable inspection. Discouraged by so many injunctions and prohibitions, the proprietors gave up their flocks, and the breed, instead of a more rapid amelioration, soon degenerated. The expense of war prevented the government from appropriating sufficient sums for its own flocks; and this imprudent measure cost France more than twenty millions. The establishment of studs has been attended with more success. Formed by the old government, they were destroyed by the Revolution, and were not completely re-established till 1806, when there were organized six studs (*haras*), thirty depots of stallions, and experimental studs. Towards the end of 1813 these establishments contained 1364 stallions; but in the course of that year 80,000 horses were required without discrimination, and the loss in horses from the 1st January 1812, has been estimated at 230,000.

The retitting cost the government in general from 400 to 450 francs per horse, which makes the loss in money nearly 105,200,000 francs. The mines have received a great augmentation. Our territory now contains 478 mines of all sorts, which employ 17,000 workmen, and yield a gross produce of 26,800,000 francs, and a revenue of 251,000 francs. This revenue was set apart for the administration of the mines, but it has been applied by the late government towards the war, to the great detriment of the mining bodies, who remained without salaries. Amidst these continual vexations, this changing and tyrannical legislation, this general poverty, our fields have been cultivated, our mines wrought, and our flocks partly preserved and ameliorated. Nothing can be a stronger proof of the industry of our nation and its qualifications for the first of all arts than the progress of its agriculture under an oppressive government.—Posterity will not believe that we have seen one man create himself into an absolute master of our properties and subsistence, condemn us to carry them to places from which he chose to seize on them; that a whole population left their homes with their oxen, their horses, and their grain, to yield up their fortunes and their resources to this new master, fortunate when his agents did not add an infamous traffic to our other wretchedness. But let us throw a veil over these indignities, and forget the excess of the tyranny in an admiration of the gifts of the Author of Nature. What other country could have resisted so many calamities? But such is the superiority of our soil and the industry of our cultivators, that agriculture will rise with splendour from its ruins, and will appear more brilliant than ever under the paternal government which has come to put an end to our misery. The manufacturing interest is in want of the same industry; the improvements in mechanics and chemistry, applied to the arts, were productive of a rapid progress; the Continental System, by forcing the manufacturers to derive from our own territory resources hitherto unknown, has been productive of some useful results; but the obstacles which it has opposed to the importation of a great number of raw materials, and the want of competition, the consequence of it, have raised the price of most articles of French manufacture to an excessive height, and given a grievous blow to the rights and interests of consumers. Several of these obstacles have already ceased; reasonable laws respecting importation and exportation will hereafter conciliate the interests of consumers and manufacturers, which can never properly be opposed to each other. According to the accounts of the manufacturers, the cotton manufacture

at present maintains 400,000 hands, and a capital of a hundred millions. The manufactures of Rouen have already resumed a great activity. The manufactures of Laval and Brittany have suffered greatly from the war with Spain, where they found their principal market. Those of silk experienced the same fate. Their produce also passed through Spain to America, and the Colonies; but that channel was soon closed; Italy alone remained for them. But what may we not hope to gain in this branch by the renewal of our communications with all Europe? In 1787, the manufactures at Lyons kept at work 15,000 looms; during the late war, that number was reduced to 8,000; but Lyons has already received considerable orders, and promises to regain its former prosperity. The manufactures of woollens, leather, &c. suffered in an equal degree from the fatal influence of the Continental system, the absurdity of which they strikingly evinced. If, in place of consuming themselves in continual efforts to diminish the effects of bad laws, our manufacturing industry had been at full liberty, what might not have been expected from it?

COMMERCE.

The prohibitory laws have done still more mischief to commerce than to industry. If the difficulty of foreign communication narrowed the market of our manufactures, at least in that which remained open, their goods had no foreign competition to fear; and if this want of competition was hurtful to the interests of consumers, a certain class of citizens was, however, benefited by it. But commerce requires a wider and freer field. Reduced to limited and disadvantageous speculations, whenever it endeavoured to extend them, it was subjected to the uncertain measures of a government which wished to submit every thing to its caprices and its calculations. The licensing system has ruined or discouraged a great number of merchants, by abusing them with hopes which were destroyed in an instant by the will which gave rise to them. Speculations necessarily hazardous require the assistance of fixed and certain laws; and this rude and continual transition from the licensing system to the prohibitory system, has caused an immense loss to commerce. Besides, what tranquillity could merchants have, who see in the government a rival equally covetous and powerful, always attentive to reserve to itself the monopoly of the domain prohibited to them? A long peace and a stable reign will give commercial men sufficient confidence to carry on their useful occupations. If we pass from thence to objects depending immediately on the government, their situation will appear still more frightful.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR.

The budget of the Minister of the Interior,

that is to say, the re-union of all the funds applicable to the different services of the minister, amounted,

In 1811 to..... 143 millions.
1812 to..... 150 millions.
1813 to..... 140 millions.

The public treasury never contributed to this mass of revenue more than 38, 59, or 60 millions; the surplus arose from special duties and levies, established to meet this expenditure successively rejected from the state budget, or which were rendered necessary by new wants which had not been foreseen in this budget.

During the consular government nearly all the government expences were included in the general results of the budgets submitted to the Legislative Body; but from the various wars afterwards undertaken, it became so difficult to meet these expenses, notwithstanding the enormous augmentation of contributions, that ministers had no other resource but a recurrence to special levies, to cover those expences for which the credit assigned on the general revenue of the state was insufficient. Hence several departments have been obliged to pay, on an average, 45, 62, and even as high as 72 centimes per franc additional duty. A table of the annual produce of these extraordinary contributions, including what has only been regularly consented to by the government will shew their extent.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMUNES, OF CORPORATIONS AND HOSPITALS.

COMMUNES.

The desire of knowing and watching over all the revenues of France, for the purpose of one day seizing on them, were the principal cause of the mode adopted in the administrations of corporation property. By an arret of the year 10, all communes were divided into two classes; the first include all the revenues above 20,000 francs, and the second those below that sum: and budgets, in which all the revenue and expenditure were arranged before hand, were laid by the first class before the ministry of the interior, and by the second class before the prefects. A new decree subjected all the budgets of the first class to the regulation of government; hence the most fatal delays in the municipal administration; new charges incessantly imposed on the communes, also added to the embarrassment. Hence this mode of administration, which, if confined within just limits, would have had the advantage of introducing more regularity and exactness into the municipal administration has introduced into it interminable delays. Besides, the budgets of the communes, which ought only to have been charged with municipal expences, have been successively charged with expences belonging to the state or the departments, such as the salaries of commissaries of police, military building and beds, depots of mendicity, prisons, &c.

Hence an augmentation of the tariffs of octroi, which has rendered their collection vexatious; at an average they amount to 7 francs 24 centimes for every inhabitant, in some towns they even amount to 17 francs. Lastly, the decree of the 30th March 1813, ordered the sale of all the property let in lease by the communes. It is of great importance to liquidate the annual revenue which ought to be paid to them from this sale.

HOSPITALS.

The administration of hospitals is in a situation still more disorderly. This administration in 1789 received ameliorations of the greatest importance; but in 1811 the state of the finances prevented the government from assigning the sums to this service which were consecrated to it. The decree of the 19th January, 1811, granted it only four millions for the expence of foundlings throughout the whole kingdom, while the annual expence is nine millions. The hospitals of Paris in the beginning of 1813, had a deficit of about 210,000 francs, and this deficit has since prodigiously increased by the placing of military patients in the civil hospitals, and the non-payment for these patients. The ministry of war owes the hospitals of Paris on this account alone a sum of 1,395,365 francs. The magazines, medical chests, &c. are exhausted; the funds of reserve of the establishments of furniture, linen, &c. are worn out or lost; the value of these losses has never yet been calculated, but it amounts to several millions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

After this view of the general administration, the public works should occupy our attention. Great enterprises had been formed, some through ideas of true utility, others through motives of ostentation, and from views not connected with the happiness of France. While magnificent roads were opened on the frontiers, those of the interior were neglected, and the cross roads especially, being abandoned to the communes, who were not rich enough to keep them up, have grown much worse. The special sums voted by the departments for the works of the roads have been diverted from their purpose; for example, 15,500,000 francs deposited for this purpose in the *caisse d'amortissement*. There is an arrear of more than 28 millions in the department of bridges and roads, and it will be charged besides with the repairing the devastations of the late war. Thirty principal bridges have been broken down or burnt; a temporary repair of them, in wood only, will cost 1,800,000 francs. There is no knowing the extent of mischief done to the roads, but the expence of repairing them must be great. The canals are in a better state, but many of them are not finished. The Rhone and Rhine junction canal has already cost 12 millions of francs, and will yet cost 5 millions to complete it. This undertaking, as well as the

canal of Quintin, is praiseworthy. The canal of Ourcq, undertaken on too expensive a plan, will cost 18 millions to complete it. The works at Paris were the object of the particular care of the government, because it could there display its magnificence, and render itself popular. Some of these works, however, have been very useful, among others the hall for wine and the markets. Other works, though not so directly useful, and designed for embellishment only, should not be abandoned. The estimate of the total expence of them was 55,510,000 francs; the expence already incurred is 24,191,000, of which 2 millions is not paid. 31,319,000 francs, therefore, remains to be expended, but part of this expence may be dispensed with or deferred.

The public treasury scarcely ever concurred in these immense undertakings. The government merely authorized the departments to impose additional duties, and when they granted them aids, they were stolen from the corporations out of the produce of their wood, or from their funds deposited in the *caisse d'amortissement*. Thus 11 millions have been furnished for the prisons, 5 millions for poor-houses (*depots de mendicite*). This last institution requires yet 8,800,000 francs in order to complete it. From this rough and imperfect sketch, the situation of the ministry of the interior in its different branches will be seen. The arrear cannot be estimated with exactness, as all the reports from the prefects are not yet returned. A general estimate fixes it at between 40 and 50 millions of francs. To complete the undertakings which had been begun, but now suspended, it would require a much larger sum. Great reforms have been already commenced, but while the melancholy effects of the last government are felt to their full extent, the salutary results of the new operations, were necessarily slow in their development.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

We can present only approximations on the subject of this department, which we cannot warrant to be exact. In this was the principle of evil: hence arose that disorder which extended itself to all branches of the administration; thus the evil was necessarily greatest in this department, which was its centre and its source. The disasters of the three last campaigns have plunged this administration, before complicated, into a chaos. Commissaries have been directed to examine the losses of these campaigns, and the debts arising from them, but all the necessary materials have not been yet found, and they can only be supplied by calculations more or less uncertain.

The army of France in last May amounted to 520,000 men, including *gen-d'armee*, veterans, invalids, and the fencibles (*canonniers garde-cotes*.) Besides this force, there are 122,597 soldiers of all ranks, on pensions, or reduced pay.

A hundred and sixty thousand prisoners return to us from Prussia, Austria, England, and Russia.

The staff of the army, comprising the corps of *ingénieurs*, *geographes*, of inspectors and commissaries, is composed of 1874 persons.

The full pay with the rations and allowances of all kinds for the private soldiers, will amount for 1814, to 202,000,000
Half pay and pensions 54,000,000

Total. 256,000,000fr.

The war of 1812 and 1813 has destroyed in artillery and warlike stores, a capital of 250 millions of francs.

Since 1804, the expence of keeping up fortified places in Old France has been 55 millions, and in places now given up 115 millions.

The budget of the ministry of war, properly so called, had been fixed at 360 millions, for all branches of the service in the year 1814. It is known that for some years the ministry of war has been divided into two parts, the *ministry of war*, and that of the *administration of the war*. The expences of this last ministry have amounted,

in 1812 to 298,000,000

in 1813 to 374,000,000

in 1814 they will amount to 380,000,000

which will make for the year 1814, between the two ministries of war, an expence of 740 millions.

The arrears also of these two ministries are enormous. That of the ministry of war, according to the accounts presented, amounts to 104,000,000, and that of the administration of war to 157,000,000, in all 261,000,000 francs. But these accounts are not complete—the arrears of the armies during the years 1811-12-13, and 14 are yet unknown. Besides, this arrear does not comprise more than 100 millions, which have been settled between the two ministries.

We must add, also, to the expences occasioned by the war, the requisitions which we have already mentioned, and many other articles which, though not charged on the public treasury, has not the less heavily pressed upon the nation. For example, the expence of the Guards of Honour, and the officers of Cavaliers mounted and equipped—expences which amounted for the departments of Old France to 15,611,941 francs.

MINISTRY OF THE MARINE.

The navy has during 14 years been weakened, by the very means which have been taken to give it the appearance of strength. To make on all our coasts the display of a factitious power, to appear to meditate gigantic projects, while the means of accomplishing them were insufficient, even through their exaggeration, to look on our seamen as recruits for the armies, was the system of the late government—a system which has led to the annihilation of the population of our

coasts, and the complete exhaustion of our arsenals. The remonstrances of the enlightened men, and of the most experienced mariners, and the evidence of facts, were incapable of checking those foolish enterprises, those violent measures which belonged to a plan of domination oppressive in all its parts. Thus in 1804 the projected invasion of England was pompously announced. Ports which had never yet been entered, except by fishing-boats and packets, were immediately converted into vast wartime arsenals; immense works were commenced on a beach, which the winds and tides were incessantly covering with sand; forts, batteries, magazines, workshops, were erected; thousands of ships were built and bought up on all the coasts of the ocean, and in the interior of the rivers, without considering how they should get to the place of rendezvous; Paris itself saw a dock-yard formed within its walls; and the most valuable materials were employed in the construction of these vessels, which were not even fit for their destination. And what now remains of all these armaments. The wreck of some of the vessels, and accounts which prove, that for the successive creation and destruction of this monstrous and useless flotilla, upwards of 150 millions have been sacrificed since 1803. All that could be done by the talents of the engineers and the perseverance of the sailors, was done on the Scheldt. A numerous squadron manœuvred safely in this river, which was thought inaccessible to large ships of war; but this success would not satisfy the pride of power. The sides of the Scheldt were immediately covered with dock-yards, which all the neighbouring forests would not have supplied if the building had been carried on with the activity with which it began. It was vainly represented that a severe winter would change the position of the sand banks, and make the river impassable to ships of the first class—that at the approach of the ice the crews would be shut in the basins, where all that the most skilful officers could teach them in the summer, would be forgotten. Nothing was listened to, and the treasure of France was lavished on an object which it was impossible to accomplish. It is known by experience that the use of stores is most economical where vessels of all sizes are built in one place; yet under pretence of giving employ to naval artificers, and of working the wood on the spot where it was procured, ships were built in ports without any roads or safe anchorage, exposed during the winter to danger from the floats of ice, or having bars which could not be passed without difficulty and danger; from these ill-judged prospects, the expence of the superintending officers was necessarily increased. The great works at Cherbourg, and the fine squadron at Toulon, are the only good results from a system in which besides there was nothing but weakness and

improvidence. All our arsenals are completely dilapidated—the immense naval stores collected by Louis XVI. are squandered—and during the last fifteen years France has lost, in ill-judged expeditions, 43 ships of the line, 82 frigates, 76 corvettes, and 62 transports and packets, which could not be replaced at an expense of 200 millions. The port of Brest, the finest and best in Europe, and where there were vast and magnificent establishments, has been entirely neglected. Not only are the arsenals exhausted and unprovided with stores, but the ships are still more unprovided with good sailors. The loss of our colonies, the measures which oppressed commerce, the reverses experienced by our fleets, and the vexations exercised on our fisheries, would of themselves have sufficed to extinguish our maritime population; but the measure by which the last Government gave the crews of ships the organization of regiments, pronounced the sentence of its absolute destruction. Many of these bodies supported in the plains of Germany and the mountains of Asturias the lustre of the French arms, but they lost in the field the habits of the sea. Though the desire of glory might reconcile the officers to it, this method of life was most repugnant to the habits and taste of the sailors, and, above all, tended to keep them in a celibacy most destructive to the maritime force of the kingdom. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to put an end to this system. The total debt of the marine is 61,500,000 francs.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

The Exposé of this Department is an explanation of the situation of the other Ministries. Before we give the general results, we shall explain by what means the old Government contrived to hide them. The old system bears at first the appearance of order and exactness. Before the commencement of each year, the Minister of Finance collected the demands of the other Ministers for the expenses of the year, to form his budget of Expenses. On the other hand, from the state of the produce of the taxes he formed the budget of Receipts. These two tables being balanced against one another, composed the general budget of the State, and seemed to promise, that by realizing all the revenues, all the expenses might be provided for. But this equilibrium was fictitious, both budgets being distorted by inexactness and falsehood. The funds which were termed special, amounting to above 100 millions of francs yearly, were not put in the budget, and many extraordinary expenses were not placed under the head of any Ministry. The expense of the war was estimated much below its real amount. One conscription or more was raised in the course of the year; equipments, stores, or works, were ordered, without a propor-

tional augmentation in the supplies. The receipts became thus insufficient, and considerable arrears were created.

The estimated produce of the taxes, as stated in the budget, was for the most part eventual or exaggerated. Thus the budgets of 1812 and 1813 present a deficit of 312,032,000 fr.

The head of the Government was not ignorant of these deficits, but he was always in the hope of covering it either by those foreign tributes, which were the fruit of his first campaigns, or by drawing from the resources of the Special Fund in the *Domaines Extraordinaires*, in the *Caisse d'Amortissement*, in the *Caisse de Service*, &c. Thus is it that all the funds not destined to the service of the war have been, in fact, employed in it. Thence proceeds that arrear in the finances which we shall proceed to detail.

1. There has been taken from the Special Funds, and employed in the service of the Budget..... 53,580,000 fr.

2. There has been anticipated in the *Caisse du Domaines et de la Couronne*.. 237,550,000 fr.

3. The *Caisse de Service* has advanced and consumed 162,014,000 fr.

4. There has been abstracted from the *Caisse d'Amortissement* 275,825,000 fr.

5. Add to these sums the arrears existing in the expenses, at the particular charge of the Ministry of Finance, since the payment had been delayed or refused only because their funds had been otherwise employed. This arrear, comprising twelve millions of francs of half pay, due and not paid, amounts to.. 77,500,000 fr.

Thus the total of anticipations and misapplication of funds by the old Government amounts to 805,469,000 fr.

If we add to this sum the arrears of the different Ministries which are not yet exactly known, but which may be taken at 500,000,000 francs, the sum total of anticipations and arrears is 1,305,469,000 francs.

If we also add the creation of 17 millions of perpetual rents, representing a capital of 340,000,000, of which half indeed was applied to the payment of debts anterior to the year 8, there will result as the total of the increase of the debts of the state in the course of 13 years, the sum of 1,645,469,000 francs.

This calculation is doubtless terrifying, but we must not look on the evil as irremediable. The Minister of Finances will explain to you what are the sums immo-

djately requisite, those to be required at distant periods, and those which resolve themselves into a change of interest only.

For us, called on simply to present you the *Exposé* of the present situation of the kingdom, we have confined ourselves to this painful task, we have dissembled nothing. The details will show you at once the evil and its remedy. You will see the force of life always active, which has supported France amidst all its losses; you will see the resources which have struggled against disasters ever springing up anew; and you will wonder to behold so fertile, and so well cultivated, those fields which have so long been exposed to all kinds of devastation. Though terrified by the debt of the Government, you will see in the hands of individuals capitals ready for useful undertakings; and far from despairing of the prosperity of France, you will see from what she has supported in calamity, the flourishing state to be expected under a beneficent Government.

But the cares of the Government shall not be confined to the re-establishment of a prosperity purely material. Other sources of happiness and glory have been cruelly attacked. Morality, more than public wealth, has not escaped from the fatal influence of a bad Government. That which has just been put an end to, completed the evils which the revolution had caused; it re-established religion merely to make it an instrument for its own purposes.

Public instruction submitted to the same dependence, was not answerable to the efforts of the respectable body which directed it. These efforts were opposed by a despotism which wished to rule the minds of all, in order to enslave their bodies without resistance. The national education must take a more liberal course, to maintain itself on a level with the information common in Europe, by returning to principles now long forgotten amongst us.

Why cannot we also restore immediately to France those moral habits and that public spirit which cruel misfortunes and a long oppression have almost annihilated? Noble sentiments have been oppressed; generous ideas have been stifled; not content with condemning to inaction the virtues which it dreaded, the Government excited and fomented the passions of service to it; to extinguish public spirit, it called in the aid of personal interest; it offered its favours to ambition to silence the voice of conscience; it left no other career open but that of saving it, no other hope but that which it could realize; no ambition was indiscreet, no pretension seemed exaggerated; hence the continual war of all interests and all desires; hence the instability in situations, which allowed to no man the virtues of his office, because all were thinking of leaving it; hence the incessant attacks against every kind of probity, by seductions from which

the most generous characters could with difficulty defend themselves.

Such are the sad effects of the corrupting system which we have now to combat; let us not conceal their extent; there are periods when nations as well as kings require to be told the truth, however disagreeable and severe it may appear; we have not feared to tell it to you. The embarrassments of the moment are painful, the difficulties are great; much is to be expected from time; the nation will feel that the concurrence of its zeal is necessary to hasten the return of its own happiness; its confidence in the intentions of its King; the information and wisdom of the two Chambers, will render the task of the Government less long and more easy. If any thing could prevent these hopes from being promptly realised, it would be that restless turbulence which wishes to enjoy immediately the good which it foresees; but from this your prudence will preserve us.

If the imports were not paid, the debts would increase, and the insufficiency of the resources would not permit the contributions to be diminished. If the general union did not second the beneficent views of our King, useful enterprises would be put a stop to, important ameliorations would be suspended, and the impossibility of doing good would increase the existing evil.

In regretting the good which we have yet to wait for, let us enjoy that which is already within our reach; already Peace has opened our ports; Liberty restores the merchant to his speculations, and the workman to his labours; a principle of life circulates through all the members of the body politic; every one sees the end of his evils, and foresees a better destiny. Can we be indifferent to this future repose, after living so long in torment and inquietude? You will not be insensible, Gentlemen, the King confides equally on his people and their Deputies, and France expects every thing from their generous agreement. What more fortunate circumstance than that of an assembly which has deserved so well of its country, and a King who is desirous of being its father! Enjoy, Gentlemen, this fortunate re-union; see what France expects from it, what you have already done for it; let these happy commencements encourage you in your career, and may the gratitude of your latest descendants be at once your emulation, your glory, and your recompense.

THE PRESIDENT. The Chamber of Deputies ordains that this *Exposé* shall be printed, and distributed, at the rate of six copies to each member.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, July 22.—The Budget was this day brought forward by the Minister of Finance, Baron Louis, from which it ap-

appears, that the Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenses for the present year had been estimated by the former Government at about 1246 millions of francs. In the first three months the receipts did not amount to 62 millions, leaving an arrear of above 250 millions on the estimate of those three months, independently of the immense losses not brought into that account. The reduction of territory, and the economy of the new system, it is expected will gradually bring the expences and receipts more nearly to a level. The new government have reduced the estimate for the present year, from 1246 millions to 827; and they calculate that in the course of the whole year they will receive 520, leaving a deficit of 307 millions. The Estimate of Receipt and Expenditure, for 1815, is 610 millions. The accumulation of all the deficits, at the present time, forms an addition of 1308 millions of francs to the public floating debt. Some part of this arrear, however, is of a nature not to require immediate provision. Deducing this, there still remain 759 millions of deficit; and one principal object of the Budget is to provide for the liquidation of this sum, which is proposed to be done in two ways, partly by obligations on the Treasury, payable to order at three years certain, bearing an interest of 8 per cent, and partly by inscriptions in the Great Book, at the market price of the consolidated five per cents. To meet the obligations in question a quantity of forest land is to be sold, and the produce to be employed as a sinking fund in buying them up. To meet the regular estimates of this and the next year, the following are the calculated ways and means:—

	1814.	1815.
Direct Contributions	291,266,000	340,000,000
Indirect duties..	86,500,000	130,000,000
Registry, Domains, &c. ..	114,715,000	120,000,000
Lottery, Post-Office, &c. ..	27,519,000	28,000,000
	520,000,000	618,000,000

"These contributions," said the Minister, "are designed to pay with punctuality the annuities and pensions inscribed; to reward the soldier who has so valiantly maintained the honour of our arms, and the functionary who has served the public with zeal and integrity; to surround the throne with a splendour devoid of ostentation; to assure the universal administration of justice; to support in all parts of the kingdom a police for the protection of every individual; to provide for the execution of the laws; to carry on public works of general utility; to supply the wants of religious worship and public education; to succour the hospitals; to assist the ruined communes to recover themselves; to keep on foot an army worthy of France and of her glory; to give to our

navy a consistency corresponding with our continental position, and our commercial relations; to supply, without parsimony or prodigality, all the necessities of the general administration; to give encouragement to the sciences, arts, and manufactures; in short, to facilitate the execution of all the measures designed to promote or to consolidate the prosperity of the state."

Annexed to the *Moniteur* of the 25th are two Supplements, containing the Report presented to the King by the Minister of Finances, respecting the state of the finances on the 1st of April 1814, and on the budgets of this and the next year. The sums allotted to the different services of the year 1815 are as follow:—

Civil List	Fr. 25,000,000
Royal Family	8,000,000
House of Peers	4,000,000
House of Deputies	3,200,000
Chancery	20,000,000
Foreign Affairs	9,500,000
Interior	85,000,000
Army	200,000,000
Navy	51,000,000
General Police	1,000,000
Finances	23,000,000
Public Debt	100,000,000
Interest of Securities	8,000,000
Expence of Negotiations	10,000,000

547,700,000

Excess of the receipts assigned
for the payment of Arrears 70,300,000

Total Expenditure 618,000,000
Presumed amount of Receipts 618,000,000

PARIS, July 31.—The King received yesterday, in the Saloon of the Throne, a grand Deputation of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Laine, the President read the following Address:—

"SIRE,—In ordering to be presented to the two Chamber the *Exposé* of the situation of the kingdom, and in thus inviting the Representatives of the nation to concur in repairing so many calamities, your Majesty placed a just confidence in your people. Your faithful subjects of the Chamber of Deputies thank you for not having despaired of the safety of France.

"That picture, melancholy as it is, did not surprise us. When every Power was confounded, every right disregarded, every access to truth choked up, only the excess of calamity could bring a remedy.

"Under a just and pacific King, that picture causes us no fear. Encouraged by the generous proceedings of your Majesty, by Institutions the work of your wisdom, and by your impartial tenderness towards all your children—the French will zealously make every sacrifice that is necessary for the public good. Sire, there are no irremediable evils in France, when the Monarch, the

great public Bodies, and the People, breathe only one common wish for the security of the Throne, and the welfare of the Country.

"Hereafter free and happy, your subjects will find in the resources of their industry, the means of supplying the wants of the State. Their first care will be agriculture; but, to render their labours successful, they expect from your Majesty the aids which manufactures and commerce furnish. In bringing back Peace to our Colonies, we shall receive in return an increase of riches, which the new Genius of France will apply to the amelioration of the interior.

"The neighbouring powers expect, Sire, to see the spirit of the nation directed to these great objects; and their confidence will revive when they see the hands of a warlike People employed in the arts of peace. They are well aware that your Majesty aspires only to that share of those common advantages, which Providence has allotted to our geographical situation.

"Thus industry will communicate new life to all the branches of public economy, and to all classes of the People comfort and the practice of virtue. This happiness will be the result of the meditations of your Majesty, and the concurrence of the whole nation in seconding your paternal views.

"The Chamber of Deputies also will not disappoint the expectations of the Throne, or the hopes of the People. They will unite their efforts to those of their King, to extinguish, if possible, every trace of our misfortunes.

(Signed) "LAINE, President, &c."

The King, in his reply, says,—"I receive with pleasure the Address of the Chamber of Deputies. The sentiments which have dictated it, are the same which animate me. I have developed with frankness the situation of the kingdom, because it is the only way of communication between a good father and his children. I contemplate with delight the union which exists between the Chamber of Deputies, the nation and me. It is thus that we shall heal the wounds of the State, and in causing the great sources of public prosperity, agriculture, commerce, and the arts, to flourish, we shall give to France that happiness which is the dearest object of my prayers."

ADDRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS TO
LOUIS XVIII.

The following Address was voted by the Chamber of Peers; and conveyed to His Majesty on the 28th ult. by a Deputation of that Body. Dambrev, the Chancellor of France, as President of the Deputation, read the Address which was as follows:—

"SIRE—Your faithful subjects forming the Chamber of Peers of France, convey to the foot of your Majesty's Throne their respectful thanks for your causing to be communicated to them the exposition of the present state of the kingdom. They concur

with your Majesty's Ministers in recognising that the greatest part of the calamities that weighed heavily on France, had their source in the despotism of the late Government: in its unbridled lust of war; in its contempt for the Constitution, Laws, Treaties, and even the personal rights of every citizen; in short, in the disastrous abuse of strength which that Government had not created, and of resources which were not its work.

"It is to the lights of the age, Sire, to the patriotism of excellent citizens, that the country has been indebted for the first germ of blessings which were so much abused. Agriculture, relieved from the burthen of tithes and of feudal rights; legislation, political and civil, administration and financial, brought to a uniform system; the corporations, the towns, the provinces, making a sacrifice of their privileges to the common law; the increase of the number of landholders; the creation of new products and of new riches; the acceleration of the movement of capital—such are the things which we have seen to spring up amidst the storms of the Revolution. The opulence which 25 years of calamity could not entirely exhaust, suffices still to place France in the rank of States whose finances present the greatest resources.

"That opulence was not destroyed at the moment when a government rose whose chief talent consisted in always placing the nation in those critical circumstances where one effort required another, where patriotism was constrained to second tyranny, where the national honour had no choice left but between foreign oppression and domestic oppression.

"What use did he make of the supreme authority, who was not contented with the portion which he had of the national glory? On all sides, he set about conquering hatred, amassing vengeance, lavishing blood and treasures, and compelling rival powers to discover within themselves a strength which they were not aware of. Hence the fate of battles was abandoned to the power of numbers; multitudes were seen rushing to mutual combat; whole nations precipitated against each other; and when at last Europe in despair beleagued against its oppressor and our's, his enemies overwhelmed him in their turn, under the enormous weight of masses which he had taught them to raise.

"At this memorable period, there was given to the world a spectacle hitherto without example in the history of nations; the aspect, Sire, of your long misfortunes, borne with so much fortitude; the opinion held of your enlightened understanding, improved in retirement; the respect which follows the constant practice of virtues, rendered the enemies of a government, which is no more, allies of your Majesty. It was as such, Sire, that they treated with you; and your Majesty was seen, still surrounded by their

numerous armies, impressing on negotiations the double character of moderation and firmness.

"You are restored to the nation, Sire, and the nation is restored to you; who can henceforth doubt of the safety of the country? Since your Majesty seized the reigns of that government, which had just sunk under the excess of its own despotism, you have wisely organized the balance of powers; and when, consulting the spirit of nations, the present state of society, the wishes of enlightened men, your Majesty bound yourself to your subjects by a constitution; the principles of which were already in all hearts and all mouths, the whole nation pressed around that sacred charter, and swore to you love and fidelity. In that charter, Sire, lies your strength and ours: it restores to public spirit its energy, it realises for us that salutary division of powers which moderates one by the other, which foresees imprudences, weighs measures, and maturely judges of means. In it lie the germs for healing past calamities, and the sources of future prosperity.

The prompt development of constitutional principles by necessary laws, the regular march of the authorities, the consolidation of religion and morals, will unite all interests, silence the passions, and establish public consequence on immoveable foundations.

"The nation, instructed by the greatest events, is worthy to associate itself with your high designs, and to concur in the work of its happiness.

"The revolutions which it has undergone have not changed its character. A people agricultural, active, and industrious, a people who have received from nature lively sensibility, a high courage, which kindles for glory, and prefers death to dishonour, will be always respected by other nations, and always worthy of you.

"To the very close of a terrible contest, our brave armies, weakened and dispersed, still fought with heroic courage, for honour and the country.

"A people, Sire, who have displayed such greatness in adversity, will know how to make great efforts and sacrifices to secure the first benefits which we owe to your Majesty. Your heart will not order them; the royal authority alone would not suffice to effect them; but your people will be beforehand with those sacrifices, and will inspire their representatives with those sentiments of respect, affection, and fidelity, which animate themselves. Your Majesty will impress on your counsels the seal of your character. Your ministers will be responsible to your people for the authority entrusted to them, and to you for the conformity of their acts with your paternal intentions.

"Sire—In the exposition of the state of the kingdom, your ministers have said, that it will be impossible to do good unless gene-

ral union second your beneficent views; the Chamber of Peers shall never forget that it ought to set the example of that union.

(Signed)

President { DAMBRAY.
and { Count PASTORET.
Secretaries { Duc DE LEVIS.
 { Count VALENCE.
 { MACDONALD, Duke of Tarentum

(Seen and sealed) SEMONVILLE, Great Referendary."

The answer of the King to the Chamber of Peers was delivered in these words by his Majesty:

"I receive with satisfaction the address of the Chamber of Peers. I have laid before you with full confidence, the critical state of France. I have viewed its principal resource in the perfect union of Frenchmen with me; and I have with great pleasure received a pledge of the same, in the assurance which the Chamber of Peers has given me this day."

The *Moniteur* of the 31st contains a long report of a meeting held on the 16th July by the Central Vaccine Society of Paris, at which the Baron De Chalrol presided in the absence of the Minister of the Interior. After he had addressed the meeting, M. Judetot, President of the Central Committee, declared, that the results of vaccination in France had, during the last year, surpassed those of any preceding one. "It is now proved," said he, "by the correspondence of the Prefects with the Minister of the Interior, that great contagions of the small-pox have ceased, that the general mortality is diminished, and that the population has considerably augmented in the departments, in proportion to the more general employment of the preservative. The committee conceives that it has now approached much nearer to the object towards which it has been anxiously tending for fourteen years, and the prospect of which, more or less distant, has invariably stimulated its efforts. This object is the total extinction of the small-pox in France." M. Husson, physician to the Hotel Dieu, and the Lyceum of Louis le Grand, secretary to the society and the Central Vaccine Committee, read the report of the Progress of Vaccination in the year 1812. This report is divided into two parts. The first explains the measures taken by the Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Mayors, Archbishops, Bishops, and inferior Clergy, to establish the practice of vaccination in their respective jurisdictions. It shews that all the public functionaries have united their efforts, to follow the impulse given to them in 1812, by the Minister of the Interior, and that they have zealously vied with each other in fulfilling the intentions of the government. In the second part, the Committee has collected ample proofs of the innocence and immense advantages of vaccination, extracted from the correspondence of the Prefects with the Minister of

the Interior, and that kept up by the Committee with all the medical men engaged in the new inoculation.

"The diminution of mortality has invariably been proportionate to the activity employed in propagating vaccination. Thus at Nantes there died of the small-pox,

In 1809.....	233 Persons.
1810.....	180
1811.....	77
1812.....	49

At Strasburgh, the number of deaths by the same disease were,

In 1803.....	518
1807.....	284
1811.....	14
1812.....	1

"This diminution of deaths is always proportionate to the augmentation of the number of persons vaccinated. In 43 communes of the department of the Oise, it appears that the number of deaths of children under the age of 12 years, during the ten years preceding the introduction of vaccination, was 13,770; and in the last ten years 10,310, being a diminution of 3,260 during the latter period. The natural consequence of this diminution of the mortality, is an increase of the population. Thus in the department of the North, the number of inhabitants, which in 1806 was 839,833, amounted in 1812 to 871,657, being an increase in six years of 32,824 persons. From the statements received, it appears, that in 1812, 734,893 persons were vaccinated in 106 departments, and that the total number who have undergone this operation since its introduction in France, is 3,035,766.

"The Committee could have wished to propose to the Minister, as in preceding years, to grant prizes and medals to those practitioners who have been so zealously engaged in propagating vaccination; but the funds allotted by the former Government in 1812 and 1813 for the purpose of rewarding them, having been employed previously to the full of that Government for other services, it is absolutely impossible to grant them this year the recompense so justly due to their exertions."

With the advices from France, we have the following account of the commercial situation of Belgium:—The object of Ghent, Bruges, Brussels, and Ostend, is to promote manufactures to the injury of their foreign trade. At Antwerp a more liberal policy has been adopted. The former are anxious to levy a duty of 16 per cent. on all manufactures, or rather to admit fine goods only under a very severe impost, and to exclude coarse goods altogether. At Antwerp, for goods in transit, a small registration duty of 1 per cent. only is paid, and it is the wish of the merchants to reduce it to one-half per cent. they in this respect adopting the policy of France.—It is perfectly clear from the correspondence of all the details, that Antwerp is to become a free port; and it is a

fact, not generally known, that the principal inhabitants of that city, employed a deputation to wait on Lord Castlereagh at Paris, to inquire as to the intention of the British Government on that subject. It was ascertained at one of the interviews with that Deputation, that the British Government was fully determined to employ its powerful influence to preserve open and unobstructed the navigation of the Scheldt, whatever might be the views of the Dutch Ministers. The authority in Belgium is assigned to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, only in his character of a British Lieutenant-General, and not as a Dutch military, civil, or political officer.—The wish of the State is, first to be established as an independent Republic; next, to belong to England; but if this be incompatible, they would appertain to Austria or to France; and least of all they are disposed to be attached to Holland, on account of the rivalry of the trade of the latter, which for a century has interposed obstacles to their prosperity.

AUG. 1.—M. RANOUARD, in the presence of a great crowd of auditors, made a Report from the Committee on the Liberty of the Press. The Report of the Committee, which is very long, is in favour of the Liberty of the Press as established in England. This, it is maintained, is without previous censure, consistent with the new French Constitution.—M. Ranouard observed, that before solemn laws had established the Liberty of the Press in France, it existed in reality through the tolerance of the Government, which yielded to the irresistible force of public opinion, to the progress of knowledge, and to the authority of reason. Even in 1788, the Parliament of Paris solicited the Liberty of the Press, with the exception that authors should be obliged to answer for reprehensible writings according to the exigency of the case. He quoted the declaration of the King, made at Saint-Ouen, and the article of the Constitution relative to the Liberty of the Press, and then proceeded to consider the report of the Minister. He went over all the arguments urged in that document against the freedom of publication, and answered them. He observed that the Constitution had pronounced on the question, and it now only remained to carry the Constitution into effect. Whether the spirit of the letter, the grammatical, or the legal sense of the chart, was examined, it would be found impossible to admit, that to repress should signify to prevent. Could it be supposed that the Constitution has given in the same article the power of printing freely, and at the same time withdrawn that power by a tacit restriction? He then maintained that previous censure was not the Liberty of the Press, and was not constitutional.

AUG. 5.—The desire of being present at the debate which was to take place on the question of the Liberty of the Press, attracted a considerable number of persons to the

Palais Bourbon. At half-past eleven all the avenues were obstructed, and all the tribunes filled. A number of elegant women pressed round the doors and disregarded all orders. The crowd increased every moment, and the sentinels were at length forced to lower their arms before those ladies who had broken through every obstacle with the greatest resolution: *Desir de femme est un feu qui devors.* At two o'clock the Sitting was opened in the usual manner; but instead of reading the Order of the Day, M. Desaux, the Secretary, said, "The President has directed me to read Art. 90 of the regulations, which is to this effect:—'No stranger shall, upon any pretext, introduce himself into the body of the house where the Members sit.'"

M. Desfourneaux.—"I demand to be heard against the President and the Officers of the Chamber."

The President.—"It is my duty to invite all strangers within the enclosure to retire. If they do not comply with this invitation, the Chamber will be obliged to break up, and adjourn till to-morrow."

Part of the upper seats occupied by men and ladies were cleared in a few minutes; but opposite to the President, and on the left side of the Hall, none of the persons present obeyed the injunctions of the doorkeepers. The remonstrances busily made by several deputies produced as little effect.

The President.—"I am informed that part of the spectators refuse to obey the orders of the President: I declare the sitting at an end, and adjourned till to-morrow."

"No! no!" cried many voices.

The President.—"The Sitting is dissolved."

The Members of the bureau retired. The Deputies and the spectators in the tribunes gradually quitted the Hall. It was observed that the persons who, by their scandalous obstinacy, occasioned this disorder, remained till the last, probably under the idea that the President was not in earnest.

Session of Aug. 6.—The discussion on the projet of a law, relative to the Liberty of the Press took place this day. M. Fleury made a long speech in favour of the projet. He was followed by M. Gallois, who warmly attacked the principle of the projet. The House ordered the speech of M. Gallois to be printed. The other speakers were Messrs. Tournault and Goulard, in favour of the measure; and Messrs. Durbach and Damolard, against it.—The debate was adjourned.

Aug. 11.—The Abbe Montesquieu this day addressed the Chamber in defence of the plan of law which had been submitted to them. Speaking of the Press in England, he observed, "The English Constitution is a kind of phenomenon in its results. It is the strongest government in the world; and yet it is a composition which chance only seems to have put together, for the mind of man never could have conceived it. The parliament exercises an over-ruling author-

ity, before which every one must be silent, and every thing gives way. This power is exercised by the majority, it is this majority which gives the law—it seizes upon all places, and engrosses all power. What strength can be greater than that which holds all, which wishes to keep all, which escapes from all responsibility, because it is always this majority which makes the law, the accusation, and the sentence, and which finally executes it? It is necessary to give the people a kind of compensation against such an energy of authority—against a government so vigorous, which, if not pressed upon by another force, would no doubt end by destroying itself. I admit that the morality of those who compose this power, and who are worthy to command such a nation, is a perfect model of integrity; and what has a government so powerful to fear from this boasted Liberty of the Press? Pamphlets are neutralized—responsibility escapes from their vain declamations. They have no power whatever against the strength of the government: they serve to amuse the public; this is all. England maintains the Liberty of the press by means which we know not how to imitate. The prisoner there lives and dies in prison, abandoned by all. You ought not, gentlemen, to envy such manners. Here the prisoner is an object of interest: he receives the visits and the congratulations of friendship: in France, liberty is more moderate, and our manners are gentler. Let us leave the English those means which our national character repels. In that country, the laws repressive of defamation are supported by terrible means. Libel is punished by sentences which ruin individuals; which cause them to die in prison; for offenders are often subjected to fines beyond all proportion to their fortunes. In France the judges are more mild; they sometimes look to the accused alone; they consider the deplorable situation of his family." M. Montesquieu concluded, by conceding, on the part of the king, certain amendments, to the effect that no censure should apply to a work exceeding 20 sheets, and that the law should cease to operate at the end of the session 1816. He then asked, if the Deputies wished the law to declare that their opinions should not be subject to any censure? The members with one voice answered, in the negative, considering this as unnecessary.

M. Raynouard, the Reporter from the Central Committee, was heard at great length in reply. He despatched on the mischiefs, which the censorship would produce. Place that crime, said he, in the hands of ministers, and public opinion will be perverted; your institutions, your conduct will be accused and condemned; you will be reduced to a stupid silence. Why, he asked, should not political contests be decided by equal arms; but when he spoke of equal arms, it was allowing too much: for would not ministers always have the most ample

means of addressing public opinion? would not they have their journals and their writers? They would always find Addisons and Steeles to avenge the government, if it was unjustly attacked. They would even find writers enough to vindicate and extol their errors. By means of their *Official Journal* can they not even at present attack the opinions which displease or thwart them? Let them enjoy this privilege, provided they allow to Frenchmen the Liberty of the Press. He concluded with conjuring the Chamber to reject the law.

The Abbe Montesquieu again rose, and after making some further remarks, a loud cry of question! question! burst from all parts of the Hall. Several members endeavoured to speak, but could not obtain a hearing. The President then stated the nature of the question. The form of voting was this: every member, as his name was called over by one of the secretaries, answered in his place, and came up to the table, where he deposited in an urn two of the balls, white or black, which he had received from the secretary. The ball which he did not use he placed in another urn appropriated for that purpose. This operation being terminated, two of the secretaries emptied the urn for votes, and publicly separated the white balls from the black, and summoned them both up. The number of balls thrown into the other urn was then verified. It finally appeared, that of 217 voters, the proposed law had obtained 137 white balls against 80 black ones. This result being communicated to the president, he delivered, in the name of the Chamber, the following declaration: "*The Chamber adopts the law.*"

PARIS, Aug 12.—Madame Letitia Buonaparte left Rome for Elba on the 27th of July.—An article from Augsburg states, that the Congress of Vienna will assign Treves, and a part of the territory of that principality, to Eugene Beauharnois.

Aug. 13.—Messrs. Falconnet and Dard, advocates, and Gueffier and Lenormant, booksellers, the first, author of a letter to Louis XVIII. "On the Sale of National Property;" and the second, author of a work entitled, "Of the Restitution of the Property of Emigrants," were yesterday morning all four conducted to the prison of La Force, on an order of arrest, issued by M. Dufour, a Magistrate: Messrs Falconnet and Dard charged with having, by printed publications, "excited the people to take arms against each other, and with an attempt, the object of which was, to produce a civil war," Gueffier and Lenormant, the booksellers, are charged with having aided and abetted them therein; being offences specified in the 61st and 92d Articles of the Penal Code.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, July 15.—The Archduchess Maria Louisa has renounced the million

francs per annum secured to her by the Convention of the 11th of April. Buonaparte, who always treated this Princess with the highest respect, does not cease, in his present retirement, to give her, from time to time marks of his attention, and to write to her. In his last letter, which arrived a few days ago, he says, that the house which he now inhabits is small, compared to his former one, but if she would visit him in Elba, he would have a larger one ready.

AUGSBURG, July 15.—Letters from Vienna of the 6th and 7th are not very satisfactory. It is said that serious differences have arisen between Austria on the one hand, and Prussia and Russia on the other. Prussia insists strongly on the dismemberment of Saxony, that one part of that kingdom shall be incorporated with the Prussian States, and that the remainder shall be destined to form establishments either for the son of King Gustavus Adolphus IV. or for other Princes. It is added, that Russia supports the pretensions of Prussia; but Austria formally opposes the partition of Saxony. It is said that negotiations are opened on this subject: that in the uncertainty of their result, Russia has advanced towards the Austrian frontier: all the Russian reserves that are in Poland; and that on her side Austria has ordered all her armies to remain on the war establishment, until the definitive arrangement of the political affairs of Germany—fearing a new war, if England does not interpose its mediation. These fears have had considerable influence on the Court of Vienna.

VIENNA, July 19.—The intelligence which we have received here of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, is not very satisfactory. The fatigue of the journey has considerably weakened her health, which, at her departure, was already in a precarious state. We expect with impatience the news of her arrival at Aix. As to her husband, the *Court Gazette*, which for a long time had kept silence respecting him, published the day before yesterday an article in these terms:—

"All the acts which emanate from Napoleon in his island, are drawn up in the name of his Majesty Napoleon, Sovereign Lord of the Island of Elba, signed by him, and countersigned by General Drouet.—This General, who looked on himself as a man disgraced, offered himself voluntarily to the Ex-Emperor after his abdication, to remain with him during his life. The Emperor has built at Porto Ferrajo an hospital and an aqueduct, and has planted public walks, and is occupied in drawing up a Constitution for his subjects; he has announced to them, that it is his intention to promote amongst them a taste for the arts and sciences. His guard is composed of 1500 men, all French soldiers, who have followed him of their own accord. He is all day on horseback, and passes a part of the night at work in his closet. It is supposed that he is writing a history of his life, and that he will leave to posterity a confession, in which he will develop his conduct

and his views, without dissembling his faults. If he does not succeed in justifying himself, he will, at least, relieve his conscience from the enormous weight which must press on it, and his memoirs may mitigate the sentence which will be passed on him by posterity."

LEIPZIG, July 27.—The following is one of the principal charges made against the King of Saxony:—When this monarch went to Bohemia, he declared to the court of Vienna that he intended to unite with it, and to accede to all the measures which it should take. General Langenan was sent to set on foot the negotiations. Austria received the proposition with eagerness; and, full of confidence in the fidelity of a German prince, made known to him, without reserve, all that it intended to do. He thus learned that Austria was preparing to attack Napoleon in case the latter should not accede to the conditions proposed to him. When, on the invitation of Napoleon, the King of Saxony proceeded from Prague to Dresden, he discovered to him, of his own motion, and without necessity, the whole secret of the negotiation, and, in recompence for this confidence, the Marche of Brandenburg, and a part of Bohemia, were given to him by treaty.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—We are assured that our court has, at length, consented to unite to the kingdom of Prussia, the two Lusacias, and that part of Saxony situated on the right bank of the Elbe. These provinces have been coveted by Prussia, ever since Silesia was ceded to Frederick the Great, as they furnish a very desirable rounding; but the jealousy which has always existed between Austria and Prussia, did not hitherto permit this latter power to realize the project. At present, the relations between the two courts are so changed, that our court has, it is said, consented to the cession; but on the condition that the King of Saxony shall be replaced on his throne, and that, after his death, the succession of his kingdom shall be guaranteed to Prince Anthony, his brother, the Emperor's uncle, for whom the cabinet of Vienna has a lively interest. It is to be inferred that Russia and Prussia have desisted from their previous project in favour of the Duke of Saxe Weimar. Count Karczay has arrived here from Aix, in Savoy. He has brought the Emperor news concerning the health of the Archduchess Maria Louisa. That Princess receives benefit from the waters which she takes under the direction of Dr. Corvisart. Her Imperial Highness sees nobody. She will return to Vienna about the 15th September, by way of Berna and Constance. Our Gazette of the 28th of July contains the following article:—

"According to accounts from the island of Elba, the Emperor Napoleon continues to enjoy good health, and to exhibit every sign of content. He resides at Porto Ferrajo, in a small house, till the palace, which he is building outside the town, shall be finished.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Aug. 1814.

A great number of strangers, and particularly of English, put into the island, and come to see the Emperor. He continues to lead a very active life, employed alternately in his cabinet, or inspecting the different public works which he has ordered to be erected. He expends considerable sums on these works and has invited the most celebrated artists from different parts of Italy, for the execution of them."

FRANKFORT, Aug. 6.—We have here strange reports from Italy. King Joachim, it is stated, is reconciled to Napoleon, and there resort to the latter many adventurers from Piedmont, and other parts of Italy; but particularly from Corsica to Elba, as he seems to be in no want of money. On the other hand, Napoleon is said to be intriguing in France, by the aid of money, and to seek to excite discontent among certain classes of people. These we repeat as reports which cannot be warranted as true, and which, perhaps, have little foundation.

ITALY.

ROME, July 22.—His Holiness has created Lucien Buonaparte a Roman Prince, and Duke of Musignano, and has granted to him the privilege of bearing the arms of the Holy See on all his palaces. The pope has also condescended to accept the dedication of the poem of Charlemagne, which is to appear in the course of next January.

PARMA, July 25.—Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Maria Louisa will make her solemn entry into her states about the end of next month.

CONI (PIEDMONT), Aug. 2.—Numerous bands of robbers, formed of individuals of all the nations that have inundated Italy, during the late wars, infest the mountains of the Stura and the Doire, where they commit all imaginable excesses. They are become sufficiently numerous to disturb the public tranquillity; but the government is about to adopt effectual measures against them. Their numbers are estimated at 3,700, disciplined and regimented, under the orders of well-known chiefs. The valleys of Pignerol are the different points of their movements. A distinct association has taken possession of all the coast from Nice to Naples; this last appears to have regular statutes and rules, enforced by a very severe discipline. It is on the plan of the gangs that levy contribution on the highways in England! and has insurance-offices, where tickets of exemption and security are issued, on paying a slight contribution.

NETHERLANDS.

ANTWERP, Aug. 11.—His Excellency the Duke of Wellington arrived here yesterday; he was not immediately known, as he was in plain clothes, but, when discovered, was very much cheered, especially by the British. His Grace very cheerfully shook hands with

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several English ladies, who were anxious to approach him. This morning he visited the dock-yard and citadel, and about one o'clock set out for Brussels.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 27.—Our Grand Inquisitor is appointed; the choice of his Majesty has fallen upon Mier Campillo, Bishop of Almería.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MR. SADLER'S BALLOON.

THE dimensions of the balloon in which Mr. Sadler made his 29th ascent from Burlington-house, on Friday, July 15, 1814; were as follows:—

Diameter	75 feet.
Circumference	236 feet.
Surface	17,700 feet.
Contents	246,230 feet.
Displaces	16,594 lb. of common air.
Silk, quantity of,	2,950 yards.
Ditto, weight of, when varnished	1,967 lb.
Levity of the balloon, when filled with common air	14,627 lb.
Weight of the hydrogen gas requisite to fill a sphere of 75 feet in diameter	2,071½ lb.
Power of the balloon, exclusive of the weight, the varnish, and silk, to lift	12,553 lb.

The balloon, however, not having been inflated to a greater extent than two-thirds of its contents, the weight it would have been able to have raised must be diminished in proportion. The above is founded on the assumption, that the gas generated was one-eighth of the weight of common air.

GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE, Aug. 1.—This long-announced festival took place on Monday, the centenary of the accession of the House of Brunswick, and the anniversary of the battle of the Nile. The unfavourable state of the weather in the morning, only appeared to have given a greater zest to the enjoyment of the scene and glorious day and evening which followed; and, from 12 o'clock in the day, till nine in the evening, the avenues leading to the different parks were thronged beyond what the imagination of any one, who did not witness the scene, could conceive. The Queen, the Prince Regent, and the rest of the royal family, with a number of personages of rank and distinction, arrived at Buckingham-house, at an early hour, to witness the intended festivities. The first object of attraction was the ascent of Mr. Sadler, jun. in a balloon, from the lawn in front of Buckingham-house. Mrs. H. Johnston intended to accompany the aeronaut in this excursion, but at the moment when the cords which held the balloon were ready to be cut, it was found that the fastening which secures the net-work to the valve at the top of the balloon, had, by some means, been disengaged, and was held only by a single twine. Under these circumstances, the lady was informed, that she could not possibly accompany Mr. Sadler in his voyage without imminent danger to both, and the Duke of Wellington strongly recommended Mr. Sadler to decline his voyage altogether.

Mr. Sadler, however, feeling for the disappointment of the public, and for his own honour, was determined to go up, and he ascended about twenty-four minutes past six. The most perfect calm at this time prevailed; not a cloud appeared; the balloon took a course nearly S.E. by E. continuing to rise slowly. Whilst still hovering over St. James's Park, the aeronaut threw from it a number of small paper parachutes, with jubilee favours attached to them, bearing various inscriptions. Having exhausted his favours, Mr. Sadler threw out two bags of ballast, when the balloon continued to rise, and to recede from the sight of the spectators; but so clear was the atmosphere, that, although at one time he rose with considerable velocity, the balloon remained in sight upwards of half an hour. The next point of attraction to the promenaders in the lawn in St. James's Park was a boat-race on the canal; and here, notwithstanding the confined space on which they had to act, the candidates for aquatic fame displayed considerable skill and agility. A space of near an hour now elapsed before any new object of attention was started, and the populace were left at liberty to amuse themselves by attempts to decypher the various hieroglyphics displayed on the different Chinese lanterns, which were suspended on almost every tree in the Mall and Bird-cage-walk, and in conjectures as to the effect which the numerous fire-works displayed on the Temple, the Bridge, and the Pagoda, would have when discharged. Soon after eight o'clock, however, a new scene presented itself. The lamplighters commenced the performance of their duties, and the whole park soon presented a scene resembling the descriptions so frequently to be met with in Eastern romance. The large trees in the Mall and Bird-cage-walks, and in the lawn, were each encircled with variegated lamps. The Royal Booth and Gallery, the Bridge over Constitution-hill, and the Temple (or, as it at this time appeared, a fortified castle), in the Green-park, were studded with gold coloured lamps; but the object by far the most brilliant was, the Bridge and Pagoda over the Canal. Added to this, the boat decorated with variegated flags, and filled with beautiful females, who bid defiance to the damp air arising from the water, gliding from place to place on the smooth surface of the canal, rendered the whole scene approaching more nearly to the idea of enchantment than any thing we have ever witnessed, and to which no powers of description can do justice. The inscription on the Royal Booth

the 50th Centenary of the Accession of the illustrious House of Brunswick."—"Nelson of the Nile."—"Wellington." The bridge over Constitution Hill displayed on both sides the names of our most distinguished Naval Heroes.

Hyde Park was crowded with many thousands of spectators from an early hour. It presented a picture of Bartholomew Fair, on a large scale. All the shows, and booths, and entertainments, that are accustomed to grace Peckham, Camberwell, Greenwich, Smithfield—the wild beasts, the establishments of Saunders, Richardson, and others—were here all congregated together. A little before five o'clock, a small balloon was let off from Kensington Gardens, from which, when it had gained a considerable elevation, a parachute was seen to drop. About six o'clock, the discharge of guns announced the commencement of the Naumachia, and there was a general rush towards the banks of the Serpentine. The first part of the entertainment was an action between two frigates, the one displaying English, the other American colours. After a sharp conflict, the American was boarded, and her flag superseded by the Union Jack. Soon after a similar action took place, and with similar effect, when both the captured frigates were brought up westward with their lowered colours. At about eight o'clock commenced the grand action, which was to represent the Battle of the Nile. Six men of war, at anchor, at the eastern extremity of the river, were attacked by three others (the latter British), when a hot conflict ensued, and was obstinately maintained, until the English Admiral, with two other ships of the line, bore down, and overwhelming the enemy with the thunder of his artillery, obtained a complete victory. When the sea fight ceased, all the enemy's ships appeared dismasted, and one of the English fleet lost her mainmast and a second was so much cut up in her hull and rigging, that she was unequal to a pursuit; two of the French ships in consequence got away, and ran on shore. The other four were taken possession of, but not until they were mere hulls. The point left to be achieved was, to destroy the two ships ashore; for this purpose two fireships, being set on fire, were towed down to the vessels aground, to which they soon communicated the fatal element. Four vessels on fire on shore, with every other circumstance which attends nautical conflagrations on a more extended scale—a large expanse of brilliant light on the water, a huge column of flame, crowned by pillars of smoke, the red and radiant reflection of the flames, diffused over 10,000 countenances, together with the explosion of magazines, the falling of masts, and exposure of ribs and timbers enveloped in flames, formed a scene calculated to excite horror in the mind of a *Jack Water Sailor*, and to ex-

cise the ribble muscles of a real *Tom*. In the space of an hour the fire had reached the water's edge. For reasons sufficiently apparent, we are unable to give a list of the killed and wounded. Whilst the sea fight continued many persons were driven into the Serpentine by the pressure of the crowd, some of whom must have been drowned but for the assistance which was promptly afforded them.

At ten o'clock the exhibition of Fireworks commenced by a numerous discharge of large and small Congreve rockets, from the fortification in the Green Park, the Pagoda, and from Kensington Gardens; these were succeeded by a variety of fireworks of different descriptions, composed of serpents, in flights of several hundreds at a time; large discharges of Roman candles, Chinese lights, wheels, Devil's punch-bowls, Chinese pinks, and others, intermingled with a display of the most beautiful and brilliant fireworks, of a complicated and scientific description.

These were received with loud and repeated shouts by the spectators, and were continued without intermission till within a few minutes of 12 o'clock. At 12 o'clock, precisely, a most tremendous cannonade was opened against the face of the Castle, which continued for about 20 minutes, the whole building becoming so completely enveloped in smoke as to be invisible to the surrounding spectators. In the mean time the painted canvas covering which gave the structure the appearance of a fortification was removed, and as soon as the clouds of smoke dispersed, a most beautiful sight burst on the spectators. From the midst of the ruins of the fallen tower had risen a rich, beautiful and resplendently illuminated temple, supported by pillars, apparently of the richest variegated marble, and glittering with lamps of the most vivid and beautiful colouring. These were interspersed with large, magnificent and highly finished transparencies, the subjects of which are already before the public. This splendid spectacle elicited from the surrounding crowds shouts of applause, and all were ready to agree that the exhibition far exceeded the programme.

Near the expiration of the fireworks from the Pagoda its upper tower caught fire by some accident in the management of the machinery. The fire increased rapidly. Several engines were procured, and played upon it; but it continued burning till, in a short time, the five upper towers were destroyed or fell over the eastern side of the bridge. There was a kind of awful magnificence during the progress of the flames, that exceeded the former appearance of the edifice; but at last it presented only the melancholy remains of temporary splendour. We regret to have to state that serious accidents were occasioned by this conflagration. Immediately after its breaking out, two men were seen at the top of the building, in great

distress. One of them, since ascertained to have been Mr. Foulkes, of Wood-street, Cheapside, jumped off, and falling on a floating stage, which had been placed close to the arch, for the convenience of the lamp-lighters fractured his skull; he was conveyed to the Westminster Infirmary in a state of total insensibility, and expired in about two hours. The other (John Taylor, a carpenter) made his way to the bottom amidst the bursting flames, by which he was so dreadfully burnt that he died at the Westminster Infirmary on Wednesday. Another man leaped into the river, and was picked up by a boat with little injury. A man named Wood was enveloped in the flames, and before he could extricate himself suffered much: he was taken to the hospital, with great hopes of recovery. Another man was also much injured, and taken to the hospital. Various other persons received hurts.

At seven o'clock the Queen gave a splendid dinner to her numerous visitors, consisting of nearly 300 persons. The centre piece of plate on the royal table represented a fort, very much resembling the Temple of Concord, in the Green Park, with a great variety of trophies; and a medallion of the Duke of Wellington, with Fame proclaiming his deeds. In the evening the Royal Family appeared at the windows of the saloon and some on the lawn to view the fireworks, the Prince's band continuing to play on the lawn till half past one o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the Royal Party sat down to a sumptuous supper.

At half past three o'clock Mr. Sadler arrived at Buckingham House, on his return from his aerial voyage, in which he had a very narrow escape from destruction. Immediately over Woolwich the string which fastened the net, as was apprehended, suddenly broke, and the main body of the balloon was forced quickly through the aperture, nearly 18 feet. Mr. Sadler to prevent the danger which threatened him, caught the pipe at the bottom of the balloon, and by hanging on it and the valve line, he prevented the balloon from further escaping. The valve, which had for some time resisted every attempt to open it, in consequence of being frozen, at this time gave way, and suffered the gas to escape. A sudden shift of wind, whilst the balloon was apparently falling into the middle of the Thames at Sea-Reach, carried it about 100 yards over the marshes on the Essex side, when the aeronaut seized the opportunity of making a gasli in the balloon with his knife, which the wind considerably widened, and occasioned the escape of the gas in great quantities. Mr. Sadler's descent on this account was rather more precipitate and violent than he could have wished. He landed, however, in Mucking Marshes, sixteen miles below Gravesend, on the Essex coast, without sustaining any other injury, than a slight sprain,

in about 40 minutes after his departure from the Park. A fisherman of the name of Mansbridge, fearing that the balloon might fall into the Thames, followed its course as nearly as he could with his boat, to afford any assistance in his power; Mr. S. with his balloon, was conveyed by him to Gravesend, from whence he took a postchaise and four to town.

Aug. 6.—HORRID MURDER.—A most atrocious murder was perpetrated at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, (the 4th inst.) at the house of Miss Mary Macey, dress-maker, No. 27, Mount-street, on the person of Miss Mary Ann Welchman, a young lady of respectable parents in Somersetshire, by an assassin of the name of James Smith Mitchell, *alias* James Mitchell Smith, *alias* Owen Smith. This fellow, who first introduced himself to this young lady by holding an umbrella over her on a wet evening, afterwards insinuated himself to her residence as the Purser of an East Indiaman, but he was subsequently found to be no other than a servant out of place. The deceased, on ascertaining this fact had refused to admit his company any longer, and requested him to decline his visits. [At three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, A. Gell, Esq. Coroner for Westminster, held an inquest on the body, in Mount-street, when the following testimony was adduced:—Mr. Watkins, an inmate at Miss Macey's, stated, that Miss Macey had declined business, and Miss Welchman was about to take to it. She had received the addresses of Smith some time, but latterly he was very troublesome, and she had rejected them, but he still pressed his visits, although she had denied herself. Smith had called there that evening early, but witness went to bed. A little before twelve the housekeeper desired the witness to get up, and he had previously heard some words betwixt Smith and the deceased; he heard the report of a pistol or gun distinctly, after hearing the deceased scream very loud, and which was followed in about three moments by another report of a like nature. Witness armed himself with a pair of tongs, and went up stairs, when he found the deceased bleeding on the landing place, at the top of the first floor stairs seemingly dead. The windows of the front room were open, out of which the assassin had escaped from a height of 12 feet. He had left his hat and a brace of pistols in the room; Smith always appeared to the witness to be of sound mind.—Mr. Russel, a surgeon, at 21, Mount-street, was called to the deceased about twelve o'clock. He found her insensible, but yet alive. She had lost much blood, and on examining the right temple he found a wound large enough to admit the tip of his finger, and the temple was much swollen. He was informed two pistols had been discharged, and he found another wound on the left side near the top of the head. He had no doubt the ball on the left

the of the head had caused death.—Miss Mary Macey deposed that Mitchell came to Miss Welchman before dark on Thursday. He was abusing the deceased, and wanted her to go out and sup with him, which she refused, and she bade him leave the house frequently, which he refused to do. He said he would not go until the deceased gave up a letter of his, which she had destroyed. Witness and her work-people went down to supper about 11 o'clock, and the deceased followed them in about five minutes after, and said she must be alone with Smith about five minutes, and she returned to him. Soon after she gave a loud scream, and the instant after the report of a pistol was heard, followed by that of another. Witness did not go up stairs, and could not tell what happened after. The windows were shut, and the shutters bolted, when witness went down stairs; and it is evident the assassin premeditating the foul deed, had opened them when Miss Welchman went down stairs for a minute or two; as he had not time to do so between the report of the pistols and the time he escaped, and he could have got off no other way.—The constable, who produced the hat and pistols, which he found in the room, also produced a piece of the comb which one of the balls had shot from the head.—The deceased was a fine woman, betwixt four and five-and-twenty, of most amiable manners and exemplary conduct.—The murderer has since been apprehended. He is about 5 feet 5½ or six inches in height, swarthy complexion, with black eyes, and has the appearance of a shabby gentleman, rather than a servant.]

Bulletin of the King's health :—" Windsor Castle August 6.—His Majesty's bodily health has been uninterrupted, and his mind uniformly tranquil through the last month; but his Majesty's disorder continues without any sensible alteration.—H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, W. HEBERDEN, R. WILLIS.—

Aug. 6. Bengal and China homeward bound fleets arrived in the Downs, consisting of the following ships :—General Harris, Bridgewater, Princess Amelia, Hope, Marquis of Ely, Perseverance, Charles Grant, Marquis Camden, Walmer Castle, Essex,

Warley, Ceres, Cumberland, Inglis, Atlas, Lowther Castle, and Herefordshire—*from China*.—William Pitt, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Hugh Inglis, Marquis of Wellington, Carnatic, Lord Melville, Northumberland, Tottenham, Moffat, Retreat, Union; Young Husband, Sir William Pulteney, Vansittart, General Kydd, and Minerva, *from Bengal*—China fleet, under convoy of the Phoenix, left Canton, March 1—India fleet under convoy of the Clorinde, left Bengal the beginning of January—both fleets sailed from St. Helena the 2d of June, convoyed by his Majesty's ships Clorinde, Phoenix Semiramis, and Pocris, sloops of war—Phoenix parted company off the Western Islands, in chase of two American privateers—Semiramis frigate brought home Sir John Craddock, late Governor and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope—China ships have brought 2,200,000lbs. of tea.

Joanna Southcote's miraculous conception, and the cot made by Seddons of Aldersgate-street, for the "new Messiah," are become almost as general a topic of conversation as the late Jubilee. In one of the prophetess's recent publications, entitled the *Book of Wonders*, "the coming of SHILOH" is thus announced :—"This year, in the 65th year of thy age, thou shalt have a Son by the power of the Most High, which if they receive as their Prophet, Priest, and King, then I will restore them to their own land, and cast out the Heathens for their sakes, as I cast out them when they cast out me, by rejecting me as their Saviour, Prince, and King, for which I said I was horn, but not at that time to establish my kingdom."—In consequence of this announcement, the followers of Joanna are making all sorts of preparations, and she has been literally overwhelmed with presents—laced caps, embroidered bibs, and worked robes, a mohair mantle, which cost 150l.—splendid silver pap-spoons and caudle-cups (one shaped like a dove) have been poured in upon her, till she is at length determined to receive no more.—The word SHILOH is drawn in gold Hebrew characters on the cot, and over a canopy the inscription : *A free will offering by Faith to the promised Seed!*

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Townshend Selwyn, to the Prebendary in Gloucester Cathedral, vacant by the death of Dr. Small.

The Rev. Geo. Butler, D.D. Master of Harrow School, and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, to the Rectory of Gayton, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. Hemer.

The Rev. Jos. Gill, B.D. one of the Senior

Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Swaffham Bulbeck, to the Living of Staplehurst in Kent.

The Rev. Dr. Sleath, late one of the Masters of Rugby Grammar School, to be High Master of St. Paul's School, London, vice the Rev. Dr. Roberts, who retires, after having filled that situation 45 years.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Caswick-house, near Stamford, the Lady of Sir John Trollope, Bart. of a son.

JULY 8. At Rosbie Priory, North Britain, Lady Kinnaird, of a son.

10. At Castle Moira, Isle of Man, the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Murray, of a daughter.

13. At Tunbridge Wells, the Countess of Shannon, of a daughter.

21. At Stanmer Park, Sussex, the Countess of Chichester, of a daughter.

28. In Dover-street, the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Llanbelig, Capt. R. Charles, of the Endeavour sloop, of Carnarvon, to Miss Cath. Hughes, of Glanravori, in the town of Carnarvon.—Our English readers will form some faint idea of Cambrian hospitality, when they are informed, that upwards of 1000 persons were regaled upon this happy occasion.

At Alverstoke, the Rev. David Parker, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. David Bogue, of Gosport.

FEB. 13. At Bart, Staffordshire, by licence, Mr. J. Cherry, of Birmingham, to Miss Pilcher, of Worcester.

MAY 4. At Malta, Fairfax Moresby, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, and Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, to Eliza Louisa, youngest daughter of J. Williams, Esq. of that island.

JULY 19. The Rev. Hen. Pole, brother of Sir P. Pole, Bart. of Wolverton, Hants, to Ann, second daughter of J. Blagrave, Esq. of Calcot Park, Berks.—At Seven Oaks, Kent, C. C. Pettey, Esq. of Riverhead, to Ellen, eldest daughter of H. Woodgate, Esq. of Riverbill.

20. At Plymouth, J. Halliday, Esq. of Levee, Somersetshire, to Ann Innes, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Dyer, of the Royal Marines.

21. R. Seymour, Esq. of Inholmes, Berks, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Lead, of Crowood, Wiltshire.—Capt. Forbes, R. N. to Letitia Mary, youngest daughter of the late G. White, Esq. of Park-reet, Westminster.—Wm. Todd, Esq. of Lackheath-road, to Martha, youngest daughter

of J. B. Courthope, Esq. of Lewisham-hill.—At Aberdeen, Lieut. A. Wishart, of the 2d battalion of the 42d Royal Highland regt. to Miss Janet Maclean daughter of Capt Hector Maclean (formerly of the 42d regt. and the late Reay Highlanders), adjutant of the 5th regiment of the Aberdeen Local Militia.

23. At Dundee, Pat. Anderson, Esq. to Miss Christiansa Blair, daughter of David Blair, Esq.

25. At Camnock, Scotland, R. Gemmel, M. D. to Margaret, eldest daughter of Captain Hugh Mitchel, of the Royal Marines.

26. Mr. N. Middleton, of the West India trade, to Cordelia, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Friend, of Ramsgate.

27. At Lord Robertson's, Strab-hill, the Hon. D. Williamson, of Balgray, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to Miss W. Boyd Robertson, of Lawers.

29. In Dublin, T. Bernard, jun. Esq. of Castle Bernard, only son of T. Bernard, Esq. of Parsonstown, and Representative in Parliament for the King's County, to Miss C. Henrietta Hely Hutchinson, second daughter of the Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson, and niece to Lord Hutchinson and the Earl of Donoughmore.

30. G. Courtenay, Esq. of Bally Edmond, Cork, to Caroline Augusta, eldest daughter of J. H. S. Batry, Esq. of Marbury Hall, Cheshire, and immediately after set off for the Lady's seat, Swetford Park, Oxfordshire.

AUG. 1. At Bath, the Rev. G. Masters, to Louisa, daughter of Sir A. Grant, Bart.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY at his lodgings in Nassau-street, Dublin, Philip Long, Esq.

At Brecon, aged 65, Mr. Thos. Longfellow, who, for many years, kept the Golden Lion in that town; and was the original proprietor of the stage-coaches into South Wales, as well as the oldest coach master in the kingdom. In Samuel-street, Spital-fields, aged 72, Mr. John Geo. Speck, crucible and melting-manufacturer.

At Merriam, Mrs. Bourne, wife of R. Bourne, Esq. of the castle of Peathard.

At Troyes, in Champagne, Nov. 17, in the 45th year of his age, Sir Hugh Palliser Pakenham, late of Lee, in the county of Kent, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, now Sir Hugh Palliser Pakenham, of Lee, Bart.

Mr. J. Ashley, musician, Fountain-buildings, Bath. He was nearly 40 years a member

ber of the pump-rooms and Theatrical bands in that city.

At Ceylon, Captain R. Parsons, of the 19th regiment.

Aged 62, Mrs. Webster, of St. Alban's street.

Of apoplexy, George Churchill, Esq. of Dorchester, aged 69. At two o'clock, he was well and cheerful, walking in the street, and at six he ceased to breathe.

At North Shields, aged 101, Mr. Wm. Robson.

In the workhouse at Lincoln, aged 62, Mr. Edmund H. Armstrong, long a travelling comedian.

At Chateau-roux, in France, aged 33, just reaching the termination of a captivity of 11 years, John Bode, Esq. eldest son of the late A. W. Bode, Esq. of the General Post Office, London.

In the 65th year of his age, Mr. Stockdale, 44 years bookseller in Piccadilly.

At Dauntsey, Wilts, Charles Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, Viscount Mordaunt, &c. His lordship was in the 37th year of his age, and has died unmarried.

At Derrymore (Westmeath), Mrs. Daly, the lady of Captain Daly, of the Westmeath militia.

Aged 90, Miss Elis. Ellingworth, of Malmesbury, a member of the Society of Moravians.

Aged 62, William Gill, of Skipton. This eccentric character was only 33 inches in stature.

Aged 95, John Miller, the eldest burgher in Nottingham. He was made in 1741.

At Newark, aged 76, P. Cunningham, a pensioner from the Scots' Greys. He had served under the Marquis of Granby, on the continent; was in 11 general engagements, and never received a wound! He was discharged for a hurt in his back.

At Fort Fayette, Canada, of his wounds, Lieutenant E. W. Buchan, of the Lady Prevost schooner.

Aged 88, C. Brookley, Esq. At the request of the deceased, it is recorded upon his tombstone, that he had been married only once; had never gamed or played at any game of chance; and had never, during his long life, been once intoxicated.

At the Parsonage-house, Burgh, Suffolk, aged 85, the Rev. Benjamin Dawson, LL.D. 54 years resident rector of that parish.

Aged 82, the Rev. T. Brookes, D.D. the oldest independent member of Oxford University, vicar of Shipton-under-Whichwood, and of the churches of Fildes and Idbury, Oxon, and rector of Westcote, Gloucestershire.

At his seminary of Lismore, Argyllshire, the Right Rev. Dr. John Chisholm, Bishop of Oria, and Vicar Apostolic of the Highland district for 22 years.

Feb. 25. On his passage from Coimbra to Santander, the Rev. T. Williams (late Vicar

of Weybread, Suffolk, and one of the Chaplains to the forces), leaving a widow and three children.

JUNE 24. At sea (on board of his Majesty's ship Menelaus, Captain Sir P. Parker, Bart.), in his 17th year, Frederick, sixth son of J. Pitts, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Midshipman in the Royal Navy.

JULY 1. At Upper Swell, near Stow, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Rich. Harvey, Rector of that parish, and of Ham, Kent.

9. At Main, near Elgin, Scotland, aged 84, J. Ross, Esq. formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the King's College, Old Aberdeen.

10. At Ashfield, near Longford, in her 22d year, Harriet, wife of F. Hartwell, Esq. Captain of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

12. At Sudbury, in Suffolk, the Rev. Dr. Lane, late of Lewisham-hill, Kent.—His death was occasioned by a fall from an open carriage on the preceding day; when the stick he held in his hand deeply penetrated the corner of his eye; he survived the accident about 30 hours.

14. At Coningsby, aged 55, the Rev. Jas. Langhorn, Curate of Coningsby and Tattleshall, Lincolnshire.—Aged 74, Mrs. Hodsdon, widow of R. Hodsdon, Esq. of Horton-house, near Bradford, Yorkshire.—She was a lineal descendant of that amiable Prelate, Archbishop Sterne, and cousin to the celebrated author of *Tristram Shandy*.—At his house, near Lyme, at an advanced age, General Henry Watson Powell, Colonel of the 16th regiment of infantry.

17. In the Commercial-road, Mr. C. Hedges, many years a cheesemonger, in Ratcliffe-highway.

18. At Nairn, Scotland, in his 74th year, Col. William Mackintosh, of Milbank.—Suddenly, in his 14th year, Master Charles Drummond Bond, fourth son of E. H. Bond, Esq. of Ditchley.—At Baxfield, New Lanark, Margaret, fourth daughter of the late D. Dale, Esq.

19. At Taplow-hill, near Maidenhead, after a few hours illness, Elizabeth, wife of J. Forbes, Esq. late of Dublin, and daughter of S. Watson, Esq. late of Somerville, near Clonmel, Ireland.—Aged 38, Mrs. Du Boulay, wife of F. Du Boulay, Esq. of the Forest, Walthamstow, and daughter of the late J. Paris, Esq. of Wanstead.

20. At Mr. Bush's, at Muswell-hill, aged 85, D. Dallas, Esq. father of Mrs. Bush.—At Ware, Herts, Mrs. M. A. Franks, wife of Mr. G. Franks, of Redcross-street, hatter.—Mrs. Nash, wife of J. Nash, Esq. of Oakingham, Berks.

21. At Walworth, Mrs. North, widow of the late Henry North, Esq. of that place.—At his house at Edmonton, after an illness of a few hours, aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of B. A. McGhie, Esq.

22. The Rev. A. Hill, D.D. Archdeacon of Limerick.—In consequence of a fall

from his horse, which he survived only two hours, William Wallis Mason, Esq. of Sledmere, Yorkshire.

23. At Dumfries, Rob. Gillespie, Esq. of Peel Town, Scotland.——At his residence near London, Sir Edw. May, Bart. M.P. for Belfast.——At Colchester, T. Hedges, Esq. who had repeatedly served the office of Mayor of that Corporation.

24. At sea, just before making land, Captain William Stewart, of his Majesty's ship *San José*, of 110 guns.——At No. 13, Tyndall place, Islington, Alex. Maxwell Bennett, well known at Lloyd's.

25. At Cheltenham, Anthony Pye Molloy, Esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

26. At Mr. Kinderley's, in Lincoln's Inn fields, in his 41st year, the Rev. Clement Cottrell, M.A. formerly Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge, and late Rector of North Waltham, Southampton.——In Clifford-street, aged 14, Raleigh, son of John Trevelyan, Esq.——At Sawbridgeworth, Mrs. Mary Bullock, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Streatham and Covent-garden.

27. At Lyme, Dorsetshire, Mr. William Cornish, of Broad-street-buildings.——H. Budd, second son of Henry Budd, Esq. Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

28. Mrs. Polito, widow of the late Mr. S. Polito, of the Royal Menagerie, Exeter Change.——At Mrs. Rob. Pennington's, in Spanish-place, Manchester-square, aged 27, Miss Catherine Lucas.——W. G. Lobb, Esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Dock-Yard, at Sheerness.

29. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 86, Edw. Darell, Esq.——Aged 77, the Rev. T. Wintle, B.D. 40 years resident Rector of Brightwell, Berks.——At Mrs. Hill's, at Blackheath, aged 64, Sarah, only remaining daughter of the late G. Grey, Esq. of Lancaster.——In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Mrs. H. Powell, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Powell, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.——In her 18th year, Charlotte Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. Chas. Egerton, Rector of Washington, Durham.——At Falmouth, Mrs. T. W. Harris, daughter of Mr. James Masterman, of Hatton-garden.——At Mile-end, Mrs. Don, relict of Mr. Alex. Don.

30. Mrs. Leeds, wife of Mr. John Leeds, surgeon of Chelsea.

31. At Footscray, C. Hull, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

August 1. In Sackville-street, aged 74, the Rev. John Carver, B.C.L. Archdeacon of Surrey.

2. At Brighton, Mrs. Garrod, wife of Mr. J. Garrod, late of Oxford-street.

3. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Mrs. Carmichael, wife of J. Wilson Carmichael, Esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

5. At Brighton, in his 44th year, F. J.

Jackson, Esq. late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.——Mr. Jackson had the honour of serving his Majesty and his country from the early age of 16.——In the course of his professional life he was appointed Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and accredited Minister to the Courts of Madrid and Berlin. At the latter place he married and resided, until the cessation of intercourse between the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Prussia, in 1806. He was also employed in various temporary missions, of great importance, to Vienna, Paris, and Copenhagen.

6. At Wrotham, Suffolk, aged 59, Mary, wife of the Rev. George Betts.——At Brompton, Mr. Saunders, of the Somerset Coffee House, Strand.——Miss Mary Ann Dobie, second daughter of Mr. James Dobie, of Crane-court, Fleet-street, solicitor.——At Highgate, aged 68, Wm. Bloxham, Esq.

7. At Ramsgate, aged 25, Miss Forrester, of Savage-gardens, London.——At Windsor, Mrs. Wynyard, wife of Gen. William Wynyard.——Aged 72, John Seagram, Esq. M.D. of Warminster.

8. Mrs. Dekewer, wife of John Dekewer, Esq. of Well-street, Hackney.——At Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. Lawrence Walpole, and sister to the Earl of Powis.——Mrs. Benson, widow of Mr. Benson, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, and sister of Mrs. Stephen Kemble.

9. At Finchley, aged 92, W. Hamerton, Esq. who possessed an extraordinary memory, and a vigorous mind, to the day of his death.

10. After a severe illness of several months but perfectly sensible to the last, Mr. William Cowdroy, Proprietor and Editor of "The Manchester Gazette."——At St. Alban's Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. T. Hunter, late of Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars.——At Gayton, Northamptonshire, Henry, son of the Rev. C. Hunter, late Rector of that place.

11. Aged 58, Mr. T. Styles, of Sunbry, Middlesex.——At Dunshorough House, in her 82d year, Mrs. Onslow, relict of the late G. Onslow, Esq.——At Brighton in his 64th year, Donald Trail, Esq. of Russell-square.——At Twickenham, Madame Therese Morin.——At Toulley, near Worthingham, aged 57, Lieut. Col. Thos. Poole, who had been 28 years in India without being at any time on leave of absence from his regiment, the 6th Madras Native Infantry.

12. Capt. J. Wilson, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.——At Kensington, Mr. Harry Kyd.——In her 71st year, Mrs. Ann Powell, of Crown-court, Old Broad-street.——In Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, the Lady of John Adams, Esq.

14. Hannah, wife of H. Maule, Esq. of Edmonton.——At Cheltenham, Mr. W. Allan, son of Jas. Allen, Esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square.——Aged 85, E. H. De-

late, Esq. of Seaton Delaval. Northumberland. In his 89th year. Mr. Cobham, sen. of Ware, Herts.——At Camberwell, Captain William Raven, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house.
15. Charlotte, wife of R. Hunter, Esq. of Kew, Surrey.——At Brompton Cres-

cent, in her 25th year, Harriet, eldest daughter of John Fonblanque, Esq.

18. Aged 60, Colonel F. Kyan, of the Bengal Establishment.—He returned from Bengal by the last fleet.——In Lower Brook-street, Mrs. Clive, relict of the late George Clive, Esq.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

August, 1814.

ASPERNE'S select Catalogue of Books; with their size and prices, comprising the most esteemed works and modern publications in the English language, may be had **GRATIS**, at No. 32, Cornhill.

An Accommodation to those who wish to complete their Sets of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

JAMES ASPERNE respectfully informs the Public that he has, at a considerable expense, reprinted and perfected a very few sets of this valuable publication, from its commencement in 1782, to the present time; and as many persons (particularly our friends on the Continent) would now be desirous of perfecting their broken sets, but have been deterred by the heavy expense which attends the purchase of so many Numbers and Volumes, the Proprietor has therefore determined, from the 1st day of August to the 1st day of January, 1815, to sell all the back Numbers and Volumes down to the end of 1813, to the Public at Eighteen-pence per Number, instead of Two Shillings, and the Volumes in proportion: but after the 1st of January, on no account to sell them at less than the usual price of Two Shillings a Number. The present, and the succeeding years, remaining at their regular price, this temporary concession will, he trusts, meet with the approbation of many who have lost their Numbers or Volumes, and also prove an accommodation to the funds of many Book Societies and Public Libraries, which have been established since the commencement of the Magazine. It is therefore most earnestly requested, that such Ladies and Gentlemen as may have imperfect sets of the European Magazine, will give immediate orders to their respective Booksellers to perfect them, as several of the Numbers and Volumes are become scarce, and complete sets of course very valuable; nor can they ever be reprinted, on account of the heavy expense attending such an undertaking, or sold at the above reduced price after the 1st day of January, 1815.

We are happy to understand that another novel, intitled "Christabelle, or the Maid of Rouen," will speedily be published from the energetic pen of Mrs. Hawkey, who has already conveyed much forcible and moral action in her popular productions of "Elli-

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nor," "Andrew Stuart," and "Falconbridge Abbey."

In the press, and to be published immediately, dedicated by permission, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the entire Works of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Elder. By G. F. Nott, D.D. F.S.A. late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

Mr. Ford, of Manchester, is engaged in preparing a Catalogue of his extensive Collection of Books, the First Part of which will be published in a few weeks; comprising the Historical and Poetical Classes, a Miscellaneous Collection of valuable Illustrated and early printed Works, and Books of Prints. The remaining Parts will be proceeded on without delay, and will appear in the course of the present year.

The Rev. James Kidd, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Marischal College, Aberdeen, has nearly ready for the press, a work on the Trinity; the plan entirely new.

The Rev. William Anderson has in the press, a sketch of the History of the House of Romanoff, the reigning Family of Russia, with a brief account of the present state of that empire.

Mr. Nichols' History of Leicestershire will, in a few months, receive an appropriate completion, by elaborate Indexes, compiled under his inspection.

Picturesque Views of Public Edifices in Paris, with appropriate letter-press, will soon appear, in medium quarto; containing about twenty views, drawn by Messrs. Testard and Segard, and engraved by Mr. Rosenberg.

Mr. John Faithorn, formerly surgeon in the East-India Company's service, will soon publish, Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints and Bilious Affections in general; deduced from long practice in various climates, and illustrated by cases.

Sermons selected from the manuscripts of the late Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, are printing in an octavo volume.

The Codex Alexandrinus is about to be printed in fac-simile, by order of the House of Commons, at the public expense.

Mr. John D'Alton, of Dublin, will soon publish, in a quarto volume, Dermid, or Erin in the Days of Boru, a romance in twelve cantos.

Mr. Myers, of the Royal Military Academy, B b

demy at Woolwich, has in the press, a Practical Treatise on finding the Latitude and Longitude at Sea; translated from the French of M. de Rossel, with additional tables and other improvements.

The Rev. William Bingley, already distinguished by his literary labours, has undertaken the History of Hampshire, and is pursuing it with assiduity.

Baron Daldorf has nearly ready for publication, in four volumes, *Castle de Courcy*, or the Vicissitudes of Revolutionary Commotion.

A lady has in the press, a work on the

Theology and Mythology of the Heathens in a duodecimo volume, with several plates.

The Exile, a Russian poem, written in England, and translated from the original MS. of the author, who fell in the battle before Dresden, will soon appear.

A new edition of a Defence of the Reformation, by the Rev. John Claude, edited by Mr. John Townsend, of Bermondsey, is expected to appear next-month, in two octavo volumes.

An edition of Bishop Beveridge's Sermons is printing in octavo, and intended to be published in monthly volumes.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN AUGUST,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.
It is earnestly requested, that Authors, and Publishers, will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

ROUTH'S Reliquie Sacre, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

London Tales, 2 vols. boards, 7s.

Wordsworth's Excursion, 2l. 8s.

Woolf's Sketches of a Tour in Norway, Sweden, &c. 4to. 1l. 16s.

Sult's Voyage to Abyssinia, royal 4to. 5l. 5s.

Ditto, imperial, 8l. 8s.

Chalmer's Evidence of the Christian Religion, 1 vol. boards, 7s.

Lysons's Cornwall, 4to. demy, 3l. 15s.

Ditto, royal, 6l. 6s.

Britannia Depicta, com. 3l. 15s.

Ditto, royal, 6l. 6s.

Bull's Poems, boards, 7s.

Steinkopp's Letters, boards, 3s. 6d.

Practical View of Christian Education, boards, 5s.

Journal of a Voyage to Madras and China, in 1811-12, by James Wathen, 4to. 2s. views, 3l. 3s.

Clayton's Rural Discourses, 2 vols. 12mo. sewed, 4s.

Baker's Abridgement of the History of Rome, 8vo. 8s.

Ossian's Fingal, in verse, by Hervey, 10s.

The Family Magazine, continued monthly, No. 11. price 1s.

Muse Vitorium, an irregular ode, plates, 7s. 6d.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE communications of A. Z. would be very acceptable.

We are always pleased to hear from our worthy Friend C.

Harvey, and several other communications, both poetry and prose, are deferred till our next, for want of room.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, 30TH OF JULY, TO TUESDAY, 23D OF AUGUST, 1814.

Extracted from the London Gazette,

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

ZACHARY and Co. Shoreditch, brewers, Aug. 6.
Needham, J. Derby, cotton spinner, Aug. 9.
James, J. Haverfordwest, shopkeeper, Aug. 19.
Dodd, G. Vauxhall pl. South Lambeth, surveyor, Aug. 16.

Parry, J. Butt la. Deptford, potter, Aug. 16.
Coates, E. Falsgrave, stone mason, Aug. 20.
Stanley, O. Gloucestershire, clothier, Aug. 20.

BANKRUPTS.

ALSTON, W. Heybridge Hall, farmer, Sept. 17.
[Stevens, Harton garden.] Aug. 6.
Anderson, J. Wormwood-st. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 3, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Griffith and Co. Liverpool.] Aug. 20.

Bonfield, R. Gosport, stone mason, Sept. 10, India Arms, Gosport. [Bleasdale and Co. New inn.] July 20.
Bond, T. Marton, calico manufacturer, Sept. 10, Star, Manchester. [Hard, Temple.] July 20.

- Brickshaw, N.** Outwoods, Derby, timber merchant, Sept. 13, King's Head, Derby. [Lawes and Co. Temple.] Aug. 2.
- Bellair and Co.** Derby, bankers, Sept. 13, County Hall, Derby. [Simpson and Co. Fetter-lane.] Aug. 2.
- Bradley, H.** Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 17. [Pasmore, Warrford-co.] Aug. 6.
- Bond, T. and J. Marton,** Yorkshire, cotton manufacturers, Sept. 20, Black Horse, Skipton. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.] Aug. 9.
- Bonney, J. Charles-st.** baker, Sept. 24. [Newton, Lyon's-inn.] Aug. 13.
- Bryant, L.** Bath, wine merchant, Sept. 24, Greyhound, Bath. [Woodhouse, Harcourt bu. Temple.] Aug. 13.
- Hand, R.** Lancaster, mercer, Sept. 24, Royal Oak, Manchester. [Chippendale, Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn fields.] Aug. 13.
- lass and Co.** Manchester, cotton merchants, Sept. 24, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.] Aug. 13.
- loveson, A.** Albion st, Black friars road, merchant. [Sheffield, Prescott st. Goodman's fields.] Aug. 13.
- layly, H. St. Alban's,** corn chandler, Sept. 27. [Elkins, Lincoln's-inn.] Aug. 16.
- lachaw, J.** Staffordshire, butter factor, Oct. 1, Tontine, Sheffield. [Price, Lincoln's-inn.] Aug. 20.
- lottomore, P.** Nottingham, confectioner, Oct. 4, Ram, Nottingham. [Wilkinson, Nottingham.] Aug. 23.
- Jarwick, J. P.** Southampton row, merchant, Sept. 13. [Montrious, Basinghall st.] Aug. 2.
- anlife, R.** Lancashire, has manufacturer, Sept. 17. Hare and Hounds, Middleton. [Ellis, Chancery la.] Aug. 6.
- Jooper, G.** Stockport, Cheshire, shopkeeper, Sept. 17, Castle, Stockport. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Aug. 6.
- Jurris, G.** Garden-row, St. George's fields, blacking manufacturer, Sept. 20. [Gibbard, Milbank st.] Aug. 9.
- uso, T.** Norwich, liquor merchant, Sept. 27, Angel, Norwich. [Bleasdale and Co. New inn.] Aug. 16.
- heerborough, J.** Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 1, King's arms, Liverpool. [Cooper and Co. Southampton buildings.] Aug. 20.
- larke, C. L.** Enfield, carpenter, Oct. 1. [Jessopp, Clifford's-inn.] Aug. 20.
- Jarruthers, T. and R.** Oakhall hill, Cumberland, bacon factors, Oct. 1, Bush, Carlisle. [Mounsey and Co. Staple inn.] Aug. 20.
- Jayman, Rev. C. H.** clerk of Poundstock, Cornwall, Sept. 10, King's Arms, Launceston. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-co.] July 30.
- Jent, T.** Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant, Sept. 24, George, Newcastle upon Tyne. [Grey, Gray's-inn.] Aug. 13.
- Jrake, F.** Plymouth, baker, Sept. 27, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth. [Collett and Co. Chancery la.] Aug. 16.
- Eagles, R. B.** Flintshire, provision dealer, Sept. 10, King's Arms, Liverpool. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.] July 30.
- Emberton, J.** Monwell st, trimming manufacturer, Sept. 17. [Davies, 1 Othbury.] Aug. 6.
- Fallow, J.** Northumberland st, Strand, coal merchant, Sept. 24. [Upstone, Charles st. Cavendish sq.] Aug. 13.
- Bordon, J.** Gosport, bookseller, Sept. 13, India Arms, Gosport. [Bleasdale and Co. New inn.] July 30.
- Gould, W.** Risco, Monmouth, shopkeeper, Sept. 10, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Lamberts and Co. Gray's-inn sq.] July 30.
- Gompertz, A.** Great Winchester st, merchant, Sept. 24. [Young, Charlotte row, Mansion house.] Aug. 13.
- Gray, J.** Holloway, merchant, Sept. 24. [Mayhew and Co. Symond's-inn.] Aug. 13.
- Gale, J.** Axminster, linen draper, Oct. 1. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall st.] Aug. 20.
- Hurst, W.** Portsea, biscuit baker, Sept. 13, George, Portsmouth. [Withhien, Salisbury-st.] Aug. 2.
- Hunt and Co.** Portsea, contractors, Sept. 17, India Arms, Gosport. [Bleasdale and Co. New inn.] Aug. 6.
- Heath, R.** Holborn, paper hanger, Sept. 17. [Blandford and Co. Temple.] Aug. 6.
- Husband, D.** Castle Comb, Wilts, paper manufacturer, Sept. 20, Pall Moon, Bath. [Higmore, Scot's yard.] Aug. 9.
- Weller, J.** Portsea, baker, Sept. 24, George, Portsea. [Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.] Aug. 13.
- Hebbins, R.** Louth, Lincoln, innholder, Sept. 27, King's Head, Louth. [Barber, Gray's inn sq.] Aug. 16.
- Hemming, S.** Birmingham, baker, Oct. 1, Swan, Birmingham. [Berton, Gray's inn sq.] Aug. 20.
- Humphreys, T.** Threadneedle st, merchant, Oct. 1, George, Liverpool. [Griffith and Co. Liverpool.] Aug. 20.
- Hartley, T.** Manchester, butcher, Oct. 4, Talbot, Marker st. [Hurd, Temple.] Aug. 23.
- Hatton, R.** Upton, paper maker, Oct. 4, Plough, Cheltenham. [Meredith, Lincoln's-inn.] Aug. 23.
- Haslam, J.** Lancaster, miller, Oct. 4, Legs of Man, Prescott. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.] Aug. 23.
- Hughes, R.** Liverpool, timber merchant, Oct. 4, King's Arms, Water-st. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.] Aug. 23.
- Jackson, G.** Swan st, Kent road, mealman, Sept. 10. [Doughty, Temple.] July 30.
- Kingsford, J.** Sandwich, carpenter, Sept. 19, Guildy hall, Canterbury. [Williams, Curstort-st.] Aug. 2.
- Kemp, W.** Bath, banker, Sept. 24, Talbot, Bristol. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall st.] Aug. 13.
- Knowles and Co.** Sheffield, York, merchants, Sept. 24, Tontine, Sheffield. [Duncan, Holborn co. Gray's-inn.] Aug. 13.
- Lewis, W.** Radnor, farmer, Sept. 13, King's Head, Kingston. [Boaser, Red lion sq.] Aug. 2.
- Lang, J.** Manchester, linen draper, Sept. 20, George, Liverpool. [Fort-st. Liverpool.] Aug. 9.
- Liddard, L. A.** Langbourn chambers, Fenchurch st, merchant, Sept. 24. [Nind, Throgmorton st.] Aug. 13.
- Lewis, T.** Gray's-inn, scrivener, Sept. 27. [Waskett, Gray's-inn.] Aug. 16.
- Lester, J.** Broad st, bu, merchant, Sept. 27. [Lowless and Co. St. Mildred's-co. Poultry.] Aug. 16.
- Lumb, S.** Leeds, auctioneer, Oct. 1, Star and Garter, Leeds. [Robinson, Essex-st. Strand.] Aug. 20.
- Mackenzie, K. C.** Finch la, bill broker, Sept. 10. [Bunt and Co. Old Bethlem, Old Broad st.] July 30.
- Moore, J.** Surrey, bricklayer, Sept. 10. [Palmer, Barnard's-inn.] July 30.
- Mott, B.** Smarden, Kent, dealer, Oct. 4, George, Cranbrook. [James, Earl-st. Black-friars.] Aug. 2.
- Neville, P.** Stafford, cordwainer, Sept. 17, White Hart, Stafford. [Smart, Staple inn.] Aug. 6.
- Pitman, J. M.** Sun st, Bishopgate, tallow chandler, Sept. 13. [Evitt and Co. Haydon sq. Minorities.] Aug. 2.
- Penistone, G.** Marchmont-st, Brunswick-sq, straw hat maker, Oct. 4. [Harvey, Staple-inn.] Aug. 23.
- Rivett, J.** Kent-road, builder, Sept. 17. [Hatton, Dean-st. Tooley-st.] Aug. 6.
- Ring, T.** Bristol, cooper, Sept. 27, Talbot, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Aug. 16.
- Sansdall, T.** Barton Bendish, Norfolk, cattle jobber, Sept. 10, Crown, Downham. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn.] July 30.
- Sheath and Co.** Lincoln, bankers, Sept. 10, Saracen's Head, Lincoln. [Howed, Furnival's-inn.] July 30.
- Spy, J. H.** Bath, apothecary, Sept. 13, York Hotel, Bath. [Frowd and Co. Serle st.] Aug. 2.
- Searlight, B.** Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 13, at T. Hampson's, Dale st. Liverpool. [Greaves, Liverpool.] Aug. 2.
- Stevens J.** Manchester, linen draper, Sept. 13, Dog, Manchester. [Huxley, Temple.] Aug. 2.
- Suffolk, G.** Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, hoaiier, Sept. 17, George, Hinckley. [Jervis and Co. Hinckley.] Aug. 6.
- Storey, T.** Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ship owner, Sept. 17, Commision Room, Sunderland. [Blakiston, Symond's-inn.] Aug. 6.
- Smith, J.** Bristol, cabinet maker, Sept. 24, Greyhound, Bristol. [Heelia, Staple inn.] Aug. 13.
- Saunders and Co.** Lambeth road, horse dealers, Sept. 27. [Reilley, Clement's-inn.] Aug. 16.
- Stapley, J.** Wadburst, farmer, Oct. 1. [Blandford and Co. Temple.] Aug. 20.
- Siffkin, H.** Bush la, merchant, Oct. 1. [Gatty and Co. Angel co.] Aug. 20.
- Smith, J.** Great Marlow, stone mason, Oct. 1. [Nash, Henley upon Thames.] Aug. 20.
- Serrell, W.** Tower hill, Oct. 1. [Druce, Billiter sq.] Aug. 20.
- Sheath and Co.** Boston, Lincolnshire, merchants, Oct. 1, White Hart, Boston. [Cookell, Gray's-inn.] Aug. 20.

- Turkington, W. Greve Mill, Leeds, wool dealer, Sept. 30. [Tison and Co. Coleman st.] July 30.
- Taylor, M. Bristol, cooper, Sept. 13, Bush, Bristol. [Whitcomb and Co. Serjeant's inn, Fleet-st.] Aug. 2.
- Thomson, L. Birmingham, bookseller, Sept. 30, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's inn sq.] Aug. 9.
- Thackeray, J. Garratt, Manchester, cotton spinner, Sept. 24, Palace, Manchester. [Edge, St. Ann's street, Manchester.] Aug. 13.
- Taylor, T. Watton, Norfolk, licensed hawk, Sept. 27, Woolpack, Norwich. [Tilbury, Falcon st. Falcon sq.] Aug. 16.
- Vnall, R. son. Bishop's Waltham, contractor, Sept. 10, India Arms, Gosport. [Bleasdale and Co. New inn.]
- Webb, T. Garlick hill, coal merchant, Sept. 10. [Towse, Fishmongers' hall.] July 30.
- Ward and Co. Chester, manufacturers, Sept. 13, Castle, Stockport. [Milne and Co. Temple.] July 30.
- Wreford, R. V. Bristol Linen Square, Sept. 10, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's inn sq.] July 30.
- Waters, W. Brecon, butcher, Sept. 13, Three Cocks, Brecon. [Pewtress, Gray's inn.] Aug. 2.
- Wilson, G. Great St. Helen's, broker, Sept. 17. [Comerford, Cophall-co.] Aug. 6.
- Wetherall, C. Salford, Lancashire, butcher, Sept. 27, Dog, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Aug. 9.
- Whittington, R. Glamorgan, liquor seller, Sept. 21, Rummer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's inn.] Aug. 13.
- Welsford, J. Kingsland road, timber merchant, Sept. 27. [Willoughby, Clifford's inn.] Aug. 16.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, JULY 30, TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1814.

- ATCHISON, W. Newgate-st. Aug. 20.
- Aithy, E. Liverpool, Aug. 25.
- Atwood, W. Elstow, Aug. 20.
- Ambrrose, E. King-st. Nov. 29.
- Annes, W. Cheapside, Sept. 9.
- Appleton, C. Basing-la. Sept. 9.
- Abney, R. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Sept. 10.
- Asling and Co. Bermondsey, Sept. 15.
- Binns, J. Can Hill, Aug. 25.
- Balfour, J. Basinghall-st. Aug. 20.
- Broadley, J. Lancashire, Aug. 23.
- Hunn, T. Southtown, Aug. 29.
- Bunn, K. Newcastle, Aug. 29.
- Berry, J. Buckfast Abbey, Sept. 6.
- Blake, J. Watling-st. Oct. 1.
- Begster, R. Piccadilly, Sept. 12.
- Builer, W. Wakefield, Sept. 12.
- Ball, J. Newcastle under Lyne, Sept. 13.
- Barrs, W. jun. Birmingham, Sept. 12.
- Bacon and Co. Thames-st. Sept. 14.
- Blease, J. Marston, Sept. 19.
- Barlin, N. White-cross-st. Sept. 16.
- Narrow, J. Kendal, Sept. 17.
- Barker, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, Sept. 16.
- Beckett, W. Worthington-pl. Sept. 14.
- Byrne, P. Norwich, Sept. 15.
- Blake, J. Mile-end, Oct. 1.
- Calver, J. Brook-st. Aug. 20.
- Cooper, J. T. Chester-pl. Aug. 13.
- Connerly, J. Air-st. Aug. 27.
- Clement, C. Sheffield, Sept. 5.
- Cook, W. Foxearth, Sept. 6.
- Cowie, R. Bartholomew-la. Sept. 6.
- Camdall, J. South Lambeth, Sept. 6.
- Coombe, W. Scott's-yard, Sept. 6.
- Corby, J. Hertford, Sept. 6.
- Corbett, W. Tokenhouse-va. Sept. 14.
- Cockburn, S. High-st. Sept. 16.
- Crossman, W. Union-st. Sept. 13.
- Disston, W. Nafford, Aug. 23.
- D'ape, J. Wigton, Sept. 6.
- Dickinson, W. Newark upon Trent, Sept. 20.
- Du Bois, G. London-wall, Sept. 14.
- Drabble, W. D. Holbeck, Sept. 15.
- Drake, J. Skinner-st. Sept. 16.
- English, W. Lewis, Sept. 13.
- Eaton, P. Witten, Sept. 12.
- Everhard and Co. Well-st. Sept. 16.
- Flaxman, J. Dean-st. Aug. 23.
- Forbes, A. Shadwell, Sept. 24.
- Fearon, J. Cheapside, Sept. 8.
- Forsyth, J. Leadenhall-st. Sept. 13.
- Falconer, C. Wapping, Sept. 16.
- Fincham, O. High-st. Sept. 16.
- Gosling, S. Bramhall, Aug. 29.
- Greenstreet, J. Camberwell, Aug. 20.
- Gorton, G. Upper Dotsset st. Nov. 3.
- Gray, E. Durham, Aug. 20.
- Gledhill, W. Jermyn-st. Sept. 13.
- Gill, E. Dunster-co. Sept. 12.
- Green, J. E. New-road, Sept. 15.
- Hartley, J. Kendall, Aug. 25.
- Hope, W. Manchester, Aug. 26.
- Hockett, J. Binfield, Aug. 29.
- Hyde, W. W. Kingston upon Hull, Aug. 30.
- Hales, G. Cothelledge, Aug. 31.
- Hardenberg, F. Mount-st. Aug. 16.
- Hansell, E. A. Kingston upon Hull, Sept. 6.
- Huffam and Co. Limehouse, Sept. 9.
- Hales, C. Bolt-co. Sept. 9.
- Hart, A. College-st. Sept. 16.
- Hort, J. W. Smith-st. Sept. 15.
- Hollingshead and Co. Derby, Sept. 16.
- Henry, H. B. Broad-street-hill, Sept. 14.
- Henry, A. Pinebury-sq. Sept. 6.
- Iddon, W. Craston, Aug. 25.
- Johnson, J. Bury St. Edmunds, Aug. 30.
- Jones, J. Haverton, Aug. 27.
- Ireland, R. East-st. Aug. 8.
- Jones, J. Salop, Sept. 16.
- Knight, T. Herefordshire, Aug. 20.
- King, J. Covent-garden, Aug. 30.
- Kennedy, T. Woolwich, Nov. 26.
- Laurance, H. Liverpool, Aug. 29.
- Lambert, T. and S. Leeds, Aug. 22.
- Lewis, M. jun. Liverpool, Aug. 29.
- Leonard, J. Little Hampton, Aug. 30.
- Lacey, W. Nunney, Sept. 12.
- Lee and Co. Bread st. Sept. 2.
- Love and Co. Castle-st. Sept. 9.
- Latham and Co. Devonshire-sq. Sept. 10.
- Laxton, W. R. Gower-st. Sept. 14.
- Lambert, S. A. Bread-st. Sept. 14.
- Ley, J. Somersetshire, Sept. 12.
- Lawrence and Co. Falmouth, Sept. 15.
- Lonsdale, G. B. Lettice-la. Sept. 15.
- Mather, W. Dudley, Aug. 20.
- Macchan, G. Huddersfield, Sept. 13.
- Milwood, J. Huddersfield, Aug. 31.
- Martell, J. L. Lower Thames-st. Aug. 13.
- Mears, H. Greenwich, Sept. 14.
- Miller, J. Great Tower-st. Sept. 21.
- M'Vicar, D. Liverpool, Sept. 21.
- Meeson, E. Aldermanbury, Sept. 15.
- Mathews, P. Cophall-co. Sept. 15.
- Mearlin, W. Enfield, Sept. 15.
- Martin, P. Bedford-sq. Sept. 15.
- Nicholas, M. New Sarum, Sept. 7.
- Needham, W. F. Louth, Sept. 8.
- L'aine, B. Saffron-hill, Aug. 23.
- Polding, J. Liverpool, Aug. 26.
- Parker, J. Norwich, Sept. 3.
- Peacock, M. Norwich, Sept. 3.
- Platt, G. E. Bakewell, Sept. 14.
- Pocklington, R. Nottingham, Sept. 20.
- Pugh, J. Red-lion-st. Sept. 9.
- Proctor and Co. Tinton, Sept. 16.
- Pillow, E. Canterbury, Sept. 15.
- Peters, J. Portsmouth, Sept. 15.
- Russell, D. Bath, Aug. 23.
- Rootsey, G. Tooley-st. Aug. 30.
- Richardson, W. J. Nicholas-la. Aug. 30.
- Reynolds and Co. Idola-la. Sept. 13.
- Riate, W. Loughborough, Sept. 14.
- Ramsay, J. High-st. Sept. 12.
- Roclie, R. George st. Sept. 15.
- Read, J. North Shields, Sept. 15.
- Sowerby, T. New Bond-st. Aug. 20.
- Seddon, G. Aldersgate-st. Aug. 20.
- Scotter, W. Great Yarmouth, Aug. 29.
- Smith, E. Richmond, Aug. 20.
- Shewin, E. Threadneedle-st. Nov. 1.
- Salkeld, T. Durham, Sept. 6.
- Salter, W. Brixton, Sept. 8.
- Swainson, L. Nug's-head-co. Aug. 20.
- Smith, W. Hart st. Sept. 6.
- Stone, W. Queen-st. Sept. 16.
- Sadler, W. Paternoster-row, Sept. 16.
- Still, J. Wapping, Sept. 14.
- Samuel, A. Liverpool, Aug. 30.
- Slater, A. Gnoworth, Sept. 15.
- Savage, R. Hayes, Sept. 16.
- Townsend, J. Crane-co. Aug. 20.
- Tills, J. Fenchurch-st. Aug. 20.
- Thomas, J. Montgomeryshire, Aug. 30.
- Taylor, J. Gloucester-terr. Dec. 3.
- Tipper, S. Leadenhall st. Aug. 29.
- Thompson, B. White Horse, Fetter-la.
- Taylor, J. King's-road, Sept. 24.
- Thomas, T. Raveleigh, Sept. 12.
- Wellings, T. Church-la. Aug. 20.
- Ward, J. Birmingham, Aug. 23.
- Williams, W. Bristol, Aug. 24.
- Wright, J. Rosemary-la. Sept. 6.
- Wright, F. Rathbone-pl. Sept. 8.
- Winder, J. Aldermanbury, Sept. 12.
- Woolley, E. Lane End, Sept. 13.
- Warner and Co. Greenwich, Sept. 13.
- Williams, R. Oxford-st. Sept. 12.
- Waters, B. Finch-la. Sept. 13.
- Williams, H. Oxford-st. Sept. 12.
- Wightman, G. Kensington, Sept. 10.
- Whearley, J. Nottingham, Sept. 10.
- Wood, T. Bartholomew-la. Sept. 14.
- Wilton, W. Borough, Sept. 16.
- Yates, J. Manchester, Oct. 21.
- Young, T. Hythe, Aug. 20.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, JULY 30, TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

ADAMSON, J. Waverley, Sept. 6.	Ferne, F. Angel-co. Sept. 5.	Nodin, J. Water-la. Sept. 13.
Armstrong, W. Upperthorpe, Sept. 6.	Fish, B. Salford, Sept. 15.	Paul, J. Chester, Sept. 10.
Beaumont and Co. Southampton-pl. Aug. 23.	Fern, H. Cheltenham, Sept. 15.	Platt, G. E. Bakewell, Aug. 30.
Brin, G. Tooley-st. Aug. 29.	Graham, P. Durham, Aug. 27.	Pritchard, J. Stratford-upon-Avon, Aug. 30.
Barnett, D. Portsea, Aug. 30.	Gibbs, J. Stilton, Sept. 3.	Payne, H. E. Upper-st. Sept. 6.
Bennett, H. Bury-st. Aug. 30.	Hagger, T. Watling-st. Aug. 40.	Powney, H. F. Waltham-gt. Sept. 6.
Brooke, J. Langroyd-bridge, Aug. 30.	Hughes, J. Brixthelmstone, Aug. 30.	Peters, J. Friday-st. Sept. 10.
Blachford, R. J. jun. Lombard-st. Aug. 30.	Hirst and Co. Yorkshire, Aug. 27.	Pepper, J. W. Deal, Sept. 10.
Bowen, W. Jernyn-st. Sept. 6.	Hodgson and Co. Liverpool, Aug. 30.	Probert, S. Leamington Priory, Sept. 13.
Burgess, J. Bedford-st. Sept. 6.	Hirst, J. L. Wood-st. Sept. 3.	Rothwell, J. Halliwell, Aug. 30.
Clapman, J. Great St. Helen's, Aug. 23.	Habitashaw, R. Blackburn, Sept. 6.	Rochester, R. North Shields, Sept. 6.
Cullen and Co. Cheapside	Hyams, N. Duke-st. Sept. 6.	Snuggs, S. S. Lizard-st. Sept. 6.
Coldham, W. Great Wild-st. Aug. 23.	Hyde, W. W. Kingston-upon-Hull, Sept. 13.	Smith, W. Portsea, Aug. 27.
Clapman, T. Littlebury Mills, Aug. 23.	Hardaker, W. Whittington, Sept. 13.	Shoobert, J. Morning-la. Aug. 27.
Cooper, J. Manchester, Aug. 30.	Jones, E. Apple-tree-yard, Sept. 3.	Sims, E. Ashbourne, Aug. 27.
Cusack, P. Norwich, Aug. 30.	Iddon, W. Croston, Sept. 13.	Sheppard, W. Bath, Aug. 30.
Clements, J. Wapping-wal, Sept. 3.	King, J. Blandford Forum, Aug. 30.	Shke, J. Ipswich, Aug. 30.
Cole, J. jun. Bath, Sept. 6.	Knight, W. Bagshot, Aug. 30.	Sutton and Co. High-st. Sept. 6.
Davenport, J. Huggins-lane, Aug. 23.	Levy and Co. East Smithfield, Aug. 23.	Shmkins, J. Hanway-st. Sept. 13.
Davis, T. Branford, Aug. 30.	Lee, A. High-st. Aug. 6.	Todman, R. Wood-st. Aug. 30.
Davis, G. Providence-bu. Sept. 6.	Longridge, R. Durham, Sept. 10.	Taylor, T. Chester, Sept. 10.
Dewar, R. Lucas-st. Sept. 6.	Merle, J. M. Piccadilly, Sept. 3.	White, W. Tonbridge, Aug. 23.
Delahault, C. Birmingham, Sept. 6.	Mould, D. Stafford, Sept. 6.	White, J. Aldersgate-st. Sept. 3.
Emery, G. Oakhill, Aug. 27.	Marka, J. Manchester, Sept. 10.	Wani, T. Dorney, Sept. 10.
Evans, J. Margate, Sept. 6.	Merricks, T. Liverpool, Sept. 13.	Wilson, J. A. Herefordshire, Sept. 10.
Foden, T. B. Birmingham, Aug. 23.	Newsham, M. Ship-alley, Sept. 10.	Wheatley, J. Nottingham, Sept. 10.
	Nodin, F. S. Lime st. Sept. 13.	

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from page 89.)

BASTIL LOUIS MERTIAN, of Threadneedle-street, in the city of London, Gentleman; for a method of extracting or separating jelly or gelatinous matter from substances capable of affording the same, in order that the same may be used in the arts, or for domestic or other purposes. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Dated July 12, 1814.

JAMES DAWSON, of York-street, in the city of Dublin, Esquire; for certain means of producing or

communicating motion in or unto bodies, either wholly or in part surrounded by water or air, or either of them, by the reaction of suitable apparatus upon the said water or air, or upon both of them. Dated July 16, 1814.

JOSEPH SMITH, of the city of London, plater; for a spring-hinge for doors and gates. Dated July 16, 1814.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

From the 26th of July, to the 24th of August, 1814.

HAYMARKET.

1814.
July 26. Busy Body—No Song no Supper.
27. Inkle and Yarico—Personation—Who's the Dupe.
28. The Poor Gentleman—A Day after the Wedding—Three Weeks after Marriage.
29. The Hypocrite—Come and See.
30. Ways and Means—Come and See—Travellers Benighted.
Aug. 1. No Performance.
2. Dramatist—Blue Devils—Of Age To-Morrow.
3. She Stoops to Conquer—Rival Soldiers—Come and See.
4. Who Wants a Guinea—Travellers Benighted.
5. Heir at Law—A Tale of Mystery.
6. The Rivals—Come and See.
7. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Rival Soldiers—Of Age To-Morrow.
8. Wild Oats—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
9. Foundling of the Forest—Ways and Means.
10. Mountaineers—A Day after the Wedding—Come and See.
11. Soldier's Daughter—Doctor Hocus Focuss.
12. Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
13. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
14. Who Wants a Guinea—Ditto.
15. Douglas—Come and See—Ditto.
16. Battle of Hexham—Blue Devils—Ditto.
17. Ways and Means—Darkness Visible—Ditto.
18. Wild Oats—Ditto.
19. Come and See—Darkness Visible—Ditto.
20. Love and Gout—Personation—Ditto.
21. Love and Gout—Rival Soldiers—Ditto.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

1814.
July 26. Privateer—Sharp and Flat.
27. Siege of Belgrade—Quadrupeds.
28. The Jovial Crew—The Shipwreck.
29. Rich and Poor—Highgate Tunnel.
30. The Waltz—Quadrupeds.
Aug. 1. No Performance.
2. Privateer—Don Juan.
3. The Waltz—The Boarding House.
4. Frederick the Great—Highgate Tunnel.
5. Ditto—Quadrupeds.
6. Ditto—Boarding House.
7. Ditto—Don Juan.
8. Ditto—Sharp and Flat.
9. Ditto—Shipwreck.
10. Ditto—Highgate Tunnel.
11. Ditto—The Waltz.
12. Ditto—Sharp and Flat.
13. Ditto—Grand Alliance.
14. Boarding House—Shipwreck—Harcourt Hoax.
15. Frederick the Great—Ditto.
16. Ditto—Ditto.
17. Ditto—Ditto.
18. Ditto—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Ditto.
22. Ditto—Ditto.
23. Ditto—Ditto.
24. Ditto—Ditto.

Weekly Statement of the London Markets.
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,
 FROM THE 25TH OF JULY, TO THE 22D OF AUGUST, 1814.

	July 25 to August 1.	August 1 to August 8.	August 8 to August 15.	August 15 to August 22.
BREAD , per quarter	0 11½	0 11½	0 11½	1 0
Flour , Fine, per sack	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0
" Seconds	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
" Scotch	45 0 a 50 0	45 0 a 50 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Wheat , White, per quarter	46 0 a 78 0	50 0 a 82 0	56 0 a 90 0	54 0 a 86 0
" Red	44 0 a 78 0	44 0 a 72 0	50 0 a 84 0	50 0 a 80 0
" Foreign	40 0 a 63 0	45 0 a 65 0	50 0 a 68 0	50 0 a 64 0
Barley , English	28 0 a 36 0	32 0 a 39 0	32 0 a 39 0	32 0 a 39 0
Oats , Feed	14 0 a 25 0	14 0 a 25 0	16 0 a 27 0	16 0 a 27 0
Rye	34 0 a 38 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0
Malt	56 0 a 72 0	56 0 a 72 0	60 0 a 76 0	60 0 a 70 0
Pollard	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0
Bran	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0
Beans , Pigeon	42 0 a 45 0	44 0 a 47 0	48 0 a 56 0	48 0 a 52 0
Pease , Boiling	50 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 64 0
Mustard , Brown, per bushel	10 0 a 18 0	10 0 a 18 0	10 0 a 18 0	10 0 a 18 0
" White	6 0 a 14 0	6 0 a 14 0	6 0 a 14 0	6 0 a 14 0
Tares	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0
Turnips , Round	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0
Hemp , per quarter	66 0 a 74 0	66 0 a 74 0	66 0 a 74 0	66 0 a 74 0
Cinque Foil	00 0 a 00 0	00 0 a 00 0	00 0 a 00 0	00 0 a 00 0
Clover , English, Red, per cwt.	40 0 a 52 0	40 0 a 52 0	40 0 a 52 0	40 0 a 52 0
" White	70 0 a 105 0	70 0 a 105 0	75 0 a 108 0	70 0 a 106 0
Trefoil	10 0 a 34 0	10 0 a 34 0	10 0 a 34 0	10 0 a 34 0
Rape Seed , per last	30 0 a 36 0	28 0 a 34 0	28 0 a 34 0	30 0 a 34 0
Linseed Cakes , per 1000	12 0 a 0 0	18 18 a 0 0	18 18 a 0 0	18 18 a 0 0
Rape Seed Cakes	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0
Onions , per bushel	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0
Potatoes , Kidneys, per ton	1 0 a 4 0	3 10 a 5 0	3 10 a 4 10	3 10 a 5 0
" Champions	1 10 a 2 0	1 10 a 2 0	2 0 a 2 10	2 0 a 2 10
Beef	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
Mutton	4 4 a 5 4	4 0 a 5 4	4 4 a 6 4	4 4 a 5 4
Lamb	5 0 a 6 8	5 4 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 6 8
Veal	4 0 a 6 0	4 8 a 6 4	4 8 a 6 0	4 4 a 6 0
Pork	5 4 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0
Sugar , Raw, per cwt. averaged	2 14 3½	2 18 6½	2 19 8½	3 5 4
Butter , Dublin, per cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
" Carlow	104 0	104 0	106 0	112 0
" Dutch	92 0	84 0 a 90 0	90 0	90 0
" York, per firkin	80 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
" Cambridge	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
" Dorset	66 0	63 0	63 0	69 0
Cheese , Cheshire, Old	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
" Ditto, New	80 0 a 98 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 94 0
" Gloucester, double	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	86 0 a 90 0
" Ditto, single	72 0 a 76 0	72 0 a 76 0	72 0 a 76 0	72 0 a 76 0
" Dutch	40 0 a 60 0	60 0 a 00 0	54 0 a 60 0	48 0 a 56 0
Hams , Westphalia	0 9 a 0 10	0 9 0	90 0	94 0
" York	1 0 a 1 1	90 0	112 0	112 0
Bacon , Wiltshire, per stone	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
" Irish	6 0	6 0	5 6	8 6
" York, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Lard	96 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 96 0	98 0 a 104 0	98 0 a 102 0
Tallow , per cwt.	86 0	87 0	87 0	89 0
Candles , Store, per dozen	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
" Moulds	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Soap , Yellow, per cwt.	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0
Ditto , Mottled	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0
Ditto , Curded	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0
Ditto , Windsor	144 0	144 0	144 0	144 0
Starch	3 14 a 3 18	3 14 a 3 18	3 14 a 3 18	4 0 a 4 4
Coals , Newcastle	47 3 a 55 9	46 0 a 55 6	47 6 a 57 9	47 6 a 57 9
" Sunderland	48 6 a 51 6	48 6 a 52 6	47 0 a 53 0	48 0 a 54 0
Hops , in bags { Kent	5 10 a 7 10	5 10 a 7 10	5 10 a 7 10	5 0 a 7 7
{ Sussex	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 6 0
Ditto , in pockets { Kent	5 15 a 9 10	5 12 a 9 10	5 15 a 9 10	6 0 a 9 0
{ Sussex	5 10 a 8 8	5 10 a 8 6	5 10 a 8 6	6 0 a 7 10
{ Farnham	7 0 a 12 0	7 0 a 12 0	7 0 a 12 0	14 0 a 14 0
Hay	4 10 6	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 2 6
Clover	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 19 0	2 0 0
Hay	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 10 0
Clover	6 10 6	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
Straw	1 12 6	2 0 0	2 12 6	2 10 0
Hay	5 2 6	4 17 6	4 14 0	4 10 0
Clover	6 16 0	6 18 6	6 15 6	6 10 0
Straw	2 0 0	1 18 0	1 18 6	2 0 0

RETURN OF WHEAT.

July 11 to 16	Total	6,803 quarters, average 66s. 9d. per quarter, or 0s. 5d. lower than last return.
July 18 to 23		8,764 quarters, average 70s. 0½d. per quarter, or 3s. 3½d. higher than last return.
July 25 to 30		3,815 quarters, average 71s. 7½d. per quarter, or 1s. 6½d. higher than last return.
Aug. 1 to 6		6,789 quarters, average 68s. 3½d. per quarter, or 2s. 4½d. lower than last return.

RETURN OF FLOUR.

July 10 to 22	Total	20,600 sacks, average 63s. 1½d. per sack, or 0s. 1d. lower than last return.
July 23 to 29		10,070 sacks, average 64s. 0½d. per sack, or 1s. 1d. higher than last return.
July 30 to Aug. 5		12,208 sacks, average 64s. 2½d. per sack, or 1s. 1½d. higher than last return.
Aug. 6 to 12		22,391 sacks, average 66s. 1½d. per sack, or 2s. 3½d. higher than last return.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.

Gloucester		
Grand Junction, div. 71.	290l.	per share.
Grand Union		
Little (Scrip)		
Huddersfield	14l.	10s. per share.
Kennet and Avon	29l. a 29l. 5s. do. ex div.	
Little (New), 17l. paid	15l.	ditto
Lancaster	19l.	10s. per sh.
Leeds and Liverpool, div. 2l.	205l.	per share.
Little (New)	167l.	ditto.
Leicester and Northampton,		
or Old Union, div. 4l.		
Monmouthshire, div. 10l.	160l.	per sh.
Regent's, 100l. sh.	23l.	per share disc.
Trent and Mersey, or Grand		
Trunk, div. 50l.		

Docks.

Commercial, div. 6l. per cent.	146l.	per cent.
Ditto (New)		
East India, div. 6l. per cent.	194l.	per cent.
London, div. 54l. per cent.	107l.	a 98l. ditto.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	159l.	a 158l. ex div.

Insurance Companies.

Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid. div.		
6l. per cent.	45l.	per share.
Atlas, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	3l.	17s. 6d. ditto.
Edgell, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, div. 6l. per cent.	2l.	2s. ditto.
Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l.	114l.	a 112l. do.

Hope, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	2l.	5s. ditto.
Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid,		
div. 2l. 11s. 8d. per share	48l.	ditto.
Rock, 20l. sh. 2l. paid. div. 2l.		
per cent.	2l.	15s. do.
Royal Exchange		

Water-Works.

East London, 100l. sh., all paid	70l.	per share.
Grand Junction, 50l. sh. all paid		
Kent, 100l. sh. all paid		
Portsmouth and Farington, 50l. sh. 9l. ditto,		
West Middlesex, 100l. sh. all paid		

Mines.

Beeralstone Lead and Silver		
100l. sh. 15l. pd. div. 5l. year		
Butspil, 100l. sh. 5l. paid		
Comb Martin, 100l. sh. 7l. 10s. pd		
Garras, 7l. 10s. paid		

Bridges, &c.

Strand, 100l. sh. all paid	26l.	per share.
Ditto Annuities	12l.	prem.
Vauxhall, 100l. sh. 95l. paid	34l.	per share.

Literary Institutions.

London, 75 gu. sh.	45l.	a 53l. per sh.
Russell, 25 gu. sh.	18l.	18s. ditto.
Sarrey, 30 gu. sh.	19l.	12s. ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Highgate Archway, 50l. sh.	10l.	per sh.
Gas Light and Coke Company, 10l.-pd. 3l. 3s. per sh.		
London Commercial Sale Rooms, 100l. sh. 53l. per sh.		

R. L. PERCY,

London, 25th August 1814. Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stocks being now 66 and under 67.			
A single life of 33 receives for 100l. stock	4 16 0	average-rate 100l. money	7 4 4
40	5 2 0		7 13 5
45	5 9 0		8 3 11
50	5 18 0		8 17 5
55	6 10 0		9 15 6
60	7 4 0		10 16 6
65	8 5 0		12 8 1
70	9 18 0		14 17 9
75 and upwards	12 10 0		18 15 11

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

* * * Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank-street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

FURTHER LOAN of 94,000,000l. for the service of the Year 1814.

A Discount allowed after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum for payment made in full.

PAYMENTS.

1st Payment	15l. per Cent. 19 August 1814.	7th Payment	10l. per Cent. 23 December 1814
4th Ditto	104l. per Cent. 16 September	8th Ditto	104l. per Cent. 30 January 1815
5th Ditto	15l. per Cent. 21 October	Last Ditto	10l. per Cent. 17 February
6th Ditto	104l. per Cent. 18 November		

August 4, 1814.—Mr. Hase informed the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange this day, that the Honourable Directors of the Bank of England had resolved to make the remaining payments on the Loan of 94,000,000l. for the service of the present year, for those persons who request it, excepting the last, which is to be made by the Proprietors as usual, and to be redeemed with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, on or before the 29th February, 1815.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from July 22d, to August 26th, 1814, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. & U.	33-8 a 36-8	Corunna	41 a 48
Ditto at sight	33-4 a 36-6	Gibraltar	34 a 37
Amsterdam, c. f.	10-2 a 11-0	Leghorn	33 a 37
Ditto at sight	10-0 a 10-19	Genoa	49 a 52
Rotterdam, c. f. & U.	10-3 a 11-1	Venice, Italian Liv.	90-0 a 92-50
Hamburg, 24 U.	31-3 a 39-0	Malta	56 a 57
Altona, 24 U.	31-0 a 39-1	Naples	45 a 48
Paris, 1 day's date	93-10 a 93-40	Palermo per oz.	145d. a 140d.
Ditto, 2 Usance	93-30 a 93-60	Lisbon	66 a 68
Bordeaux, ditto	93-30 a 93-60	Oporto	67
Madrid, effective	40 a 43	Rio Janeiro	73
Cadix, effective	40 a 42	Dublin	7
Bilboa, effective	39 a 40	Cork	72
St. Sebastian	40 a 42		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 3 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounces.

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 4s. 0d. a 4l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	Ol. 6s. 7 1/2d. a Ol. 6s. 8d.
Gold in Bars	4l. 4s. 0d. a 4l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	Ol. 3s. 2 1/2d.
New Doubloons	4l. 7s. 0d. a 4l. 1s. 0d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, Broker.

Printed by Joyce Gold, 108, Shoe-lane, London.

23d June, 1814.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JULY 26, TO AUGUST 25, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3per Ct	4per Ct	5per Ct	3per Ct	Long	Irish	Imp.	Sec. Om.	India	Stock.	Stock.	Ann.	Sea An.	Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills.	3per Dy	Consol	St. Lot.
1814	Stock.	3per Ct	4per Ct	5per Ct	3per Ct	1797.	Ann.	Imp.	1814.	1814.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
July 26	258 1/2	58	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
27	258 1/2	58	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
28	258 1/2	58	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
29	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
30	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
Aug. 1	257 1/2	68	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
2	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
3	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
4	260 58 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
5	259	68 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
6	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
7	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
8	260	68	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
9	259 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
10	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
11	260	68 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
12	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
13	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
14	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
15	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
16	259 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
17	259	68 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
18	258 1/2	68 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
19	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
20	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
21	257	66 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
22	257	66 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
23	257 1/2	66 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
24	—	—	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	
25	256 1/2	66 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	96 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2 p.	2 1/2 p.	71 1/2	195 94	68	68	15 1/4 spr.	5s	1s pr.	191 19s	

All EXCHANGE BILLS dated in the month of Jul. 1813, have been advertised to be paid off (or exchanged for New Bills at 3d. per day), on Monday, the 22d of August, 1814, and to be taken in until and including Thursday, the 18th of August. The interest to be cast up to the said 22d day of August, 1814, inclusive, when the interest will cease.—All EXCHANGE BILLS dated prior to the Month of July, 1813, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased, N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1818, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholemew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1814.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the Rev. ROWLAND HILL.]

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London:

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Nothing, therefore, is required, but to give their Orders as above, or to any Local Post-Master, which will secure the punctual and early Delivery of this Magazine to any Part of the civilized World.

N.B. All Letters must be Post Paid, and a Reference given for Payment in England.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI, Sept. 1814.

C c

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER.

Stations.	Line.	10-4.	Frigates.	Sloop and Yachts.	Bombs. Fire Ships.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. V. Lug. &c.	Totals.
Downs - - - - -	1	0	3	0	0	8	2	1	13
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	21	0	1	25
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
English Channel and Coast of France - - -	2	1	2	5	0	10	6	6	31
Irish Station - - - - -	0	0	3	5	0	10	0	1	19
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	6	6	2	5	0	0	19
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	13	2	6	9	0	22	0	1	53
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. -	17	9	37	20	3	23	0	7	116
Leeward Islands - - - - -	3	0	6	7	0	11	0	2	29
West Indies (Jamaica, &c.) - - - - -	4	0	4	9	0	8	0	0	25
Brazil Station - - - - -	0	0	6	1	0	3	1	0	11
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	4	1	11	4	0	5	0	1	26
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	44	13	92	74	5	131	10	21	390
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	37	4	47	20	1	43	5	8	165
Guard Ships - - - - -	5	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	13
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	29	49
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	102	20	146	96	6	174	15	58	617
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - -	103	14	72	33	4	35	1	2	264
Building - - - - -	23	3	9	14	0	3	0	0	53
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	228	37	227	143	10	212	16	60	933

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from September 10 to September 17, 1814.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	74 0 44	6 37	6 28	0 44	6	Middlesex	78 2 00	0 34	11 27	5 46	4
Kent	75 8 00	0 37	0 30	8 42	0	Surrey	80 8 48	0 38	0 30	2 49	6
Sussex	74 0 00	0 00	0 29	0 00	0	Hertford	71 6 33	0 36	0 28	4 36	3
Suffolk	73 0 00	0 35	8 27	6 39	8	Bedford	80 6 00	0 36	6 29	6 45	2
Cambridge	71 5 00	0 00	0 23	9 47	4	Huntingd.	75 3 00	0 36	0 22	4 38	7
Norfolk	67 5 34	7 32	1 24	6 00	0	Northampton	81 0 00	0 37	8 27	0 47	0
Lincoln	75 7 38	6 31	6 21	0 43	1	Rutland	75 6 00	0 34	0 26	0 44	0
York	71 0 16	8 32	11 23	10 49	9	Leicester	85 8 00	0 39	0 32	8 47	0
Durham	74 1 00	0 00	0 32	11 00	0	Nottingham	82 4 48	0 39	0 27	4 47	4
Northumb.	69 8 49	0 32	8 30	3 00	0	Derby	81 4 00	0 00	0 29	6 55	0
Cumberl.	77 7 44	4 35	8 29	0 00	0	Stafford	78 4 00	0 39	5 25	3 30	3
Westmorl.	85 7 52	0 38	4 29	11 00	0	Salop	78 8 58	10 00	0 34	5 00	0
Lancaster	83 6 00	0 00	0 28	2 00	0	Hereford	72 2 40	0 31	3 32	2 40	9
Chester	75 0 00	0 00	0 30	5 00	0	Worcester	82 9 51	8 40	1 36	2 54	10
Gloucester	82 0 00	0 30	4 28	1 46	2	Warwick	83 4 00	0 14	0 33	8 55	4
Somerset	82 2 00	0 38	0 25	8 49	0	Wilts	73 0 00	0 35	2 23	8 51	4
Monmouth	87 0 00	0 41	8 00	0 00	0	Berks	77 7 48	0 33	0 29	9 48	6
Devon	76 0 00	0 29	11 25	6 00	0	Oxford	82 0 00	0 36	3 28	3 48	0
Cornwall	74 5 00	0 29	1 25	4 00	0	Bucks	85 4 00	0 39	0 27	3 45	4
Dorset	79 1 30	0 34	0 26	10 53	6	WALES.					
Hants	73 2 00	0 34	5 23	1 46	0	N. Wales	77 4 00	0 40	0 24	0 00	0
						S. Wales	74 8 00	0 35	6 00	0 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1814 Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1814 Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Aug. 26	29.83	65	NW Fair	Aug. 11	30.18	61	N Fair
27	29.94	57	NW Ditto	12	30.21	50	N Ditto
28	30.01	59	NNE Ditto	13	30.20	50	SSW Ditto
29	30.14	60	NW Ditto	14	30.20	50	SSW Ditto
30	30.20	58	NW Ditto	15	30.19	55	SSE Ditto
31	30.28	64	N Ditto	16	30.09	55	E Ditto
Sept. 1	30.35	63	E Ditto	17	30.05	55	E Ditto
2	30.31	64	E Ditto	18	30.08	58	NNE Ditto
3	30.23	66	E Ditto	19	30.13	56	NE Ditto
4	30.27	60	NW Ditto	20	30.04	63	SSW Ditto
5	30.22	58	NE Ditto	21	29.82	61	SW Rain
6	30.12	58	W Ditto	22	29.80	59	SW by W Fair
7	29.72	61	W Rain	23	29.84	59	SSW Rain
8	30.00	54	NNE Fair	24	29.68	68	SW Ditto
9	30.14	55	NE Ditto	25	29.70	65	SW Ditto
10	30.15	54	N Ditto				

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STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER.

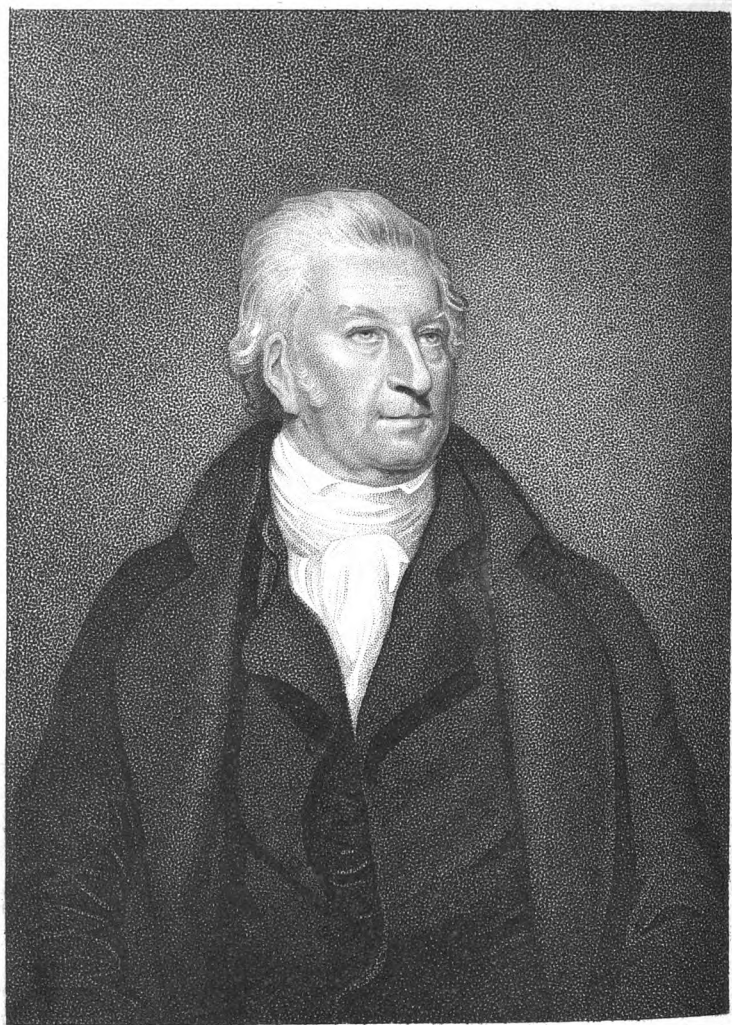
Stations.	Line.	50-44.	Frigates.	Sloops and Yachts.	Bombs, Fire Ships.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. V. Lug. &c.	Totals.
Downs - - - - -	1	0	3	0	0	8	2	1	15
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	3	3	0	21	0	1	28
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	2	1	2	5	0	10	6	6	35
Irish Station - - - - -	0	0	3	5	0	10	0	1	19
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	6	6	2	5	0	0	19
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	13	2	6	9	0	22	0	1	58
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	17	9	37	30	3	23	0	7	116
West Indies { Leeward Islands - - - - -	3	0	6	7	0	11	0	2	29
{ Jamaica, &c. - - - - -	4	0	4	9	0	8	0	0	25
Brazil Station - - - - -	0	0	6	1	0	3	1	0	11
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	4	1	11	4	0	5	0	1	26
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	44	13	92	74	5	131	10	21	300
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	37	4	47	30	1	43	5	8	165
Guard Ships - - - - -	5	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	15
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	29	49
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	102	20	146	96	6	174	15	58	617
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	103	14	72	33	4	35	1	2	264
Building - - - - -	23	3	9	14	0	3	0	0	59
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	228	37	227	143	10	212	16	60	935

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Norfolk	67 5 34	7 32	1 24	6 00	0	Northampt.	81 0 00	0 37	8 27	0 47	0
Lincoln	75 7 38	6 31	6 21	0 43	1	Rutland	75 6 00	0 34	0 26	0 44	0
York	71 0 16	8 32	11 23	10 49	9	Leicester	85 8 00	0 39	0 32	8 47	0
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Northumb.	69 8 49	0 32	8 30	3 00	0	Derby	81 4 00	0 00	0 29	6 55	0
Cumberl.	77 7 44	4 35	8 29	0 00	0	Stafford	78 4 00	0 39	5 25	3 50	3
Westmorl.	85 7 52	0 38	4 29	11 00	0	Salop	78 8 58	10 00	0 34	5 00	0
Lancaster	83 6 00	0 00	0 28	2 00	0	Hereford	72 2 40	0 31	3 32	2 40	9
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Somerset	82 2 00	0 38	0 25	8 49	0	Wilts	73 0 00	0 35	2 28	8 51	4
Monmouth	87 0 00	0 41	8 00	0 00	0	Berks	77 7 48	0 33	0 29	9 48	6
Devon	76 0 00	0 29	11 25	6 00	0	Oxford	82 0 00	0 36	3 28	3 48	0
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						S. Wales	74 8 00	0 35	6 00	0 00	0

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29	30.14	60	NW	Ditto	14	30.20	50	SSW	Ditto
30	30.20	58	NW	Ditto	15	30.19	55	SSE	Ditto
31	30.28	64	N	Ditto	16	30.09	55	E	Ditto
Sept. 1	30.35	63	E	Ditto	17	30.05	55	E	Ditto
2	30.31	64	E	Ditto	18	30.08	58	NNE	Ditto
3	30.23	66	E	Ditto	19	30.13	56	NE	Ditto
4	30.27	60	NW	Ditto	20	30.04	63	SSW	Ditto
5	30.22	58	NE	Ditto	21	29.82	61	SW	Rain
6	30.12	58	W	Ditto	22	29.80	59	SW by W	Fair
7	29.72	61	W	Rain	23	29.84	59	SSW	Rain
8	30.00	54	NNE	Fair	24	29.68	68	SW	Ditto
9	30.14	55	NE	Ditto	25	29.70	65	SW	Ditto
10	30.15	54	N	Ditto					



Rev.^d Rowland Hill. M.A.

Engraved by T. Bluck for the European Magazine from an Original Painting by S. Dransfield Esq. F.R.S.

London — Published by James Johnson St. Pauls Church-yard 1797. 1814.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1814.

MEMOIR OF
THE REV. ROWLAND HILL, M.A.

[WITH A PORTRAIT ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY
S. DRUMMOND, A.R.A.]

THE REV. ROWLAND HILL was born in August 1744, and was the third son of the late Sir Rowland Hill. He was sent to Eton school, and, while only a boy there, was deeply impressed with religious feelings, and became convinced of the truth and importance of the system of doctrines contained in the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England. From thence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, but his zeal for the everlasting salvation of others being too strong to submit to all the restraints there imposed, he obtained ordination with some difficulty. He began immediately to fulfil his ordination vow, and "seeking Christ's sheep wherever he could find them," he was not conformable to ecclesiastical rules. While he admired the liturgy and the doctrines of the church of England, he was not altogether satisfied with her discipline; he wished for a wider range of usefulness than she allows, and longed to embrace all good men as brethren. Hence the talents which might have been confined to a country village, have been made useful throughout the United Kingdom, and his plans of public benevolence have been unshackled and uncontrolled.

For several years he laboured at the chapels of the late Rev. George Whitefield, itinerating at intervals throughout the kingdom, and preaching with a frequency and a fervency unequalled by any since the death of that great and good man. In 1783 he built Surrey Chapel, where he has ever since offici-

ated during the winter months, while the summer has been spent partly at the pleasant village of Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, where he has a house and a chapel, and partly in visits to Scotland, Wales, Ireland, or different parts of England.

Of Mr. Hill's talents and character as a preacher, our readers have the opportunity of judging for themselves; but all of them may not be aware of the extent or success of his labors. Even at his present advanced period of life, he often preaches three times on a Sunday, and once or twice every other day of the week. Of the success of his labors the benevolence of his congregation may be some proof. On two occasions, where collections were generally made throughout the kingdom, (the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, and the subscription for the relief of the German sufferers) his collection was the largest in the kingdom; while the sum annually raised in Surrey Chapel for charitable objects, is from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* Those benevolent institutions the soup societies, owe their origin and establishment to his philanthropy; and, to his honor we speak it, his bountiful exertions are not confined within the pale of a particular sect. In common conversation he is extremely enlivening, and has no feature of the fanatic. He abounds with pleasant stories, and is very happy at a repartee.

Mr. Hill married Miss Mary Tudway, sister to Clement Tudway, Esq. M.P. for Wells, by whom he has no issue.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN a work lately published, entitled "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books," by the Rev. W. Beloe, I find that the learned author has, in the 324th page of his 6th volume, traced the origin of Parnell's celebrated poem of the Hermit, as far back as the conceptions of Sir Percy Herbert, published in the year 1652; although I am of opinion, that we must seek for the source of this interesting fable in the Talmud, or some other Jewish book; it may, however, in the mean time, be gratifying to the curious, and an inducement to Hebrew scholars to search for it—to step back a *thousand* years before Sir Henry's time, and refer your readers to an author, who, it must be acknowledged, has made some noise in the world, though, in the present instance, his authority has been overlooked. This personage was the Arabian prophet or impostor Mohammed, who, in the 18th chapter of the Koran, intituled "The Cave," states the circumstances to have occurred between Moses and Elias in the following manner,

"Moses said unto him, (Khedr) shall I follow thee, that thou mayest teach me part of that which thou hast been taught, for a direction unto me. He answered, verily thou canst not bear with me; for how canst thou patiently suffer those things, the knowledge of which thou dost not comprehend. Moses replied, Thou shalt find me patient if God please; neither will I be disobedient to thee in any thing. He said, If thou follow me, therefore ask me not concerning any thing, until I shall declare the meaning thereof unto thee. So they both went on by the sea side, until they went up into a ship; and he made a hole therein: Moses said unto him, Hast thou made a hole therein, that thou mightest drown those who are on board? Now hast thou done a strange thing. He answered, Did I not tell thee that thou couldst not bear with me? Moses said, Rebuke me not, because I did forget, and impose not on me a difficulty in what I am commanded. Wherefore they left the ship and proceeded, until they met a youth, and he slew him. Moses said, Hast thou killed an innocent person, without his having killed another? Now hast thou committed an unjust action. He

answered, Did I not tell thee that thou couldst not bear with me? Moses said, If I ask thee concerning any thing hereafter, suffer me not to accompany thee: now hast thou received an excuse from me. They went forward therefore, until they came to the inhabitants of a certain city, and they asked food of the inhabitants thereof; but they refused to receive them, and they found therein a wall which was ready to fall, and he set it upright. Whereupon Moses said unto him, If thou wouldst, thou mightest doubtless have received a reward for it. He answered, This shall be a separation between me and thee; but I will first declare unto thee the signification of that which thou couldst not bear with patience. The vessel belonged to certain poor men, who did their business in the sea; and I was minded to render it unserviceable, because there was a thing behind them who took every sound ship by force. As to the youth, his parents were true believers; and we feared lest he, being an unbeliever, should oblige them to suffer by his perverseness and ingratitude; wherefore we desired that their Lord might give them a more righteous child in exchange for him, and one more affectionate towards them. And the wall belonged to two orphans in the city, and under it was a treasure hidden which belonged to them; and their father was a righteous man; and the Lord was pleased that they should attain their full age, and take forth their treasure, through the mercy of thy lord. And I did not what thou hast seen of mine own will, but by God's direction. This is the interpretation of that which thou couldst not bear with patience."—*Salé's Translation*, Vol. II. page 122.

This subject was formed into a Persian poem, by the celebrated Moulavy-Jullal addeen-Roumy, who died in the year 1262, which has full as many admirers, as the English Hermit. Extracts of this author's works are to be found in the writings of Sir William Jones, whence a judgment may be formed of his style.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. S.

Hertford
Sept. 21, 1814.

**ENQUIRY concerning a FRAGMENT of an
ODE to EVENING, by SAPPHO.**

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
DR. DRAKE, in his first two volumes of "Literary Hours," has laid before his readers a choice selection of poetic beauties. That scientific admirer of such effusions of the mind, has also introduced the deserts of those ancients who still, in fame at least, survive the wrecks of time, inserting likewise some remains which he by assiduity has gleaned in that extensive field which heretofore was so highly cultivated. Among those precious relics is one from the muse of Sappho, which an Athenian of taste has *fortunately* preserved. For though it is not possible the humane eye can view those august dilapidated piles which Greece and Rome exhibit, without a sigh at the ravages of the unsparing hand of Saturn, who, till records were invented, devoured his own children, as the poets tell us; yet the artist and amateur continue to behold even those ruins with infinite delight and admiration at the transcendent science and exquisite emotions they impose. Thus the fragment of an Ode to Evening by Sappho yields the like mixed feelings, though in a minor degree, as at the same time to charm the lover of such valuable remains, and to excite profound regret that the world had not carefully preserved poetic strains that do such credit to the mental faculties of mankind.

"Vesper omnia fers;
Fers vinum, capram,
Fers matri filium."

I should be happy if an ingenious correspondent would have the goodness to construe the above. In some scarce visible remains of architecture, there are intelligent minds will develop the whole design. I am disposed to think the writer exhibited the restlessness of agonizing love—(of which Congreve lightly but humorously said, "I thought a contemplative lover could no more have parted with his bed in a morning, than he could have slept in it"); and set before her readers the amenity and repose which evening induces over all nature—herself excepted. If such conjecture may be admitted, we shall incline to think this ode by Sappho the parent of that fine passage in the *Argo-*

nautics of Apollonius, where "the inquietude of Medea is opposed to the tranquillity of all around her."

As the Doctor very justly commends the translation of the beautiful lines of Apollonius, I will transcribe them to impress a pathetic pleasure on the minds of your numerous readers.

Night on the earth pour'd darkness; on the
sea
The wakesome sailor to Orion's star
And Helice turn'd heedful. Sunk to rest,
The traveller forgot his toil; his charge
The sentinel; her death-devoted babe
The mother's painless breast. The village
dog
Had ceas'd his troublous bay. Each busy
tumult
Was hush'd at this dead hour; and darkness
slept,
Lock'd in the arms of silence. She alone,
Medea, slept not.

Mr. Warton is enamoured with Virgil's fine copy, and especially with the turn, At non infelix animi Phœnissa— But not the unhappy soul of Dido. The poet has certainly placed this queen in a state of deepest misery, which he knew would be agreeable to his countrymen. As to the merit which may be allowed to the Roman for this transcript, the palm must undoubtedly continue with Apollonius.

PHILOTHEORUS.

13 Sept. 1814.

ON COMETS.

ON the 448th page of the 61st volume of the *European Magazine*, appears a paragraph under the title of "Comets, a Prelude to Mischief," in which two examples of the assumed fact are produced; the events which transpired between the disappearance of the comet of 1811, and the writing of that note, fully justified the assumption that the writer never read the opinions of philosophers on that subject, (save and except the immortal Mr. Moore, to whose opinions he pays but little deference,) therefore was not biassed in his judgment, he merely formed that opinion from the instances he had met with in his own course of reading. Now the wonderful mixture of events which have taken place in all sublimary affairs since that period, has induced the writer of that note, to renounce the opinion of comets being exclusively a prelude to

mischief, and to substitute in its stead the following idea:—That whatever the opinions of men may be on the subject, the fact has been clearly demonstrated since the great comet of 1811, that there exists no particular rule, of comets being employed as the forerunners of mischief, but that the Deity, agreeably to his beneficent nature, places them in the orb of heaven for the purpose of warning man that he is about to produce

A REMARKABLE EVENT.

An Atheist may spit his spite at this, yea, a Deist may sneer at it; but it throws down the slender pagodas of atheism, it overturns the aerial castles, it rends in sunder the fine-spun theories of deism, it laughs at such ridiculous ideas as a fortuitous concourse of atoms, and strange concurrence of accidents; yea, it asserts the uncontrolled, the unlimited, the sovereign providence of God over all his people, in all his worlds, if worlds there are.

ANAXAGORAS.

“Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan his works in vain,
God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain.”

common cause so justly entitle her to receive.” The Earl of Aberdeen likewise, in some of his dispatches, talks of the admiration with which *England* is regarded on the Continent. The haste or confusion of the moment may no doubt account for these unguarded expressions, the bad tendency and impolicy of which, a few words may sufficiently prove. England, Scotland, and Ireland, particularly the two former, being originally separate states, differing in customs and manners. Upon their union into one state, under the same sovereign family, there must naturally exist much national rivalry and jealousies, it therefore becomes a striking point of policy to have a general name for these united kingdoms, independent of either of the three partial ones. Fortunately for this, the general name of Britain (or Great Britain) lay opportunely in the way, and has been always since acknowledged as the general title, unless when thus usurped by the partial one of *England*. The loyal purpose of these remarks will, I doubt not, Sir, give them a ready reception in your excellent Magazine.

Edinburgh,
August 19, 1814.

HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been frequently struck with the impropriety of the following practice; viz.—When Britain (or Great Britain) is meant, the using of the partial word *England*; and in like manner ‘Englishman,’ when the noble name of Briton should be the word. This impropriety of speech seems of late to have been gaining ground, instead of becoming obsolete, as would have been the more natural way, and it is with the utmost regret that I have observed some of our highest diplomatic characters giving it support in their official dispatches; this is more particularly remarkable when proceeding from a Scots or Irishman: for instance, the gallant Lord Stewart’s dispatches after the battle of Leipzig, where he truly remarks that “Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and *England* may triumphantly look forward to reap in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you the title of a MS. very important to Greek literature, which I lately obtained from the Continent; if you think proper to insert it in your literary data of next month, you may also say that opportunity of examining it will be afforded to any scholars who may wish to consult it,

I am Sir,
Your humble Servant,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Harrow, Sept. 19, 1814.

LIBER PSALMORUM, Greek and Latin Manuscript, on vellum, of the ninth century, executed for Peter the Second Abbot of the Monastery of St Ambrose, at Milan, to which abbacy he was appointed in the Year 856.

The peculiarity of this MS. is, that the Greek version of the Psalms is in the Roman character; therefore it gives us the pronunciation of the Greek lan-

as spoken when the Byzantine empire was in perfection. It was about the time when Nicholas the First was contending with the Church at Constantinople, which should complete the conversion of Bogores, King of the Bulgarians, and take the direction of the church in that country. It was also at the period when the schism took place between the Greek and Roman churches.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AMIDST the rage which prevails for modern novels, I regret to find that many of older date, whose reputation I thought established, are falling into neglect; and many are even out of print. Amongst others, the translation of La Fontaine's admirable tale, "The Village Pastor," from which Goldsmith evidently took the idea of "The Vicar of Wakefield," is no longer to be purchased. The mere circumstance of its having given rise to one of the most celebrated works of fiction in our language, would render it interesting; but its intrinsic merits have much stronger claims on our attention. Our countryman has certainly surpassed his original in those touches of wit and humour with which his composition abounds; but in nobleness and delicacy of sentiment, refinement, pathos, and above all, in the exalted scale of morality, which is exemplified, surely La Fontaine far excels his copiest.

In the hope a hint conveyed in your useful and widely circulated Publication, may call the attention of some publisher to the sterling, though neglected, merit of works which have received the sanction of time, rather than the ephemeral productions of modern days, I remain,

Your Constant Reader & Admirer,

Sept. 17, 1884.

T.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING over a former Magazine of yours (No. 390, p. 493.) I observed, for they had escaped my notice before, some queries respecting the derivation of the words *expectation* and *expection*. Your Correspondent has gone a wondrously round-

about way to find the derivation of words which stare you in the face.

Why may not *expectation* come from *ex-specto*, to look out; and why may not *expection* come from *ex-pectare*? each with the addition of the common terminal *ation*; which, by the way, probably is, as your Correspondent observes, derived from *actio*.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, it is worth while setting C. D. E. right on this subject.

Berners-Street,
Aug. 1814.

S. S.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE following is a description of the interior improvements of this Theatre:

In painting the interior, the front of the dress circle has been ornamented with a gilded lattice-work on a light blue ground, with roses in the centre of each box, relieved by white in the intersections. In the canopy tier, the upper front of the canopy has an antique projecting scroll, in which blue is relieved by white and gold. The front of the boxes displays a gold vine foliage falling upon relieved flutings. In the second tier there are series of designs, of which, lest they should not be intelligible to the frequenters of this Theatre, it has been thought advisable to give the following explanation:

1. Beginning on the right, looking towards the stage—The first subject is, a native offering made annually by the Romans for the eternity of their empire, and the health of their emperor and citizens.

2. A General, after obtaining advantages over the Parthians, is crowned by Victory. The Commander of the Parthians is on his knees, surrendering, and imploring his clemency; other captives are also brought in.

3. Bacchanalian subjects from the Elgin marbles, and the Townly marbles, and Terra Cottas in the British Museum.

4. A Nuptial Dance.

5. Bacchanalians.

6. Sacrifice of Iphigenia—Agamemnon, Achilles, Ulysses, and other Greek heroes.

7. Enemies attacking the opposite parties when buried in sleep in the Temple, suspect the altars, and deface the statue of the God.

8. Mercury announcing to Jupiter and Juno, seated on their thrones, that a sacrifice has been offered them.

9. Death of Meleager.

10. A Funeral Pomp. A young huntsman is carried by his relatives—his companions follow, with the hunting spears, dogs, and horns, to throw them into the tomb with him.

11. Continuation of the same. He is here represented on a pile—women bewailing and tearing their hair; his wife killing herself near the pile. On the right stand the urn, and the priests repeating three times “Farewell to the departing soul.”

12. Subjects from the Elgin and Townley Collections.

13. Ceremony of the Egyptian goddess Isis: first is the Priestess as Goddess, holding in one hand the Egyptian bucket, in the other the serpent, emblem of the healing Divinity. 2d. Egyptian Priestess singing hymns in honour of the Goddess. 3d. Chief Priestess carries a bucket full of water for the ceremony, denoting the fruitfulness of the Nile. 4th. Priestess shaking in one hand a timbrel, holding in the other a chalice for libations.

14. A Roman Marriage.—One of the attendants is offering a dove, emblem of Love; a sheep is brought in, the offering of the husband; behind are women with garlands, Concord and Plenty.

The decoration of the third tier is a gold scroll-work in relief, running from a centre ornament of the same description, on a blue ground, to the end of each side.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent *Sydney*, you will give me leave to observe, that I never thought the text which he quotes from St. Luke (xvi. 9.) “an incomprehensible passage.”

By “the mammon of unrighteousness,” are clearly meant *temporal* riches as opposed to *spiritual*—*false* as opposed to *true*.

This is sufficiently evident, from the eleventh verse of the same chapter, where *μαμωνα αδικον* is contrasted with *τω αληθινω*. “If you have not been faithful in the *unrighteous* mammon, who will commit to your trust the *true*

riches?”—The latter part of the verse in question—“that when ye fail, *they may* receive you, &c. &c.”—should have been translated, “that when ye fail (or *die*), *ye may be* received, &c. &c.”—the plural *δεξονται* being here put impersonally. The same form of expression occurs in chapter vi. 38. *δωσουσιν εις τον κολπον*, &c., “shall *they* give into your bosom.” It is translated, however, “shall *men* give into your bosom,”—and thus all ambiguity is precluded.

The meaning, then, of the “abstruse” passage is as follows: “So employ your worldly perishable goods, for the glory of God and the benefit of your fellow-creatures, that when ye die, ye may find an everlasting Treasure laid up for you in Heaven.”

I remain, Sir,

Your obliged servant,

Sept. 15th, 1814.

P

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your numerous correspondents will be good enough to inform me what rights or advantages a Kentish man possesses peculiar to his native county, it will be conferring a favour on

Yours, &c.

Sept. 21, 1814.

H. W.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING a dispute relative to the pronunciation of the name “*Cowper*,” in page 122 of the last number of your invaluable Magazine, I now take the liberty of informing your correspondent that my name being “*Cowper*,” and as I should think the Poet’s name in dispute was pronounced the same way as mine, I feel no hesitation in saying, that to pronounce it as “*Cooper*,” is quite erroneous.

As I never was called by the name of “*Cooper*,” I should think that it certainly must be wrong.

I remain, Sir,

with the greatest respect,
yours sincerely,

JAMES HENRY COWPER.

Holborn,

Sept. 9th, 1814.

REVIEW of the *DIVINA COMEDIA* of DANTE.

(Continued from page 106.)

I SHALL now proceed to explain the allegory comprehended in the *Divina Comedia*, which is necessary to assist the reader in understanding its various parts and their relation to each other. We need not here go into the far-fetched explanations of some of the commentators, it will be sufficient to observe, that the poet means to represent himself as a traveller through life, and having arrived to middle age; he had formerly wandered into the paths of voluptuousness and ambition; he now wishes to direct his steps towards the elevated abode of virtue. The force of passion represented by a lion, first opposes his design. Pride, or the love of distinction, under the form of a panther, next obstructs his progress. Avarice, under the figure of a famished wolf, is the last and most formidable opponent of all. A sage now comes to his assistance in the form of Virgil, by whom is intended Moral Philosophy, and teaches him how to conquer this opposition—shows him that he must quit the path of vice before he can enter into that of virtue, and that in order to do this, he must occupy himself in studying the destiny of man after death, and in acquiring such knowledge as was attainable of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. In order to assist him in the contemplation of these objects, the sage conducts him first of all through the abodes of the damned, and afterwards through Purgatory or the abode of those who are undergoing purification from the faults they had committed while on earth. After having passed through these regions, his guide informs him, that he can be of no further use to him, and that he must now have another conductor, by which is meant Theology, who appears in the form of Beatrice, the object of his early affection. She acquaints him, that by her prayers she has obtained permission to attend him through the abodes of the blessed. She accordingly shews him the everlasting happiness which follows a life of virtue. The poet in this draws a fine distinction between Moral Philosophy and Christianity, the latter of which alone can enable him to reach the abode of eternal light and wisdom. The allegory may therefore be considered as one of the most

beautiful and interesting parts of the poem.

Dante certainly derived much assistance in his *Inferno* from the sixth book of the *Æneis*, and from the legends and popular superstitions of his time; much in the *Purgatorio*, from the visions of St. John recorded in the *Apocalypse*, and those of the prophets; much in the *Paradiso*, from the writings of the Fathers and the theologians; yet his own vast and fertile imagination has supplied him with abundant resources. In his descriptions, we always see the object which he wishes to represent painted as it were before us. The originality of his expressions surprises and enchants us. His comparisons, like those of Homer, sometimes elevated and sublime, sometimes common and taken from the meanest objects present an infinite number of striking yet natural images.

This father of Italian poetry excels in every style of composition. In the graceful, he is not surpassed by Petrarch himself. In melody and harmony, not even by Ariosto or Marino. In the terrible and pathetic, he rises above them all. No one can read his *History of Count Ugolino* without feeling mingled emotions of pity and horror.

This unfortunate man, Count Ugolino, who was one of the Guelph party at Pisa, having been betrayed by the Archbishop Ruggere degli Ubaldini, was through his artifices imprisoned by the Pisons, with two of his sons and two of his grand-children, the offspring of his son the Count Guelfo, in a tower which was afterwards locked, the key thrown into the river Arno, and all food being withheld from them, they expired in the course of a few days.

What a scene is presented to us when his famished sons cry out in their sleep for bread, and awake in sobs and tears, offering themselves for food to their perishing father; and that father and those sons looking at each other in speechless horror.

Quando fui desto innanzi la dimane;
Piangere sentì fra 'l sonno i miei figliuoli
Ch' eran con meco; et dimandar del pane.
Ben se crudel; se tu già non ti duoli,
Pensando ciò, che 'l mio cuor s'annunziava:
Et se non prangi; di che pianger suoli?
Già eran desti; et l' hora s' appressava;
Che 'l cibo ne solea esser addutto;
Et per suo sogno ciascun dubitava;

Et io sentì chiavar l'uscio di sotto
A l'horribile torre; ond' io guardai
Nel viso a miei figliuoli senza far motto.

How fine is the exclamation of the injured Ugolino.

Ahi dura terra, perche non t'appresti?

Afterwards, the four sons dying one after another, at the feet of their miserable father, imploring aid from him. Three days after, blind with grief, groping over their bodies, and calling each of them by name, he at length expires, exhausted by famine and anguish.

Poscia che fummo al quarto di venuti,
Gaddo mi si gitto disteso a piedi
Dicendo, Padre mio che non m'aiuti!
Quivi morì; et come tu mi vedi,
Vid'io cascar li tre ad uno, ad uno
Tra l' quinto di, e'l sesto: ond' io mi diedi,
Gia ciccio a brancolar sovra ciascuno
Et tre di li chiamai, poiche fur morti;
Poscia piu che 'l dolor, potè il digiuno.

How admirably has Sir Joshua Reynolds portrayed this most affecting scene!

But in noticing the pathetic passages of Dante's poem, it would be great injustice to the poet, and to the reader, to omit the story of Francisca Rimini, in the fifth canto of the Inferno.

This unfortunate lady was the daughter of Guidoda Polenta lord of Ravenna, and was tenderly beloved by Paul her young cousin; but motives of policy engaged her father to marry her to Lanciotto, his brother, who was son of Malatesta, lord of Rimini, and was deformed in his person. Her affection for Paul still remained unaltered, and she continued to see him. The husband one day surprised them together, and sacrificed them both to his vengeance.

Amor, ch'al cor gentil ratto s'apprende,
Prese costui della bella persona,
Che mi fu tolta, e'l modo ancor m'offende.
Amor, ch'a null' amato amar perdona;
Mi prese del costui piacer sì forte,
Che come vedi, ancor non m'abbandona.
Amor condusse noi ad una morte;
Caina attende ch'n vita ci spense.

Et ella a me Nessun maggior dolore
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria, e cio sa il tuo dottore.

Noi leggiavamo un gioiolo per diletto
Di Lanciotto, com' amor lo strinse;
Soli eravamo, et renza alcun sospetto.
Per piu fiate gli occhi ci sospinse
Quella lettura et scolloroc' il viso
Ma sol un punto fu quel che ci vinse.
Quando legemmo il dinato riso
Esser baciato da cotanto amante;
Querti che mai da me non fin diviso
La bocca mi baciò tutto tramonto
Galeotto fu il lebro, e chi lo scrisse.
Quel giorno non vi legemmo avante.

The observation of M. Ginguent, the elegant author of *L'Histoire Litteraire* d'Italie, upon this beautiful passage, is well worth the attention of every reader.

"C'est peut-etre la millieme fois que j'ai relu dans l'original cet episode justement celebre, et l'impression qu'il me fait est toujours la même, et je comprends moins que jamais comment dans ce siecle, dans cette disposition d'esprit, dans un pareil sujet, au milieu de tous ces tableaux sombres et terribles, Dante put trouver pour celui-ci des couleurs si harmonieuses et si douces, comment il les créa, puisqu'elles n'existoient pas avant lui, et comment il sut les approprier a une langue rude encore et presque naissante.

"Ce ne fut ni dans la force ni dans l'elevation de son genie, ni dans l'etendue de son savoir qu'il trouva le secret de ces couleurs si neuves et si vraies; c'est dans son ame sensible et passionnée, c'est dans le souvenir de ses tendres emotions, de ces innocentes amours. Ce n'était point le philosophe profond, l'imperturbable theologien, ni meme le poete sublime, qui pouvait peindre et inventer ainsi:—c'etoit l'amant de Béatrix."

Brompton.

D. D.

(To be continued.)

ILLUSTRATION of ST. LUKE, xvi. 9. To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Sept. 7.

IT is a singular coincidence, that my letter in page 99, should contain an observation explanatory of the very passage which a worthy Correspondent has propounded for elucidation in a subsequent page of your invaluable Miscellany for the current month.

With the greatest deference to the acknowledged talents and discriminating powers of that correspondent, allow me now to offer a few remarks upon the interesting subject of his enquiry.

The passage in question, St. Luke xvi. 9. stands thus in the original:—
Καὶ ὁ ἰσχυρὸς λέγει. Πισθώσατε ταῖς ἀντιθέταις φήμας;
Ἐκ τῆς μαμωνᾶ τῆς ἀδελφίας, ἵνα ὅταν ἐκλήρωτε δέξωμαι ὑμᾶς εἰς τὰς αἰωνίους σκηνάς. and is thus rendered in our translation:—

* I shall take occasion to notice this admirable work, of which a very able critique has appeared in the last number of the Quarterly Review, in my account of the editions and works useful for the illustration of Dante.

"And I say unto you, "Make to yourselves friends OF the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations."

Mr. Soame Jenyns pronounces in his 'cursory (they certainly are very cursory) observations on several passages of the New Testament,' that, this verse has never been satisfactorily explained by any commentator ancient or modern.

It has been considered chiefly in the two following points of view, here detailed; and to which I beg to subjoin a third, that occurs to me as the only consistent way of interpreting the text.

1. Jenyns and Professor Schöltz consider our blessed Lord's injunction as ironical, and consequently negative; and to prove an occasional use of irony, instances have been quoted: of these, however, we may observe, 'nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit,' for I must contend that it remains problematical whether or not the Divine Author of our religion ever spoke ironically. To establish the affirmative, the two following texts are adduced:—the first from Matt. xxiii. 32. addressed to the Pharisees,—"Fill ye up, then, the measure of your fathers:—and the second, addressed to the same hypocritical schismatics, from Mark vii. 9. 'Full well ye reject the commandment of God that ye may keep your own tradition.' Now I conceive that Bowyer's conjecture that 'Fill ye up,' should be in the future.—'Ye will fill up,' would overthrow the irony in the first quoted instance, and that Gilpin's* construction of καλῶς ἀδιδόκατοι,—viz. 'ye totally reject'—would do the same in the second. Admitting; however, for the sake of argument, the use of irony, irony can hardly be designed in the present instance, since it would appear wholly misplaced, and militate against the context.

2. An ingenious correspondent, in a contemporary publication, proposes, on the authority of Schleusner's 19th interpretation of the preposition ex, to consider that word as used for ἐξω; and quotes Schleusner as observing, 'nec desunt loca e Græcis scriptoribus in quibus ex pro ἐξω ponitur.' The sense, then, instead of, 'Make to yourselves

friends OF the mammon,' &c. would be, 'Make to yourselves friends elsewhere than from, or, away from the mammon, &c. in conformity to our Saviour's precept in the 13th verse of this chapter:—'Ye can not serve God and Mammon,' &c. In such case, the sentence would assume an antithetical shape, and, continues the proposer of this translation, the word καὶ γὰρ† at the beginning of the sentence would be adversative: the text and context would consequently stand thus:

"The Lord commended the unjust steward, because he had done wisely, for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light; but I say unto you, Make to yourselves friends, elsewhere than from the mammon of unrighteousness;—as if he should say, friends of a spiritual nature; i. e. Make God your friend." This explication may not be destitute of plausibility, and I was at first disposed to adopt it, particularly as being supported by these correspondent texts, among others:—'Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, &c. but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.' Sermon on Mount. Matt. vi. 19, 20: and again—'Know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity against God: whosoever therefore will be the friend of the world, is the enemy of God.'—James iv. 4.

3. I now proceed to the manner in which I am disposed to interpret the passage.

Instead of contending for a far-fetched, and at best perhaps questionable use of the preposition, I would apply that very obvious and usual translation of it—PER,—through, or, by the means, or instrumentality of—whereby the text would appear in this easy and scriptural shape:—

"And I say unto you, Make to yourselves friends THROUGH, [i. e. BY A RIGHT USE OF], the mammon of unrighteousness [worldly advantages generally], that when ye fail, YE MAY BE RECEIVED into everlasting habitations; for, δεξιωθῆναι, [which our version renders THEY MAY RECEIVE,] without the nominative case is to be taken passively, just as in Luke xii. 20. τὴν ψυχὴν σου ἀπαίτησεν ἀπὸ σοῦ, which is translated 'thy soul shall be required

* See Gilpin's Expos. of New Test. in loc. pp. 11, 112.

† For the use of this word, Sir Edw. Leigh's Crit. Sac. may be consulted.

of thee,' whereas, it is strictly, 'they shall require thy soul of thee.'

Our Saviour, while he commended the steward's *policy* in thus reconciling mammon to his interest, and rendering it instrumental to his future welfare, can hardly be supposed but by the grossly ignorant, or persons as unprincipled as the steward himself, to sanction or approve of the *object* to which that policy was directed, or the *mode* in which it was employed; but He merely infers that the circumspect management of worldly men in *temporal* matters should serve as an example to his followers, in *spiritual* matters, and exhorts them to make the goods of this world [which the Almighty entrusts to us as stewards], by a right use and application, subservient, and as far as possible, instrumental to everlasting salvation: which is in conformity not only to Luke vi. 35, '*Do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, and your reward shall be great,*' &c. but to the whole tenor of Scripture. The sublime idea of nothing being our own in this world (see v. 12. 'that which is another man's'), is elegantly illustrated by heathen writers,* as Gilpin observes, and our holding all earthly advantages *only in trust as 'stewards of the Lord'* is thus nobly expressed by the pious and incomparable Grotius:—*ut decet eos qui se non dominos harum rerum sed Dei summi parentis procuratores ac dispensatores parentis. Do Ver. Chr. Rel. lib. 11. c. xv.*

I have now, Sir, ventured to give at some length what I conceive to be the spirit and scope of our Lord's admonition in this remarkable passage. The English version, though for the most part, confessedly a good one, by having, as it would appear, entirely mistaken, has strangely perverted, the doctrine contained in the salutary maxim laid down in the text before us. To

* See the Andrea of Terence:—
Nihil esse proprium cuique.—

and Horace:

Nam propria telluris herum natura neque illum

Nec quengquam statuit—

sed cedit in usum

Nunc mihi, nunc alii. Lib. 11. Sat. Sub. f.

and also that inimitable passage in the 11th book of Virgil, where Anchises exclaims:—

*—nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens superi propria hæc si dona
fuissent.*

the ignorant, uncandid, or superficial reader, this *apparent* recommendation to make mammon our friend, would be dangerous in the extreme.

Yours, &c.

S. HYDE CASSAN.

ST. LUKE XVI. VERSE 9.

"Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations."

MR. EDITOR,

I BEG leave to offer you my opinion on the above text, in answer to your correspondent Sidney, inserted in your Magazine of last month.

Being totally ignorant of the original language in which it was written, I cannot say that it is an authorised explanation, but from the many commentators I have read on it, and from the whole tenor of the succeeding verses and parables in the same chapter, I apprehend, with due humility, the meaning to be this:

Our Blessed Saviour has just been relating to his disciples a parable of a steward who had defrauded his master, in order to procure himself a habitation among his friends when he should be dismissed from his service; and concludes it with remarking, that the children of this world are wiser in their generation, that is, more anxious and ardently inclined towards their welfare in this world, than even the children of light, men who are religiously inclined, are towards their eternal welfare: he then goes on, in the words of the text, Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations: as if he had said, Make to yourselves friends with the riches of this world that God has blessed you with, by doing acts of charity and benevolence, that when ye die, they may be the cause of your being received into everlasting habitations; in contradistinction to the injustice and wickedness of robbing your employers merely for the temporary gratification of an earthly residence.

I am decidedly of opinion, that the words, "And the Lord commended the unjust steward, because he had done wisely," has been productive of much moral evil, for want of being properly understood; for I apprehend many people are not aware that "The Lord,"

means the rich man, the steward's master, and he only commends him for his anxious concern towards his future prospects, not for his deceit, from whose conduct our Saviour, who uniformly deduces some good counsel and advice from his parables, inculcates the doctrine of the text, which I have endeavoured to explain.

I sincerely hope your learned correspondent Nugæ, by whose extensive reading I conceive him to belong to the sacerdotal order, will condescend to give us his opinion of the above text, and should he coincide with me in the explanation, I shall feel myself much pleased and honoured by his sanction.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your much obliged & humble Servant,
A LAYMAN.

Cooper's-row, Trinity-square,
September 6.

*. * For a further and similar illustration of this difficult text, *vide* Europ. Mag. for July, 1812.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
PHILOTHEORUS, an open, gentlemanly, but not a very correct correspondent of yours, tells us, at the beginning of his remarks, "that he experiences very unpleasant sensations when criticisms are employed that tend in the least degree to disparage the acquired reputation of departed genius." Surely *P*— must be ignorant of the world, not to know, that such is the dominion of fashion, prejudice, and faction, over the then existing generation, that poetical productions never take their proper situations in general opinion, until the present one has passed away, and given place to another less influenced by popular censure or applause. To prove my assertion, I need only bring forward the example of our great Milton, whose immortal poem had nearly been consigned to oblivion by the prejudices of the times. Every age has its favourite bards, whom it is fashionable to court, to praise, and to patronize; but they are generally like the meteor of the sky, they blaze and disappear. For these Parnassian butterflies, we need not look back to former times; we have too many examples in our own. They reap the harvest, while nought but scanty gleanings remain for modest genius. They presume upon their reputation, and determine to turn popular opinion to their immediate

profit, till, luckily for the world, they write themselves out of note, and lose the substance by grasping at the shadow. Alas! where have we now the simplicity of language and the lively and affecting description of Goldsmith; the sublimity of Gray; the classical refinement of Collins; in vain do we look for a Thomson, a Dryden, or a Pope. Nature seems to have exhausted herself by one vast effort; she now skumbers, and leaves the votaries of the muse to the guidance of imagination. We accompany a Welch adventurer to America, long before the discovery of that vast continent by Columbus; we are amused with scenes of enchantment, and regaled with all the perfumes, the luxuriance, and splendour of Arabia. Again we are hurried back to days of yore. Barons and minstrels, spells and daggers, assassins and kings, mystery upon mystery; in short every engine is employed that can work upon the passions, mislead the fancy, and pervert the taste. We have even taken a leap into the antediluvian world. Where shall we be carried next? Obscurity, abruptness, and gloominess of sentiment and description, are now in fashion; and in order to be applauded, you must be careful not to be understood.* I can attribute this mournful perversion of public taste to nothing but that insatiable love of novelty which alike distinguishes every nation and every individual.

The poets of the present day, are not, however, destitute either of genius or beauty of expression. Invention is at its highest pitch, and the flowers of poetry are liberally scattered through their productions. But still *nature* is wanting, in comparison of which, fertility of *invention*, or beauty of expression, dwindle into nothing.

Fiction may please the fancy, but it seldom improves the heart.—Philotheorus declares, "that gentlemen who write for pleasure or for pay, should respect the character in which authors *have been held*." The assertion is absurd. Because Sir R. Blackmore acquired some degree of celebrity in his own times, are we to tolerate his voluminous productions, and hear them praised as models of excellence, without a dissenting voice, and that too merely from a respect to the dead?

* Need I particularize the authors here hinted at?

Will Philotheorus favour me with the golden precept of Isocrates, he mentions? There are so many in his beautiful orations which deserve the appellation, that I feel at a loss as to which he refers.—There is likewise another passage, of which I would thank him for an explanation: “The learned among the Romans could not esteem the language of Homer.” Now I call up the shades of Cicero, of Virgil, of Horace, of Ovid, and of many other noble and enlightened poets, to attest the falsity of the accusation!! Good heavens, what would they think, were they capable of hearing this vile insinuation, this bolt levelled at their taste, their learning, and their reputation! Who, that is acquainted with the history and manners of Rome, could assert, “that the Romans could not esteem the language of Homer!” The Greek language was as necessary to a Roman, as the French is to a polite Englishman of the present day. The schools at Athens were the resort of a number of young Romans, who went there as we do to our universities, in order to put a finish to their education: and still P—— can assert, that the language of Homer was not *fashionable* in that *stately* period.

With Philotheorus I perfectly agree in his ingenious remark as to the story of Joseph and the style of the *Georgics* and *Æneid*; but I am not so well satisfied with his correction of Dryden, as to call it an amendment. Dryden has many beauties blended with many imperfections. He was a great genius, but a careless writer.

MONTAGUE.

Sidney Cove, Yorkshire,
Sept. 9th, 1814.

A Constant Reader enquires who Dr. Butler was?—He was a celebrated physician, born at Ipswich, in 1536, equally noted for his humour and eccentricity. Aubrey the antiquarian says, that he generally took his seat among the boys at St. Mary's church in Cambridge; and that when he was sent for to King James at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, and the messenger was obliged to drive him before him. He died at the age of 82. M.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE measure of the Roman Pontiff, in the suppression of the Societies

of Freemasons, is of the same character as Ferdinand's revival of the Inquisition. The artful policy of the order is to bind the human soul in the fetters of ignorance, and to perpetuate the crime of intolerance. It is well known, that the object and end of Freemasonry is to enlighten the minds of men, and to harmonize the human race, whatever may be their religious persuasions. Order and good government have in no country in the world been disturbed by the Societies of Freemasons—disturbed is too cold a phrase—we will go further and maintain that good government and the laws are under infinite obligations to these Societies.—Their doctrines are all peaceful, all benevolent—their principles are founded upon the purest ethics—their practice, like that of the good Samaritan, is, to bind up the wounds of the afflicted, “to comfort and help the weak-hearted, and to raise up them that are fallen;” their device is, “Peace on earth, good will towards men.”—Such are the Societies which the Head of the Catholic Church thinks it necessary to religion and to morality to stigmatise and prohibit; and this he is to effect by encouraging spies and informers. The lowest reptiles in society are to be encouraged to impeach any man they please, who is to be transferred to the Holy Tribunals. It would be curious to hear the sort of charge to be made against a Freemason. It must be, that he had the infidelity to hold, that a Protestant might be saved as well as a Catholic—that the Divine Author of all good, judged of the worship by its purity, and not by its forms—and that all who lifted up their hopes to him with contrite hearts, were equal in his mercy. The Freemason, acting on these principles, thinks that the members of all religious persuasions may live together like brothers—but this, it seems, is sinful in the eyes of the Pope of Rome!

That Freemasonry can never be detrimental to any state, or inimical to any sect, one of the laws of the society, which is most strictly adhered to, prohibits all discussion upon politics or controversial points of religion, in any of their meetings; and it must be admitted to be a strong argument in favour of its principles and precepts, that monarchs and rulers, and some of the wisest and best men in every age, have become promoters of the art, have patronised their mysteries, and joined in their assemblies.

To prove the attachment of Free-masons to legitimate authority, the acknowledged correctness of their institution, and the cordiality which subsists among its members of every class: I transmit you a copy of an address, from one of the Lodges of the Society, to their Royal Grand Master, with his answer thereto. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO TOLERATION.

Sept. 19, 1814.

To His Royal Highness Prince AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c. &c. M. W. Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Antient Free Masons of England.

MOST WORSHIPFUL AND ROYAL GRAND MASTER,

WE, the Master, Wardens, Past-Masters, Officers, and Members of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, beg permission to approach your Royal Highness, with every sentiment of homage, loyalty, and respect. Viewing, with the rest of the Fraternity, the important edifice of Masonic Union, commenced, conducted, and most happily established, by the wisdom, zeal, and perseverance of your Royal Highness, in conjunction and with the powerful co-operation of your august Brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; we feel it an imperative duty, emanating from a true masonic feeling, to congratulate you, M. W. Grand Master, on this highly important occasion; by which we flatter ourselves that the masonic happiness of posterity will be improved, and the fraternal chain, which links us to each other, be rendered firm and indissoluble, after the unfortunate separation of more than seventy years; a calamity so severely felt by the Masonic World, we now have the gratification of seeing most satisfactorily terminated, by the distinguished talents and conciliatory dispositions of the Illustrious Grand Masters of the former branches of the Fraternity.

In contemplating the articles which form the basis of this long-wished for union, the Grand Stewards' Lodge cannot but feel sincere gratitude for the parental care your Royal Highness has evinced towards our Lodge, in preserving, as far as circumstances could permit, the long enjoyed rights and privi-

leges granted to our predecessors: We therefore consider it peculiarly necessary for us to make this unequivocal declaration, inasmuch as it has been insinuated, that the Grand Stewards' Lodge is dissatisfied with the arrangements, because in a few years the Lodge must become extinct; but however solicitous we were that its existence, which has continued for seventy-nine years, should have been preserved, yet knowing the difficulties in the way of securing such continuance, and feeling an ardent attachment to the Craft, and that its general welfare should not, for a single moment, be impeded by considerations of a private and individual interest, we cheerfully and without reluctance, acquiesce in the plan proposed by your Royal Highness; and shall anxiously avail ourselves of every opportunity to evince the sincerity of these our professions, by a prompt and strict obedience to the commands of your Royal Highness, by a ready compliance with the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and by our utmost exertions to promote the best interests of the Order.

We are likewise desirous of embracing this opportunity to congratulate your Royal Highness on your solemn Installation as M. W. Grand Master of the United Fraternity of Antient Free-Masons of England; an event which has secured, as we fervently hope, for many—many years, that happiness to the Craft, and that unity, which is indispensable in a Society so antient, so honourable, and extended.

In presenting this humble testimony of our fraternal regard and devoted attachment to your Royal Highness; we most devoutly implore the Grand Architect of the Universe to grant, that in this happy Isle—Masonry, which is venerable by antiquity; dignified by learning; exalted by the grandeur of its principles; and pre-eminent in the exercise of benevolence and charity; may increase its prosperity under the auspices of the Illustrious House of Brunswick until the latest period of time.

Given at London, in open Lodge,
this 18th day of May, A.L. 5818,
A.D. 1814.

(Signed) WM. SHADBOIT, M.
ROBT. L. PERCY, S.W.
J. C. BURCKHARDT, J.W.

(Countersigned)
GEORGE REED, Secretary.

204 Answer to a Query respecting the Pronunciation of the Poet Cowper's Name.

Answer of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, G. M., to the Address of the Grand Stewards' Lodge.

WORSHIPFUL MASTER, WARDENS,
PAST-MASTERS, OFFICERS, AND
MEMBERS, OF THE GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE;

I ACCEPT, with pleasure and gratitude, your congratulatory Address, on the occasion of my Installation as Grand-Master, in consequence of the Union of the Two Fraternities.

The time which separated them, and the fortunate combinations which brought about this junction, will no doubt secure its permanency, from the experience every one must have felt of the disadvantages and discredit such misunderstanding could not fail to bring on every Society, whose basis is brotherly love and charity.

No exertions of mine, on any occasion, shall be wanting, and I am certain that the same disposition, which animated my illustrious and dear Relative the Duke of Kent, to assist in this grand work, will equally secure a continuance of his endeavours for the maintenance of so desirable an object.

Your approbation of my conduct, will give me additional motives for seeing every suggestion carried into effect, which may contribute towards the advantage and prosperity of the Craft, collectively and individually.

(Signed)

(L. S.) AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, G. M.
Free-Mason's Hall,
June the 1st, 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to you if you will insert the following remarks in your useful Magazine for the ensuing month, in reply to your Correspondent's Query, dated July 21st, 1814, in last month's publication: viz. "Whether the first syllable of the Poet Cowper's name ought to be pronounced to rhyme with *now* or *coo*?"—Grammarians have laid down no precise rule with regard to proper names, considering it would be to very little purpose to bring forward any example for imitation, as the caprice and whims of the generality of people mostly induce them to pronounce their names agreeably to their own ideas, however inconsistent with propriety and acknowledged rules: and moreover they would be discouraged from the attempt, seeing that after all their endeavours, they

would not be able to exclude the prevailing influence of custom, the effects of which must be obvious, to every superficial observer.

But to come to the point in question: I know but of one word with the same quantity of syllables and accents, similarly situated, where the pronunciation is undetermined or fluctuating: I mean the proper name *Snowden*, a town in the south part of Wales. This word, like the one the subject of this comment, is generally pronounced by dropping the *W*, and sounding the first syllable like the letter *O*. Although there is no rule that countenances the omission of the *W*, therefore custom must have introduced this innovation.

I shall conclude this by giving my decided preference to the pronunciation bearing the nearest affinity to the spelling, although I know custom is decidedly of a different opinion. The fashionable circles of the present day adheres to the former pronunciation rather than the latter, and the middling class are contented to be governed by the most general pronunciation. The first is the mode peculiar to the scholar, the latter to the multitude.

Yours, &c. J.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Sept. 16, 1810.

IN answer to a query in page 193, in Number 392 of your Magazine, relative to the right pronunciation of the late Lord Cowper's name; this will serve to inform your correspondent, that Mr. Henry Cowper's name (a clerk in the House of Lords, and a near kinsman to the late Earl Cowper) is by the officers of that House, as well as by most other persons, pronounced *Coopers*—which is the most correct, I now leave him to infer.

Your's respectfully, E. R.
Abingdon-street, Westminster.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the request of "Constant Reader," in page 123 of your inestimable Magazine, I am of opinion that it should be pronounced as "*Cowper*," and not "*Cooper*."—And as I know of no precedent in the English language that contradicts my assertion, I certainly think that I am right.

I remain, Sir, with great respect,
Your Constant Reader,
CHRISTOPHER POPE.

ELEAZAR AND NAPHTALI.

FROM THE FRENCH OF M. FLORIAN.

BY J. J.

Introduction.

I WAS travelling, some years ago, in the ancient seigniory of Avignon; when passing near the little town of L'Isle, I resolved to visit the Fountain of Vaucluse. As I was returning from that celebrated place, about the hour of ten in the morning, I perceived, sitting in the shade of a mulberry tree on the bank of the Sorgues, a young man and woman. Their neat and simple habits indicated neither wealth nor indigence. The countenance of the young man was prepossessing, though not handsome—that of the young woman was dignified, and beautiful—and what rendered its beauty more striking was, its foreign character. Her oval visage, and her fine black eyes, seemed to bear in them the impression of misfortune and dignity. I stopped to consider it. She was listening with much attention to the reading of a manuscript which the young man held on his knees. I drew nigh unperceived, and soon discovered that it was not French he read. They both seemed much interested—and stopped sometimes to speak to each other in the same language as that of the manuscript—pressing each other's hand, and looking affectionately—I even thought I observed their eyes filled with tears.

Although I did not understand a single word they said, I should have listened a long time, if the young woman, perceiving me, had not made a sign to her companion to retire.—"It is for me," said I, "to withdraw, since my presence is disagreeable to you.—I am a stranger returning from Vaucluse, and had missed my way, when seeing you engaged in reading—in this charming spot where probably Petrarch formerly read his verses to the beautiful Laura—I took the liberty of approaching to ask of you my way to L'Isle."

The young woman blushed—her companion answered me in French—pointing to the path I should take. I asked him if he was returning to L'Isle—he said, yes. I begged him to permit me to accompany him—he could not refuse me—and we set out together.

We had almost half a league to go, and I had time to form and to venture

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other questions. The young woman said nothing—she walked with down-cast eyes—having given her arm to the young man. He, more confident, seemed not averse to my conversation—I turned it on the manuscript which he had been reading.—"In what language is it?" said I.

"In mine," he replied: "I am a Hebrew."

"You are of a very ancient and celebrated nation, to which every Christian owes respect."

"We would dispense with their respect, if they would grant us but that toleration which humanity demands."

"I could wish it also, and for all men, of sincere faith, whatever be their persuasion. I hope, that in my country that happy period is not far distant—but, without intending to excuse the cruelties your people have suffered—with still less intention to outrage your nation—permit me to remind you, that it has been itself intolerant—that it has shed much blood, and that at each page of your history it is necessary that we remind ourselves that it is sacred history not to turn with doubt and horror from the massacres we every-where find recorded in it."

"I know not," replied the young man, "whether your histories of Europe present pictures less revolting; but I can assure you, if you were acquainted with the histories of our neighbours the Syrians, the Phenicians, the Idumeans, you would find the massacres of our history fully equalled—God forbid, that I should thence pretend to extenuate the horror of them—I would only remark, that the numerous people of Asia, especially those nigh the burning deserts of the Red Sea, seem to have been greater exterminators than other people, though in the matter of barbarity—I confess I know not which may bear the palm—In a comparison with our brethren the Arabs, the principal difference, perhaps, would be, that the details of their actions are less known than those of ours. Your philosophers, whom I otherwise respect, have dwelt too much on our cruelties—I know their motive—they have entertained less hatred against us, than spleen towards certain things, the origin of which they reproach us with—they strike at the Jews—to wound a more distant object—they have read them—they have said of them, that their annals are

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stained with blood—but they have not had the justice to say, that in the same annals they have found the most affecting traits of justice and humanity.”

“Yes,” I replied, “your story of Joseph is a master-piece of morality, tenderness, and interest.”

“Do you think that alone worthy of praise?” interrupted the young and beautiful Jewess, who had hitherto been silent: “I could wish for a moment to discuss with you the subject of our books, as though they were not sacred—Do you see no beauty in the detail of patriarchal manners so well described in Genesis?—Do you feel no interest in the perusal of Abraham’s hospitality—the marriage of Rebecca—the meeting of Jacob and Rachel at the well—the seven years servitude to which he voluntarily submitted to obtain her whom he loved—and the other seven years which he recommenced to render himself more worthy of her?—The history of Job—of Ruth—of Jonathan—of Tobit—are all these destitute of interest? Do you acknowledge no beauties of genius and eloquence in the songs of Moses—of Deborah—of David—of Solomon—in our psalms—in our prophets? Compare the Bible with the Alcoran, the Sadda, or the Zendavesta, the very reading of which is intolerable—and accede, at least, to the opinion of the fathers of your church—your writers—your most celebrated poets, who, notwithstanding their hatred to us, do us the honour to study—to admire—and often to imitate our books.”

“Without discussing their merit, condescend but to the recollection of our laws—Open the code—the only one, perhaps, that has been observed in continuity during the space of three thousand years—you will find in every page the precepts of humanity. I will not speak of the Decalogue—the most excellent and most ancient monument of universal morality—nor of our laws will I cite more than a few details less generally known.”

“‘Love,’ says Moses to us, ‘and protect the unfortunate and strangers, remembering, that ye were yourselves unfortunate and strangers in Egypt.—When ye reap your field, or gather the grapes of your vineyard, forget not to leave a part for those of your brethren who have no field, and no vineyard, that they also may reap and

gather.—Every seventh year leave the crop of your lands to the poor. Every seventh year give liberty to your bondsmen—cherish them—be mindful of them—remembering that ye have been slaves yourselves.—Honour the countenance of the aged, and rise to the bald and hoary head.—Even in the country of your enemy, destroy not the trees which nourish man. Extend your regard even to animals—those who are not kind to them, will never be truly so to their brethren. Let charity be an obligation to him who is susceptible of no pleasure in it. Suffer not the murderer to purchase with gold the blood he has shed. Let justice be even-handed to all conditions. Let pity become so much the habitual sentiment of your hearts—that in taking a nest of birds, the Israelite may consider himself bound to suffer at least the mother to escape.”

“Do these prescriptions appear barbarous to you?—and when did we first observe them?—when all Europe eat of the acorn in the forests—when the Mede and the Persian were scarcely civilized—when in Egypt alone were found men who could read.—At this remote epoch, we had a government which for its simplicity still merits the respect of the wise. A people, separated in tribes,—forming one family—each tribe having its council, to decide upon its interests—a senate composed of elders, chosen in these different councils, to discuss in the name of the nation its general interests—a supreme Judge chosen by the people when the state was in danger—Obedience and liberty reconciled by a gradual Hierarchy, paid by the people without the power of possessing any thing—God for our king—the law our master—and all Israel soldiers—such was our republic during the space of four hundred years.—We desired to have monarchs, and many of them reigned with glory. The most celebrated—the most revered name in the East even at this day, is the name of one of our kings. Our ancient capital is still a sacred city, even in the eyes of our oppressors—our books so long composed are in all your libraries. Where is the people whose laws, whose works, whose name, have so long survived its ruin? Vanquished and dispersed by the Assyrians—settled in their vast dominions—where our industry rendered us rich and powerful—twice did we quit our

establishments—our riches—and the comforts of affluence, to return and dwell in the ruins of Jerusalem. Ah!—if the love of our country be the first of virtues—who has excelled us in the sense of it? What nation can cite an epoch more glorious than that in which Nehemiah with Esdras led us from the extremities of Persia, in the face of our jealous neighbours—With the sword in one hand, and the trowel in the other, we rebuilt our ramparts, and re-raised our altars. From that time until Titus, we combated incessantly for our independence and our liberty. Our efforts were often successful, and I doubt whether among the Greeks and Romans can be found heroes more brave—more perfect—or more useful to their country, than were the Maccabees.”

“I heard the fair Jewess with respectful attention—her beauty—her emotion—all added to her eloquence.—“Madam,” said I, “I am not an enemy of the Hebrews—it is not an Amalekite or a Philistine that has the honour of hearing you—I agree with you most sincerely in all you have said—but since your dispersion, it is possible that the vulgar of your people may not always have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit the good-will of other nations.”

“Other nations,” replied she, fixing on me her two fine black eyes, “must not, for their honour, mention their conduct towards the unfortunate Hebrews. After the taking of Jerusalem by the celebrated Titus, who, doubtless, was justly surnamed the ornament of the human race, although he exercised most revolting cruelties on his Jewish prisoners, which is somewhat extraordinary in the amiable Titus, especially when we consider that he had a Jewish mistress—After, I say, the horrible state in which the Romans left Judea, the most lively imagination would fail in its conception of the miseries which our people suffered. Adrian, especially, Adrian, whose name is not without its glory, persecuted us with all that the most ingenious cruelty could invent—and to a degree that would have made the most ferocious savage recoil with horror. His successors persecuted us as Christians—and when Rome was Christian, its emperors persecuted us as Jews. The barbarian kings who established themselves on the wrecks of the empire, made it a

point of religion to shed our blood. Wherever your crosses passed, they seized us as their victims—stripped us, and cut our throats—your pastors—your flagellants—every species of fanatical fools, have, during fifteen centuries, regarded as a meritorious action—the killing of Jews. Your kings—your popes—your magistrates, have sometimes, under the absurd pretext that we exercised witchcraft—poisoned waters—and crucified children;—delivered us to the tormentors—confiscated our goods—banished us from their dominions—recalled us on the payment of large sums of money, which they have no sooner received than they have driven us away to strip us again at a future time. The perpetual sports and victims of sovereigns, priests, and people of every country, nothing has been able to induce us to relinquish our religion—our customs—our name—the only pretext for such enormous barbarities. This constancy during more than two thousand years of misery and misfortune, is, perhaps, worthy of some estimation: and if a small number of miserable Hebrews have disgraced themselves by usury—by baseness—by an infamous avarice—let the wise man reflect, that one sure mean of rendering any thing despicable is,—always to despise it—that our vices are in a great degree the result of our continued contempt—and that it is still more surprising, that in the midst of the outrages we have endured, the greatest part of our nation should have preserved any virtues.”

I was going to repel with earnestness the accusations which the Israelite had ventured to urge, as I conceived with some exaggeration, against the Christians—I was about to demonstrate to her, that we had been at all times the most just and worthy people in the world—when we found ourselves at the gates of the town.—The young Hebrew seeing me look round for an inn, said to me, with an air of freedom and politeness—“My wife Esther, whom you have just heard plead the cause of her nation, with a little too much warmth, has forgotten to tell you, that among the virtues which are still dear to us, hospitality holds the first place—we should be very happy, if you would permit us the exercise of it this day—condescend to do us the honour of entering our mansion, and accepting there a dinner—we will not

confine our liberality to unleavened bread."

I thanked the Hebrew, and, without suffering him to press me farther, accepted his invitation.

His house was not far off. It was small—pretty—newly-built upon the old rampart, whose tufted trees afforded it shade and shelter. As I was viewing this charming asylum, I perceived on one of its sides a portion of the wall thrown down.—"I am astonished," said I to Mr. Jonathan (for so Madam Esther called her husband) "that in a house so handsome you leave this side in ruins."

"It is our custom," said he, "ever since the destruction of the temple, the dwelling of every Hebrew must remind us, in some manner, of the holy city destroyed. If you understood our language, you would read upon this subverted wall these words, taken from the most beautiful of our psalms—*Sooner let me forget myself than thee, O Jerusalem!*"

We now entered the house. All was simple and proper—there were neither paintings nor sculpture—a handsome paper covered the walls—some moveables of coloured wood presented us morocco seats.—Mr. Jonathan had six children, four boys and two girls—the eldest not eight years old—they all came running to embrace Madam Esther—and knelt to their father, who blessed them—kissed them—and sent them into the garden.

"You are surprised," said he to me, "at these exterior marks of filial respect—too strongly expressed, perhaps, to your eyes.—Our nation have always considered them as useful and necessary—for our laws are a great restraint on paternal authority—and therefore what we lose by our laws, we should regain by our manners."

Whilst he was speaking, two catholic servants, who were the whole of their domestics, brought out the table—and prepared our dinner. Madam Esther went and came, to see that in the preparation of their food, all the precepts of the Mosaic law were observed—as of never serving up either rabbit or swine—hare, or the fat of beef or lamb—milk-food and meat in the same repast—slaying the beasts they are to eat of, in a way that not a drop of blood may remain—in short, to follow precisely a series of customs for which their cooks are obliged to consult a kind of formulary.

I dared not tell Mr. Jonathan what I thought of these troublesome observances—I was afraid of Madam Esther coming in upon me—indeed she was soon with us—her children followed her. We were all attentive—every one washed hands—and Mr. Jonathan recited a psalm—then he took a whole loaf—blessed it as he broke it—offered each of us a part—and all the ceremonies being ended, I renewed the conversation.

"How many," said I, "do you reckon to be the number of Hebrews actually dispersed over the earth?"

"The calculation is not an easy one," said he: "there is considerable difficulty in effecting an accurate enumeration of the inhabitants of a single empire—judge then of the difficulty of numbering a people spread over the four quarters of the world, and almost every-where living obscurely. But if we add to the very great number of Jews settled in Europe, the prodigious number of those who inhabit Asia, from Constantinople to Pekin—those which are found upon the coasts of Africa, and in some parts of America, I believe, and am almost certain, that the calculation would exceed five millions of individuals—you are astonished—you would not be so, were you acquainted with our laws and customs."

"Our laws prescribe marriage before the age of twenty—every Hebrew, who, at that age, takes not a wife, is considered as living in a state of crime. Our brethren in the East have a plurality of wives—and divorce is permitted every-where. These circumstances might be sufficient to account for the immensity of our population—but to these it may be added, that we are, in general, sober, laborious, and continent—that there are no people among whom conjugal faith is so much respected—that we never bear arms—and that we are, perhaps, in Europe the only people exempt from the two most destructive plagues of the human race—licentiousness and war."

"But for this, the persecutions we have suffered in every country, and the infinite number of Jews massacred, must have rendered our race extinct. But these persecutions have united us more closely to each other—brethren in prosperity may separate—in adversity they embrace. When we were in our Palestine under our kings, under our high priests, we injured and insulted

each other—observed not our law—raised temples to idols—Now that we have no longer either country, priests, or temple—when to obey our God is to endanger our lives—we are more faithful to him—and can remember that he has instructed us to love each other. Alas! it is our only enjoyment—strangers in every country—ineligible to all its employments—we mingle not with public affairs—the only ambition allowed us—the only pleasures left us—are those of being the good husband—the good father—in imitating and concentrating in our domestic happiness every species of happiness—in seeking and in finding in our families the comforts and consolations denied us by the world.

“One of these consolations is, the zealous observance of the divine precept of charity—your most opulent cities are often filled with your poor—you have seldom met a Jew who has asked you for bread. Wherever we are a little numerous, we have a common purse for our indigent brethren. This purse is never seen, and the way in which it is filled is also a secret even among ourselves. Your edicts forbid us the possession of landed property—we are, however, rich enough—and the origin of our fortunes is not usury, as has been too generally and too often asserted, but activity—an inclination to labour—the necessity of living with less means than others—and the knowledge of commerce which seems to be peculiar to the Hebrews—this knowledge, which in the darker ages produced in us the invention of bills of exchange, rendered us the factors of the world wherever we were dispersed, and contributed more than is generally supposed to form the first links which have since united all the nations of Europe.—Thus to our oppression we owe our wealth—as we owe it also, in part, our population and our benevolence.”

“But,” said I, “these persecutions are now, at least, much mitigated, and in some countries you enjoy all the privileges of citizens.”

“They leave us peaceable enough in Poland, and in some of the Italian states. In England—and especially in Holland—we are more than tolerated. We there profess our worship publicly—we have synagogues, in which our Rabbies, who are no more than teachers of the law, exhort us to virtue—to purity—reprove those among us who

observe not the sabbath—celebrate marriages—pronounce divorces—in one word, explain the law. This explication requires not only a profound knowledge of the books of Moses, but also of the *Talmud*, a work much revered among us as a collection of all the opinions and traditions which constitute our *oral law*. We consider as learned those who make a particular study of the *Talmud*, which may be termed the civil and canonical code of the Hebrews. It would be absurd to appreciate to a Christian the merit of this science—Unfortunately we have little else; except a few authors who have applied themselves to astronomy, grammar, and medicine, the rest have written nothing but controversy. Our literature is almost nothing—your taste would be slenderly gratified by a Hebrew library. However, we have had some celebrated academies—and we have also some schools in the cities where we are allowed to build synagogues. In those where they are not tolerated—we assemble in a room hired at the expense of the community, which has no other furniture than some benches—a table—and a chest, or cupboard, placed on the eastern side of the room, which is our humble representative of the Ark of Shittim wood covered with plates of gold; it encloses the five books of Moses, written on parchment with a kind of ink, peculiar to the purpose. They are not bound as other volumes—but are copied upon long skins, sewed end to end, not with thread, but with the sinews of a clean animal. These skins are rolled upon two rollers, and the roll is covered with a rich veil embroidered by the most skilful of our artists. In our assemblies we assign to the highest bidder the honour of carrying this volume from the place in which it is inclosed to the table on which we lay it to read fragments from it. The money produced by it is given to our poor. The men seated on benches, the women in a railed gallery, assist at the reading, and chaunt our Hebrew psalms—and here is all that remains to us of our famous Temple!”

“Is it here,” said I, “that you celebrate your Feasts?”

“Our Feasts can be no where celebrated but at Jerusalem—but we retrace a faint image of them, following our peculiar calendar, which we carefully renew every year—Independently of the Sabbath, we have numerous so-

lemnities—which are all relative to the great epochs of our history; such as, *Purim*, for the deliverance of the Jews by Esther—*Hanucca*, for the victories of our Maccabees—and many others; among which you would be much affected by that which we call the Atonement. It is the day on which Moses, after having obtained pardon for the idolatry of the golden calf, redescended from the mountain with the renewed tables of the Law. It was formerly on this day—the only day of the year—that the high priest entered into the Holy of Holies to offer there the sorrows, the repentance, and the tears of a people too often gone astray. We pass this day in the most rigid fast—we appear at the Synagogue at the dawn of day, not to depart thence till night, clothed in habits of mourning, with hair and beard disordered. There, we cry, ‘O God! have mercy on us!—we have sinned, we have done wrong, we are justly punished—God of goodness, have mercy on us!’ Every one lays open his conscience, each implores favour of the Lord, and of his brethren. All animosities are forgotten—old offences are acknowledged with a lively repentance, and forgiven—and we embrace each other with tears. This spectacle, of a number of men assembled together to deplore their faults—and earnestly desiring to return to virtue—exists, perhaps, in no other religion in the world, and would strike you, at once, with pity and surprise.

“Excuse these long details—I fear I have said more of the Jews than you wished to know—but you appeared to me a good man—and the last reflection which occurs to the good when they talk of goodness, is—the probability of their becoming tedious.”

I assured Mr. Jonathan of my pleasure in his conversation, and, emboldened by his confidence, I asked him on what subject the manuscript treated which he had been reading that morning—Madam Esther answered me.

“It is a poem,” said she, “which my father left me when he died. It has been in our family more than ten generations—the name of the author is unknown. My father, who was a well-informed Rabbi, conceived it to have been written by a Rechabite, retired beyond Jordan at the time when the unhappy Jerusalem, besieged by the Romans, was at the same time rent

and torn with internal factions. What adds some weight to this opinion is, what the author says at the commencement of his poem, in addressing himself to the children of Zilpah, that is to say, to the inhabitants of the ancient tribe of Gad. But however it may be, we often read the poem, because we find in it a picture of virtues which we would practise. It would interest you if you understood the Hebrew—it would, at least, prove to you, that there exist some Jewish books—whose pages are not stained with blood.”

Mr. Jonathan added, that he had amused himself with translating it into French. He offered me the perusal of his translation when he had finished it. I accepted his offer with gratitude—and soon after took leave of this amiable and honest family, whom I quitted with the most sensible regret.

Three years after this adventure, I received the translation of the Hebrew poem, with a letter from Mr. Jonathan, which informed me that his wife and he had quitted the province, then agitated by great disturbances, to settle at Cairo. He gave me his poem, and left me master of its disposal. Having read it, I thought it might possibly interest the few who would condescend to read a moral and pathetic work. I have corrected with my best ability those faults in the French to which the Hebrew translator might be very venially liable, and availing myself of his permission, I have printed his book—should it be unsuccessful, Mr. Jonathan shall know nothing of it—should it have any success, I shall very sincerely congratulate him. (To be continued.)

JUVENAL.

IN writing the history of a person who has distinguished himself by peculiar excellence in any art or science, curiosity is naturally excited to trace it through its natural gradations from its origin to its perfection. This curiosity, which cannot be blameable, may, perhaps, plead as an excuse for having made a small digression from the original intention of the subject, in order to give a concise sketch of the rise and progress of satire. This species of poetry, which might with propriety be ranked under the head of Didactic, is, perhaps, more beneficial to society than any other. Our admiration and attention are awakened

when we perceive the Muses made expressly subservient to the cause of virtue, when we see under the pleasing garb of poesy the vices of the age severely lashed, and particular individuals deservedly pointed out to mankind as objects of odium and disgust, and as rocks which the mariner would do well to avoid in his voyage through the sea of life. In the first place, it may not be improper to consider the origin and signification of the word *Satire*. The Latin word *Satira*, whence comes our *Satire*, has nothing in its original signification like that which the moderns have fixed to it. Learned men are now agreed, that *Satira*, or *Satura*, is an adjective depending on the substantive *Lanx* understood, which signify together, a basket filled with all sorts of fruit. It was afterwards applied to signify other different things mixed together: thus those laws were called *Satura Leges* which had several heads or titles; and a collection of various histories was called *Historia Satura*; and when the senators gave their votes promiscuously together, they were said "*per saturam ferre sententias*:" and when applied to poetry, the word retained its signification; such poems as were composed on miscellaneous subjects being by the old Romans called *Satura*. This kind of poetry first took its rise from the coarse wit and railery of the people when assembled at their country feasts. Their rustic jests were in time improved into their *Fescennine* verses; and, by degrees, that gross vulgarity which had at first prevailed began to change itself, on some occasions, into strains more refined and poetic. The verses called *Fescennine* took their name from a town in Tuscany, whose natives first introduced them amongst the Romans. They were of the nature of dialogue intermixed with songs and dances, and were originally borrowed from the Greek comedy. From the medley of subjects which generally composed these dramatic pieces, they were called *Satiræ*: but the lewdness of the *Fescennine* verses was soon excluded, and made way for more noble and spirited sentiments. These were the first theatrical representations at Rome, and continued in vogue till Titus Andronicus introduced regular plays. They then fell into disuse, and might have been altogether forgotten, had not Ennius happily imagined, that if the same spirit

and variety were preserved in poems not calculated for the stage, it would meet with the public approbation. Accordingly, he published some poems of this sort, and, allowing himself the liberty of all kinds of metre, denominated them *Satiræ*. Pacuvius, who was the nephew of Ennius, and was equally distinguished as a poet and a painter, followed his method, in a style which, though rough and destitute of either purity or elegance, deserved the commendation of Cicero and Quintilian, who perceived strong rays of genius and perfection beaming through the clouds of the barbarity and ignorance of the times. Lucilius, a Roman knight, illustrious not only for the respectability of his ancestors, but more deservedly for the uprightness and innocence of his own character, succeeded Pacuvius. He is commonly esteemed as the father of satire, having applied himself entirely to this kind of poetry, and greatly improved it by confining himself to hexameter verse, and imitating the Iambic writers of the old Grecian comedy, in the sharpness of his invectives, and the laconic manner in which he expressed his sentiments. Horace compares him to a river which rolls upon its waters precious sands accompanied with mire and dirt. Of thirty satires that he wrote, nothing but a few verses remain; but he was undoubtedly superior to his predecessors at Rome; and though he wrote with great roughness and inelegance, he gained many admirers, whose praises have been often lavished with a too liberal hand. Horace was the celebrated successor of Lucilius. To give an opinion as to his merits, and to mention the number and subjects of his composition, would be needless. He is in the hands and memory of every person of liberal education, and has been the delight and favourite of ages. It would not, however, be amiss, in this place, to mention the improvement he made on the manner of his predecessor Lucilius. Though the poetry of Horace has been deservedly blamed for its want of delicacy in many parts, yet he possesses a vigour of expression and a sweetness and elegance of sentiment which causes us to view its blemishes with indulgence; and while we lament that fatal licentiousness which had already begun to triumph over the pristine simplicity of Rome, we cannot but admire

that refinement of sentiment and manners which so much distinguished the reign of the Emperor Augustus. Though Horace was a keen observer of human nature, he was in one respect totally unfit for the noble and dignified office of satirist. His conduct was not like that of the immaculate Lucilius, for he gave himself up to all the allurements of a profligate and luxurious court, and practised many of those vices which he undertook to lash. Whatever failings, however, Horace had, he completely succeeded in the composition of satire, and gave it all that perfection that was consistent with his own design, which was to be agreeable rather than bitter, insinuating and instructive, and therefore affected a style that should be plain, witty, and elegant. To Horace succeeded Persius, who, though of a mild and benevolent disposition, exposed the vices of his contemporaries in the severest strains of the satirical muse. The Satires of Persius are six in number, blamed by some for obscurity of style; but it ought to be remembered that they were read with avidity and pleasure by his contemporaries, and that the only difficulties which now appear to moderns arise from their not knowing the various characters which they described, and the errors which they censured. His bold satire did not hesitate to dart its bolts at the head of Nero himself; and more effectually to expose the Emperor to ridicule, he introduced into his satire some of his verses. We now arrive by regular succession to the subject of this essay, who was born about the beginning of Claudius's reign, at Aquinum, a town belonging to the territory of the ancient Volsci, in Campania, and since celebrated for having given birth to Thomas Aquinas, the famous father of scholastic philosophy. The poet's father was a rich freedman, who gave him a liberal education, and, agreeable to the taste of the age, bred him up to the study of eloquence, in which he made great progress; first under Fronto, the grammarian, and afterwards, as it is generally conjectured, under Quintilian, who is thought to have commended some of his satires. He came early to Rome, where he commenced a friendship with Martial, the epigrammatist, and passed some time in declaiming; after which he applied himself to write satires, sixteen of which are extant. After having ac-

quired a considerable fortune at the bar, he commenced writing at an advanced age, tired, as it appears, with having the compositions of other men rung in his ears

Semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam?

His first attempt was composed when he was above forty, and recited to a small audience of his friends, whose applause encouraged him to hazard a greater publication. He spoke with the bitterest invectives against Paris, a performer in pantomimes, notwithstanding he was the favourite and pander of Domitian. But he did not escape the reward of his audacity, for he was sent into honourable banishment as governor of Pentapolis, a city on the confines of Egypt. Hethere wrote his 15th satire, which consists of observations he made on the ridiculous superstitions and religious differences of that blind people. After Domitian's death, he returned to Rome, taught by sad experience that it was a dangerous thing to accuse living characters in those licentious times. The following resolution was certainly safe, for it enabled him to attack living characters through the medium of the dead:

*Experiar quid concedatur in illos
Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.*

Juvenal died at upwards of eighty years of age, in the reign of Trajan, having suffered much from the anxiety, disappointment, and trouble, that attended his exile. We know nothing of his moral character; but from the whole tenor of his writings, he seems to have been a friend to sobriety and virtue. Lempriere, whom we shall quote for the sake of brevity, gives this criticism on his works: "The writings of Juvenal are fiery and animated, and they abound with humour. He is particularly severe upon the vice and dissipation of the age he lived in; but the gross and indecent manner in which he exposes to ridicule the follies of mankind, rather encourages than disarms the debauched and licentious. He wrote with acrimony against all his adversaries, and whatever displeased or offended him was exposed to his severest censure. It is to be acknowledged that Juvenal is far more correct than his contemporaries: a circumstance which some have attributed to his judgment and experience, which were uncommonly mature, as his satires were the

productions of old age."—With Juvénal died the Roman Muse. From his time, the language, like the empire, ~~remained~~ gradually to its horizon; nor after his time were there any compositions which could lay claim to attention as models of perfect poetry. Horace and Juvenal have had many imitators, but none who approach so near to the originals as Dr. Johnson, Dean Swift, and Mr. Pope. Dr. Johnson was one of those men who, without any poetical abilities, had, by mere dint of application, produced pieces worthy of being classed among the most vigorous productions of his age. Dean Swift possessed a rich and inexhaustible vein of satirical humour, but too often falls into all the licentiousness of description and sentiment which so characterized the ancients. Pope is more of an imitator. His verse is harmonious and smooth to a degree unknown before his own time; and his ideas are at the same time noble and elevated, and made doubly enchanting by being dressed with every grace that numbers can bestow.

HARVEY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, August 16th.

THE following may be relied on as correct lists of the High Stewards of the University of Oxford from the year 1686, 1st of James II. and of the Vice chancellors from 1692, both brought up to the present period:

HIGH STEWARDS.

- 1686 Henry Hyde,* Earl of Clarendon.
- 1709 Lawrence Hyde,* Earl of Rochester.
- 1711 Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 1728 Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.
- 1754 John Fane, Earl of Westmorland.
- 1760 George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield.
- 1762 Hamilton Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery.
- 1767 Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh.
- 1786 William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth.
- 1801 John Scott, Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

* Sons of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford 1660; in which he was succeeded by Archbishop Sheldon, 1667.

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VICE-CHANCELLORS.

- 1692 Henry Aldrich,† D.D. Dean of Christ Church College.
- 1695 Fitzherbert Adams, D.D. Rector of Lincoln Coll.
- 1697 John Mears, D.D. Principal of Brazen Nose Coll.
- 1698 Will. Paynter, D.D. Rector of Exeter.
- 1700 Roger Mander, D.D. Master of Balliol.
- 1702 Will. De Laune, D.D. President of St. John's.
- 1706 Will. Lancaster, D.D. Provost of Queen's.
- 1710 Tho. Braithwaite, LL.D. Warden of New.
- 1711 Bernard Garduer, LL.D. Warden of All Souls.
- 1715 John Baron, D.D. Master of Balliol.
- 1718 Robert Shippen, D.D. Principal of Brazen Nose.
- 1723 John Mather, D.D. President of C. C.
- 1728 Edw. Butler, LL.D. President of Magdalene.
- 1732 Will. Holmes, D.D. President of St. John's.
- 1735 Stephen Neblet, D.D. Warden of All Souls.
- 1738 Theoph. Leigh, D.D. Master of Balliol.
- 1741 Walter Hodges, D.D. Provost of Oriel Coll.
- 1744 Euseby Isham, D.D. Rector of Lincoln.
- 1747 John Purnell, D.D. Warden of New.
- 1750 John Browne, D.D. Master of University.
- 1753 Geo. Huddesford, D.D. President of Trin.
- 1756 Tho. Randolph, D.D. President of C. C.
- 1759 Jos. Browne, D.D. Provost of Queen's.
- 1765 David Durell, D.D. Principal of Hart Hall.
- 1768 Nath. Weatherall, D.D. Master of University.
- 1772 Tho. Fothergill, D.D. Provost of Queen's.
- 1776 Geo. Horne, D.D. President of Magdalene; Proctor, 1758; Bishop of Norwich.
- 1780 Sam. Dennis, D.D. President of St. John's.

† Author of the *Compendium Logicæ*.
F f

- 1784 Jos. Chapman, D.D. President of Trinity.
 1788 John Cooke, D.D. now President of C. C.
 1792 John Wills, D.D. Warden of Wadham.
 1796 Scrope Berdmore, D.D. Warden of Merton; Proctor, 1776.
 1797 Edmund Isham, D.D. the present Warden of All Souls.
 1798 Michael Marlow, D.D. now President of St. John's.
 1802 Whittingdon Landon, D.D. now Provost of Worcester.
 1806 Henry Richards, D.D. Rector of Exeter.
 1807 John Parsons, D.D. Master of Balliol.
 1810 JOHN COLE, D.D. the present Rector of EXETER Coll.; Proctor, 1794.

MISCELLANEA.

No. V.*

THE following is a sort of topographical Index, collected from Verstegan, Buchanan, Coke, and other authorities. It may assist in explaining the present, and, in some instances, the former names of places.

Ard, high (Irish).

Ath, water (Irish).

Aber, a confluence of two rivers.

Buk, beech trees, as bukland.

Beke (Teutonic), a small running water that issueth from some bourn or well-spring, as Welbeke, *alias* Welbeck, &c.

Bourn, a water springing out of the earth, also the brook issuing thereof. Bourn is sometimes taken for water itself, and in Brabant a well is called a Bournpit. The Erse is "burn."

Bye, a dwelling or habitation.

Bally, a town (Irish).

Borough, Bury, Barry, Burgh, Brough, a borough or town.

Briu, Brigu, Brica, Buchanan, on the authority of Strabo, lib. 7, asserts to signify a city; as Brutobrica, &c. &c.

Croft, a small inclosure near a house.

Cap, ceps, a head; also the top of a thing standing in height.

Cote, a little slight built country-house, also a place for sheep.

Clough, or *clowgh*, a kind of breach or valley down a slope from the side of a hill, where commonly shraggies and trees grow.

Comb, a field of somewhat high or hilly ground, and not low as a meadow; as Ashcomb. *Camp* in the beginning of a word signifies the same thing as *Compton*.

Caster, chester, ceaster, chaster, a town or fortified place, as also *Caer*.

Chip, cheap, chipping, a market.

Clon, a retirement (Irish).

Drew, sadness, as Stanton Drew.

Dun, a fort (Irish); but I conceive *dun*, which is a very old word, to signify properly any eminence, such as forts were formerly built upon. In this sense it occurs in the words *Augustodunum, Castellodunum*, &c. Verstegan says it is a hill that stretches or extends itself out in length. For (he adds) they call in Holland the sand banks which lie upon the sea side "The Dunes;" and the town of Dunkirk, properly in English Dunchurch, had that appellation from being situate in the Dunes, or sand-banks. We yet in England call hills occasionally downes.

Druf, dru, a thicket of wood; and *drofden, drusden, druđen*, a thicket of wood in a valley.

Dena, denna, a villa.

Denne, a town—some say, a valley.

Dur, amongst the ancient Britons and Gauls, signified water, as *Octodurum*, &c.

Ey, see *Ing*.

Fleet, a place where rivers or streams ebb or flow, as Northfleet.

Falesia, falaise, a bank or hill by the sea side.

Frythe, see *Lawnd*.

Fell, a small mountain.

Force, a small fall of water.

Grava, a little wood.

Glyn, hawgh, howgh, glyn, dene, hope, a valley.

Hurst, hyrst, hirst, a woody place, and sometimes where the trees grow but low, and not so high as in other places, by reason of the unaptness of the soil, as Stonyhurst, &c.

Howe, hoo, knol, law, a hill; thus Stanlawe, *saxeus collis*.

Howme, hulme, an isle or fenny ground.

Holt, a wood.

Ham, a coverture or covered place, a shrouding place—metaphorically, a house or residence.

Innts, an island (Irish).

Ing, a watery place, or water.

Kil (Irish), } a church.

Kirk (Erse), }

Knock (Irish), a hill.

Kymer, in old British, signified the meeting of two or more rivers.

* For No. IV. see *Europ. Mag.* for November, 1813.

Mar or Lick, a dead corpse: thus *Hickfield* derives its name from the *hiches* (properly pronounced *hishes*), i. e. the dead bodies of such as were there slain.

Lagh, lay, len, lay, lagues, leswes, ground that lies unmanured and wildly overgrown, as *Barkley* from birch trees. It is sometimes explained, but improperly, as pasture ground.

Lound, lound, frythe, a plain between woods.

Lw, an enclosure (Irish).

Lough, a lake (Irish).

Loch, a lake (Erse); but it frequently signifies an arm of the sea.

Llyn, a pool, pond, or mere (Welsh).

Loch (British), a rock or stone.

Lincet, a small bank in a common field.

Magus signifies an habitation or town, used in many compound words by all the Celtic colonies, as *houcomagus*, &c.

Minster, a contraction of monastery.

Mouth, the situation where a river falls into the sea, as *Taymouth*.

Magh, a field (Irish).

Ness, a promontory running into the water in the form of a nose.

Port (in Teutonic), a fenced or walled town.

Pen, the summit of a hill, a top, or end.

Pike, the peak of a hill.

Pistyll, a narrow stream or spout of water.

Rye, a country or province under one jurisdiction; also wealth.

Rhaiadr, a fall of water (Welsh).

Sop, the top of any thing.

Stat or *deal*, a part, as *Tunstal*.

Shaw, properly a shade or shadow of trees, under which they dwell, as *Bradshaw*, &c.

Sib, peace; also kin, as *Sibthorp*, *Sibton*.

Stetho, Stede, a bank of a river, and often

Stowe, a place.

Thorp, throp, threp, trep, trop, a village.

Twaite, a wood grubbed up and turned to arable.

Traeth, sands on the sea-shore (Welsh).

Turn, a mountain-lake; a North-country word.

Worth, v. *Ing*.

Walen, wusten, a desert or wild woody place.

Weorch, weord, a kind of peninsula, or land almost environed with water, not in the sea, but in some river, or

between two rivers. It is in Teutonic written *wert*.

Wun, to dwell: hence *Wunstede*, *alias* *Wapstead*, or *Wunningstow*, a dwelling-place.

Woorth, wearth, weurd, werd, a place situate between two rivers, or the nook of land where two waters passing by the two sides thereof enter the one into the other; such nooks of ground having been formerly chosen as places of safety, where people might be warded or defended in. It is also sometimes taken for an isle or peninsula, not in the sea, but in fresh waters, as *Tamworth*.

Wyk, wye, wych, a place of refuge or retreat, as *Warwick*, *Sandwich*, and, in Germany, *Brunswick*.

Wald, weald, wold, a forest, as *Waldham*, or *Waltham Forest*. The *weald*, or woody part, of *Kent*.

Wold, the *l* and the highness of the sound of *o* being omitted, is become in the Netherlands *wout*, and in English *wood*.

And whereas *Yorkswold* and *Cotswold* do yet retain their names, and are not forest: I am very fully of opinion, that they have formerly been woody places, and that the woods having afterwards been destroyed, their names, notwithstanding, are left unto them.

This is *Verstegan's* explanation, and I should be inclined to believe it is a correct one. It is but fair to add, that other authorities explain the word to signify a plain open country bounded by wood—or a plain open country *altogether free from wood*; and I think it is now generally used in the latter sense.

Ynys, an island (Welsh). See *Innis*.

The following is an exact copy of the paper presented to strangers by the guide at *Dolgelley*, in North Wales. He produces it as giving an account of himself; but the individual far exceeds description:

Lege! aspice conductorem! et ride!

ROBERT EDWARDS, second son of the celebrated tanner, *William Edwards*, ap *Griffith*, ap *Morgan*, ap *David*, ap *Owen*, ap *Llewelyn*, ap *Cadwaladr*: great, great, great grandson of an illegitimate daughter of that illustrious hero, no less famed for his irresistible prowess when mildly approaching under the velvet standards of the lovely *Venus*, than when he sternly advanced with the terrific banners of the bloody *Marr*, and *Sir Rice* ap

Thomas ! ! (1) by Anne, alias Catherine, daughter of Howel ap Jenkin of Ynsy-maengwyn; who was the thirteenth in descent from Cadwgan, a lineal descendant of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. Since his nativity full four and eighty times hath the sun rolled to his summer solstice. (2) Fifty years was he host of the hen and chickens ale-house, pen-y-bout, twenty of which he was Apparitor to the late Rt Revd Father in God John Bishop of Bangor and his predecessors: by chance made a glover, by genius a fly dresser and angler. Is now by the all divine assistance, conductor to and over the most tremendous mountain Cader Idris, to the stupendous cataracts of Cain and Mowddach, and to the enchanting cascades of Dol-y-Melynlyn with all its beautifully romantic scenery: guide general and magnificent expounder of all the natural and artificial curiosities of N. Wales; professor of grand and bombastic lexicographical words; knight of the most anomalous, whimsical (yet perhaps happy) order of hair-brained inexplicables.

He does all he can to make himself and others believe he is not so old as he really is. He was born at Machynlleth the 6th of March, at which time the parish-register was not regularly kept there: he served an apprenticeship in this town with a man who is now alive—his term expired the 6th of March, went to London a few months after, and remained there some months. We find by the register he was married in this church the 4th of February, 1714. He must, at least, be 84 next March.

(1) *Vide Cambrian Register for 1795.*

(2) He will be 84 March 1806.

The paper (which is printed) has no date; but was, of course, written in 1805. A. B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, July 16th, 1814.

IT would give me great pleasure if I could comply with the request of your Correspondent Mr. John Smith; to know in what page of Daniel De Foe's *True Briton* the lines in Hudibrastic metre occurs. The circumstance that led me to the knowledge of the author happened upwards of forty years ago. A gentleman who lived in the same house with myself came home, with two

or three more, to decide a wager upon the subject, by producing the lines in question. The book in which they were found was, I think, a 12mo. volume; but whether it was a volume of De Foe's works, or a miscellaneous collection of poems, I cannot at this distance of time recollect: but am certain I am right in the title of the poem. And what confirms me still more is, the subject being a topic of conversation in public company about three years since, when the same gentleman confirmed it by mentioning the name of the poem, and saying he had the book in his possession.

This person died about two years since. His household goods were sold, but I do not know if his books were sold at the same time. His executor lives in Lincolnshire. If I knew the place, or his name, I could gratify your Correspondent's wishes by applying to him.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

T. W.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. VII.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAINING, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

BRITISH DETENUS.

ESCAPE OF THE CHEVALIER LAWRENCE FROM ORLEANS.

THE following extract from Lewis's "Picture of Verdun" is not intended as a caveat to our countrymen at the present time—(for we feel confident, that never will the laws of hospitality be again in any civilized state so grossly violated)—but as an interesting anecdote we present it to our readers, without further observation or comment.

"At length the account arrived at Verdun that the Chevalier Lawrence had been missing at Orleans since the first of January, 1809. In the course of the ensuing February, a German lady heard of his safe arrival at Vienna, and some months afterwards one of his friends received from Berlin the following account of his escape:

"You were no doubt surprised at my leaving my father at Tours to take up my abode at Orleans; but I had lost all patience. The friendship of the Duke of Weimar had proved of no avail. Luchesini had deceived me, Prussia had no longer any power, Russia any will, to procure me my release; and why should I owe to their recommendation what I could owe to my own exertion. *Spes tua quisque*. I determined to make my escape. The first difficulty to be surmounted was, to effect my separation from my father, for should I escape from Tours, he would not only pass several days in anxiety, till he heard of my arrival at a place of safety; but the French government might consider him privy to my flight, and treat him with rigour till my return. At length I hit upon a plan: I wrote to the minister of war that a German family of distinction, with whom I had always lived in the habits of intimacy, had arrived at Paris, and that I requested the permission of spending a few weeks with them there: if, however, his excellency had any objection to my coming to Paris, that he would allow me to spend the summer at Orleans, where this family, upon my account, had agreed to pass some weeks; but that their affairs at Paris would not permit them to remove so far as Tours. To this I added, that my father was not acquainted with my German friends, and, consequently, would prefer remaining with his English acquaintance at Tours.

"In less than three weeks I received the permission of removing to Orleans. Had I been allowed to reside at Paris, the *agremens* of the capital would probably have detained me, and I should not have been at this moment on the banks of the Spree; but every thing happens for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

"At Orleans I allowed myself no rest. I was constantly passport hunting. I dined at a *table d'hôte*, and drank fraternity with all the riders who travelled for German manufactures, and bowed and nodded to all the German journeymen who were working with the taylor and shoemakers in the town; but I was constantly disappointed. Crispin was too tall, Snip too short; one had black hair, another red; one was too old, another too timid. In short, three months

elapsed, and I was as far from my mark as ever. All my condescension was thrown away.

"Having lost all hopes at Orleans, I ventured at last to Paris. I was obliged to shew myself every Saturday to the mayor. Having packed up my effects, in order not to be obliged to return should I find a passport at Paris, I, as soon as one of these weekly presentations was over, walked out of the town upon the Paris road, and stepped into the diligence as it passed by. I was in hopes that none of the passengers would know me. '*Bon soir, Monsieur l'Anglais*,' cried a lady in the corner. I trod upon her toe, and asserted that I was a German; but at supper she took an opportunity to whisper that she was my opposite neighbour at Orleans, and knew me very well. I must confess that in this my first excursion I had the fear of the gend'armes before my eyes.

"But in all my subsequent journeys I was as hardy as an old offender, and walked into a restorateur's or a coffee-house of the *Palais Royal* with equal unconcern. A friend gave me a bed at his house, so I had no occasion of going to a hotel, where the host would have required my passport to send to the police. Had I been discovered, I should have been confined in the Temple, and perhaps my friend too; but as we talked German together, no one suspected my nation. I saw the libraries, theatres, and every thing remarkable, though amusement was not the motive of my journey; but Tuesday and Wednesday had passed away, and no passport for love or money to be procured. On Thursday night I went to hire a place in the Orleans diligence for Friday; but as so many officers were hurrying away to overtake their regiments on their march to Spain, every place was engaged for several days to come. Without a passport I could procure no post-horses. I set off on Friday morning on foot, and walked half way to Orleans. Had I been walking towards the Rhine, it would have been a party of pleasure; but it was provoking to be returning on foot to a place of detention, beside the risk that I ran of meeting a gend'arme. At Arpajon I procured an open cart. I thanked my stars, though it rained all night. At eleven o'clock on Saturday I reached Orleans; at twelve paid my compliments to M. le Maire. The master

of my house thought that I had been on a vintage party at a neighbouring chateau.

"After passing another fortnight of *ennui* at Orleans, I repeated my trip to Paris. The same amusements, the same ill success—no prospect of a passport. Having engaged my place, I repaired on Friday evening to the office, and finding the diligence empty, took my seat in it. Just before we drove off, a lady came with a young person, who, by the coachman's lantern, seemed a youth of seventeen or eighteen years. 'Are you going to Orleans?' said she. I bowed, and she continued, 'Permit me to recommend this young cavalier to your care.' The coachman shut the door, and we jogged on, each in a corner of the carriage. At length my neighbour broke the silence, by informing me that she was the daughter of a Chevalier de St. Louis; but that being reduced by the revolution to travel without attendants, she usually assumed men's clothes.

"Another time I was close to Buonaparte when he went in state to open the *Corps Legislatif*; his new nobility paraded for the first time, in a long procession of carriages, with their new coats of arms; and, as Concanon says in his song,

'Little Boney appeared in the ring,
With the cream-coloured horses he stole from the king.'

and I was admitted on one of the private days into the picture galleries at the Thuilleries, when Madame Buonaparte and her suite were present. The police little thought that one of those *lâches insulaires* was so near their august persons.

"Not long afterwards a prospect of quitting France with *eclat* offered itself. A German lady was about to revisit her country; but her husband having been an *émigré*, could not procure the permission of accompanying her. She agreed to take me as her valet de chambre. Her husband went to the police office to procure a passport for *madame*, her *femme de chambre*, and her German valet; but the commissary required that the valet should present himself to have his person described: this I could not venture to do, as some spy or *gend'arme* at the office might have known me; the lady departed without me. What a disappointment! I should have descended from her car-

riage as from a triumphal car among my friends at Stuttgart.

"At length I met an Austrian sergeant, who had been taken prisoner at the siege of Ulm, and who, when his fellow-soldiers were exchanged, had deserted, and remained in France. Though he spoke the broadest Bohemian dialect, he had come to offer himself as a language-master to a Frenchman of my acquaintance. The man was afraid lest I should betray his incapacity. I invited him to call upon me the next morning. He came, and accepted ten louis for his passport, which his ambassador, upon his affecting due contrition for having deserted, gave him to return immediately to Vienna. In three days I had this precious paper in my hands. I, however, as the Saturday was approaching, was obliged to return to make another bow to the mayor of Orleans, in order to have a whole week before me to arrive at the Rhine.

"On Saturday, the 31st of December, I made my reverence, and hurried immediately upon the Paris road. All the diligences were full. I was obliged to sleep once more at my lodgings.

"On the 1st of January, 1800, an auspicious epoch, when all the French in the town were paying visits, and the English going to a new year's dinner, I was determined not to miss the stage. Whether rendered presumptuous by success, or whether I already scented the gales of freedom, I went to the diligence office at Orleans, and took a place in the name of *Monsieur Ludwig*, or *Monsieur Wilhelm, allemand*, I recollect not which; and at six o'clock in the evening I seated myself in the coach, which was ready to start in the market-place. Luckily it was dark; but whenever the porter who was packing up the luggage approached with his lantern I trembled, lest any *gend'arme* who might pass should discover me in the corner of the carriage. At length all the passengers arrived, and the pavement of the suburbs rattled under our wheels. '*Sans adieu, Messieurs les Français! Bon appetit, Messieurs les Anglais!*'

"On the Monday I went to the diligence office. The secretary having found my passport regularly signed and countersigned by Fouché and Champagne, suffered me to take a place for Strasburg. As the road between Chalons and Nanci passed through the depart-

ment of Verden, I ran some risk of being recognized by some of my old acquaintance, the *gend'armes*. Whenever I saw a blue coat at a distance, I pulled my night-cap over my face, and pretended to be asleep.

"Strasbourg being a fortified town, the gates were already shut, and I was obliged to sleep on Friday night in the *Pauxbourg*. My impatience to cross the Rhine may be conceived; but I could not present my passport to the commissary of the town, and the commissary of the police, before ten o'clock. I employed my time in looking at the cathedral. At length the two secretaries signed my passport without suspicion. I walked to the Rhine, and as I was on the middle of the bridge that joins France to Germany, the cathedral clock struck twelve.

"It was Saturday, and the very hour that I ought to be making my bow to Monsieur le Maire. No doubt the hue and cry was just setting up at Orleans.

"But how altered was Germany during my captivity. Had I, instead of depending on the promises of princes, made my escape in the beginning, I might have dropt my disguise at this spot, or rather have worn it as a trophy of success when I appeared among my friends to receive their congratulations; but now, though in Germany, I was still in danger. A party of *gend'armes* might have been despatched after me, and have seized me in the capitals of the prefects of Wirtemberg, or of Bavaria.

"The character of my disguise embarrassed me. The fear of being pursued obliged me to go with post-horses, though every one was struck at seeing a private soldier travel in that expensive manner. I was stopped at the gates of a town in Baden: the officer asked me for my passport. 'What,' cried he, 'a serjeant! you must be a great personage, indeed, travelling post. Descend—there must be some mystery in this.' I descended, and represented to his honour, in the most humble manner, that the Emperor of Austria having promised a pardon to all deserters who should arrive before a fixed day, I had no moment to lose, whatever it might cost me. 'Where got you the money?' I was puzzled for an answer: at length I said that an old French woman had been fool enough to marry me. I had just buried the old cat, and was

returning home with her *louis d'or*. The lieutenant observed that old women in love were always fools; the soldiers laughed: a brother serjeant offered me a pinch of snuff, and I stepped back into the carriage.

"This manner of travelling, however, subjected me to so many suspicions, that I always descended from the carriage before the gates, and walked through the towns on foot.

"At Stuttgart I called upon one of my friends, who holds a distinguished charge at the court. The servants at first made some difficulty to announce me, by the first name that came into my head, *Herr Fröhlich*. At length I was admitted: the Baron measured me from head to foot without recollecting me. 'May I have the honour,' said I, 'of speaking with your excellency alone?' After a suspicious look, he beckoned to his people to retire, and his surprise could only be equalled by their's, when he ordered dinner into his own apartment to dine with Mr. Fröhlich, *tête-à-tête*.

"My disappointment, however, was great at not being able to call on my numerous acquaintance. My friend insisted that I should pay no visits, for if the French envoy should hear of me, and insist upon my being given up, it would place in a disagreeable situation the King, and particularly our Princess Royal, as they could not refuse, though it would grieve them to give up any Englishman, especially one who had lived so long at their court. On the parade the corporals pushed me aside, to make way for some of my university acquaintances, now advanced to colonels and majors, and who, decorated with crosses and stars, passed by without noticing the Austrian serjeant; and on the promenade I was mortified that none of the maids of honour suspected that my great coat concealed a troubadour in disguise. My Parisian *protectrice* was at a country-seat. I left a note to inform her that her valet de chambre was on his march to join his regiment in Austria. I stole out of the town in the dusk, and found a carriage in readiness.

"I walked into Ulm on foot: the sentinel directed me to go to the town house with my passport. The burgo-master asked me where I had been taken. I answered at the siege of Ulm, of which I had studied the relation; and he was so satisfied with my

account; that he gave me thirty kreutzers to spend at the ale-house. I accepted the gift with a becoming humility.

"I continued on foot from Ulm to Augsburg; but when I arrived there my boots wanted mending. The shoe-maker's wife, upon seeing my hand, observed that I had not been bred a shoe-maker. The good woman little suspected that in my country shoe-making was the employment of some of the fairest hands. From Augsburg a heavy fall of snow enabled me to continue my rout on a sledge, the most expeditious way of travelling.

"At Braunau, the frontier town of Austria, all the real danger was over, but my difficulties increased. It was not difficult in France to pass for an Austrian, though the danger was great in case of discovery; but here the case was the reverse. At Strasburg had I been discovered, I should have been thrown into a dungeon; but at Braunau, in the last extremity, I needed only to discover myself to the commandant, who, after having congratulated me upon my happy escape out of France, would only have required me to have remained at Braunau till my friends in Vienna should send me the permission of continuing on my route; but I wished, if possible, to avoid the ennui of a week's stay in a dull market-town.

"Upon passing the bridge over the inn, a sergeant stopped me; and finding that I was a deserter, ordered a corporal's guard to conduct me to the commandant's. It seems strange that an impostor could be suspected of risking a military punishment by passing for a deserter; but the French having used every artifice to send emissaries and spies into the country, the Austrians render it no less difficult for a soldier to re-enter his regiment than to desert from it. I therefore had to undergo a strict examination. I luckily had learnt by heart the names of my officers, the description of my uniform, and other particulars relative to my regiment; for the commandant took down the army list, and examined me upon every point. At length he was convinced of my identity, and permitted me to visit my family at Vienna before I joined my corps. He, however, was afraid lest I should desert a second time; he therefore wrote upon my passport, that I must not deviate

from the high road; upon finding that I had money enough, he permitted me to travel by the diligence; but as I stepped in the carriage, I heard a corporal, by his order, direct the coachman to deliver me up to the police, should I seem disposed to quit him before we reached Vienna. I, however, soon made the coachman my friend; and when we arrived at Schönbrenn, the last village, he left me to my own guidance. I here paid a visit to a barber's shop, put my blue night-cap into my pocket, took the oil skin off my hat, cut my pilgrim's staff, originally a broom-stick, into a more decent walking-stick; and having slung my ragged great-coat into a ditch, appeared sufficiently creditable to pass through the barriers of Vienna unnoticed.

"I called upon one of my *confreres*, who recommended to me, as the French ambassador was still at Vienna, to conceal my escape, and to assume any German name. I assumed that of Von Kottendorff, and, as a friend of his, a very respectable family took me into their house without farther inquiry. As the English ambassador had formerly presented me in the first circles, and we had no minister at that moment, every one, though he knew me, affected to receive me under my new name, and the Cross of Malta was a passport for all ceremonies at court.

"At length, when Andreossi had quitted Vienna, my disguise was no longer necessary. I informed the family where I lodged, who had received me with the most marked attentions, had invited me to all their parties, and introduced me at other houses, that I was not the Baron Kottendorff.—'We know that very well,' answered the lady; 'we knew that the friend of Count deH— must be a cavalier; but though many persons of distinction visited you, we never heard of any family of that name: besides, we were surprised that your baggage was so long on the road. At length we heard that the Prussian minister, Baron de Stein, who had been declared an outlaw for not having betrayed the King of Prussia into the hands of Buonaparte, and whose estates on the Rhine had been confiscated, had escaped into the Austrian dominions in disguise—now who could this be but your excellency.'

"Had I not been amid a nation so honest and well disposed as the Aus-

trains, I should have run some risk in being mistaken for an outlaw, upon whose head a price had been set. The good lady, who expected a compliment on her superior sagacity, could not contain her surprise at hearing I was an Englishman. "What! an Englishman?" cried she, "a real Englishman, an Englishman born in England?" I assured her that I was. The French ambassador had just quitted town. The English minister was every moment expected. The tide of popularity was in favour of the English; the account of my escape passed from mouth to mouth; every one wished to see my passport and blue night-cap. Had the successes of the French not obliged me to seek an asylum elsewhere I would have sent them both as votive gifts to the shrine of the miraculous Madona at Maria Tafel.

*"Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoa
regna*

*Redditus hic primus terris, tibi, Phæbe,
sacravit,
Remigium alarum."*

We have it on record, that Voltaire interpolated into his tragedy of *Brutus*, nearly an entire speech from our Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, the artful declamation of *Marc Antony* over the dead body of the murdered dictator; for which he, unblushingly, accepted the highest encomiums from Frederick of Prussia. Kotzebue has also taken in his "*nouvelles*," a tale called the *Masquerade* from the *Adventurer*, No. 117, which illustrates "the danger of assuming the appearance of evil, to bring about good."

When at the court of *Il Signore della Scala*, then sovereign of Verona, that prince said to Dante one day—"I wonder, Signior Dante, that a man so learned as you are, should be hated by all my court, and this fool," pointing to his favourite buffoon who stood by him, "should be by all beloved." Dante, highly piqued at this comparison, replied—"Your excellency would wonder less, if you considered that we like those best who most resemble ourselves."

An anecdote without application is generally bad, but it is lucky that we cannot apply this!

AN INDEPENDENT JUDGE.

Sir William Jones, the late Judge in India, in one of his letters to Sir James Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Sept. 1814.

Macpherson, respecting some promotion that appears to have been offered to him, expresses himself in the following terms:—"If the whole legislature of Britain were to offer me a different station from that which I now fill, I should gratefully and respectfully decline it. The character of an ambitious judge is, in my opinion, very dangerous to public justice; and if I were a sole legislature, it should be enacted, that every judge, as well as every bishop, should remain for life in the place which he first accepted."—Lord TEIGNMOUTH'S Life of Sir Wm. Jones.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A PUNSTER.

I happened to mention to my friend *Simplex*, that I knew an old man, who, at the age of sixty had cut a complete new set of teeth, and he immediately wrote an essay of fourteen sheets upon the subject, which he read with infinite applause at the royal society. It was an erudite production, beginning with *Marcus Curius Dentatus*, and *Cncius Papirius Carbo*, who were born with all their teeth; quoting the cases of *Pyrrhus*, king of Epirus, and *Prussias*, son of the king of Bithynia, who had only one continued tooth, reaching the whole length of the jaw; noticing the assertions of *Mentzallus*, a German physician, and our English Dr. *Slara*, who state instances of a new set of teeth being cut at the ages of 80 and 110; and embracing, in the progress of the discussion, all the opinions that had been expressed upon the subject, from *Galen* down to *Peyer*, Dr. *Quincy*, M. de la Harpe, Dr. *Derham*, *Riolanus*, and others. I omitted at the time, to mention one circumstance, which might have saved *Simplex* a deal of trouble, and the society a deal of time. The man to whom I alluded was,—a comb-cutter!

Scampering up a ball-room stairs last night with some beads, I fell down and broke my shin.—Ah! exclaimed I, I can now understand the meaning of Solomon's proverb—"Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upwards."

A person told me that he never knew a Scotchman who was not wedded to his country. They make very fashionable husbands then, said I, for I never knew one that did not run away from his wife.

BISHOP WILKINS, had no doubt, that, by artificial aids, men could be brought

to fly, and that it would be as common for a gentleman to call for his wings as his boots.—The æra he predicted seems to be fast approaching, for our members of parliament have already taught *lead* to fly, and it seems probable that in a few years it will be as common for an insulted M. P. to call for his *ink-stand*, as his *pistols*.

Copy of an old Epigram, said and believed to be the composition of Hogarth, the painter.

EPIGRAM.

Cried surly Quin
To old Macklin,
“ You’re Shakespeare’s *Jew* without
dispute.”
“ And Mr. Quin,”
Cried old Macklin,
“ You are the real *Sir John Brute*!”

THE PUZZLE.

Arma, Virumque cano.
Of his arm by a shot was the Captain bereft,
But laughing, he cries, that his *right hand*
is left.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

OF

EMINENT PERSONS

RECENTLY DECEASED.

No. III.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MRS. SEYMOUR, OF SEYMOUR LODGE, QUEEN’S COUNTY, WITH NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF CASSAN.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

AS it is the pleasing duty of the biographer to suffer no person to pass to the grave without some memorial, commemorative of superior intellectual or moral qualities, I shall make no apology for transmitting the accompanying for your most interesting and instructive publication.

Mrs. Seymour, whose death we some time ago recorded, was eminent as well for her virtues and unaffected christian character, as for antiquity of descent and noble alliance. She was pious without fanaticism, devout without hypocrisy, and charitable without ostentation.

Mrs. Seymour was one of the daughters of Matthew Cassan, Esq. of Sheffield Hall, near Maryboro’, Queen’s county, where she was born, in 1731. In early life she not only excelled in all

those elegant accomplishments which distinguish and adorn the minds of females in the higher ranks of society, but her masculine mind grasped also the higher pursuits of scientific knowledge. At the age of three or four and twenty, she married M. Seymour, Esq. of the Queen’s County, with whom she long enjoyed all that happiness which the conjugal state is capable of affording to persons of congenial dispositions and similar habits. By him she had three children, viz. Matthew, the present possessor of Seymour Lodge; Aaron Crosbie, in the Honourable East India Company’s civil service, registrar to the secretary of the revenue and judicial departments at Bengal; and Stephen, a young man of the greatest promise, and who would have turned out a bright ornament both to his family and country had his life been spared; he had risen to the rank of captain in the royal navy, and commanded the *Pegasus*, in which he eminently signalised himself under the gallant Lord Howe, on the memorable 1st of June, 1794. He was lost at sea in a gale of wind a year or two after, before he had completed his thirtieth year. The loss of a son of such promise will, by any parent, be readily admitted to have been a severe affliction; the effect it produced on Mrs. Seymour’s mind was evident, and this event, conjoined with increasing infirmities and advancing years, embittered the latter stage of her useful and exemplary life. She had for many years retired to the house of her son, where, after having been long confined to her bed, she died on the 25th of January.

Among the issue of her highly respected father, Matthew Cassan, Esq. of Sheffield, were Mrs. Cooke and Mrs. Moore, and three sons, Stephen, Joseph, and John. Mrs. Cooke, born about 1727, was the relict of J. Cooke, Esq. of Queen’s County, [first cousin to the late Viscountess Kenmare] and died six days after her sister, for these two venerable sisters, never separated in life, seemed also determined not to be parted in death!—Mrs. Moore died many years since, leaving issue by her husband, [descended from the Earls of Drogheda] Hugh, many years abroad in the Hon. East India Company’s service, and now of Carlingford, &c.

Of the sons, 1. Stephen, the eldest, succeeded to the hereditary estate of Sheffield, brought into the ancient

family of Cassan in the beginning of the reign of William III. by an heiress of the noble house of Sheffield, barons and earls of Mulgrave, and dukes of Buckingham, now extinct in the male line, but continued through the female, and with it that of Plantagenet, in the persons of the Cassans, in this and the sister kingdom. 2. Joseph, A.M. of Trinity College, Dublin, in holy orders, chaplain to the Earl of Roden, &c. 3. John, captain in the 56th regiment, died August 1804, having had issue by his wife four sons; 1. Matthew, sometime an ensign in the Queen's County Militia, and subsequently a lieutenant in the 85th regiment, died 1804. 2. Thomas, captain in the 56th regiment. 3. Edward, sometime an ensign in the 54th. 4. Arthur.

We now return to Stephen Cassan, who carried on the lines conjointly of Cassan, Sheffield, Howard of Effingham, Mowbray, Segrave, and Plantagenet, being through them descended from Edward I. He married Miss Alicia Mercer, descended from a nobly allied family in Scotland, cousin-german of the late Viscountess Carleton, and co-heiress with her sister, Mrs. Fitzgerald [widow of the Rt. Hon. Col. R. Fitz-Gerald, who was father of Caroline, Countess-Dowager of Kingston, and grandfather of the present Earl, of Viscount Lorton; and the Countess of Mount-Cashel]. By this lady he had a numerous progeny, and died 1773, Mrs. Cassan following him in 1788, leaving only a daughter, Alicia, and two sons; Matthew and Stephen. Alicia married the Rev. George Howse, A.M. of Trinity College, Dublin, of Rockingham House, Wicklow, rector of Ince, brother-in-law of Sir J. Thos. Foster, Bart. and stepson of Mrs. Dickson, relict of Dr. Dickson, Dean of Downe, and mother of William Dickson, D.D. Lord Bishop of Downe, so consecrated, 1783 [descended from Richard Dickson, D.D. Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, 12 Eliz.]. By Mr. Howse, who died 1801, she had, among other issue, Stephen, lieutenant in H.M.S. the Bedford, and Alicia, wife of the Rev. Peter Browne, A.M. Dean of Ferns.

Of the sons, 1. Matthew Cassan, of whom hereafter. 2. Stephen, born about 1758, entered 1773 of Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar in Easter Term, 1781; and practised with the highest reputation at Cal-

cutta, where he filled the office of high sheriff, &c. &c. He died at the early age of 36, in the year 1794, having married, March 4, 1786, Sarah, the accomplished and lovely daughter of Charles Mears, Esq. formerly of Colrairie, many years captain of the Egmont, East Indiaman, and only son of the Rev John *Mears, A.M. of Trinity College, Dublin, a minister distinguished for exemplary piety and profound erudition. By his wife, who is still living, he left issue, Stephen Hyde Cassan, born in Bengal, Oct. 27, 1789 or 90, now a gentleman commoner of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, and entered 1811, a student of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

Matthew, the eldest, who succeeded at Sheffield, born about 1754, was a gentleman-commoner of Exeter College, Oxford; married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Ford, and niece of M. Ford, Esq. of Downshire, M.P. [whose son married Catharine, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. Brownlow, sister of the Countess of Darnley, and the Viscountesses De Vesci and Powerscourt.] He has been for many years major of the Queen's County Militia, and has issue, an only son and heir, Stephen Sheffield, born Oct. 1777, some time of Trinity College, Dublin, and a student of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, called to the Bar, 1802; married, 1804, Miss Eliza Anne Laurenson, the heiress of Capponell Park, Darrow, County of Kilkenny, by whom he has issue.

* Of the family of Mears; Roger de Mears, or Meres, so long ago as 45 Edward III. was one of the puisné judges of the common pleas. *Beaton*.—Sir Thomas Meres held, 30 Car. II. and several following years, the powerful and honourable post of Lord High Admiral of England, the ninth personage in the kingdom after blood royal [this office is now in commission.] The last male of this branch of Mears, was Charles John, captain of the 2d Bombay European regiment in the Hon. East India Company's service. He received the public thanks of General Sir Robert Abercromby, at the time his forces were expected to form a junction with those of Lord Cornwallis. He fell, under the command of Gen. James Stuart of the 72d regiment, in the arms of victory, at the capture of Seringapatam, 1799. Lord Cornwallis and the two distinguished generals above-named, have respectively extolled, publicly and in private, Captain Mears's uniform gallant conduct as an officer, and his accomplished manners as a gentleman. See *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Beaton's War in Mysore, &c.*

Mrs. Seymour, the subject of this article, by her life being spared to the present period, thus had the satisfaction of seeing all the posterity of her father respectably and happily situated in life. Her remains were deposited in the family mausoleum, in a private and unostentatious manner.

Your Constant Reader,
ASIATICUS, R.W.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE evening was fine and serene when I arrived, solitary and fatigued, at Hartlepoole. After a little rest and refreshment at a pot-house in the village, I went out to view the place, and by an involuntary instinct, directed my steps towards the church-yard; when arrived there the sun was already set, and the pensive shade of evening, joined to the Gothic gloom of the church, and the distant sound of waves dashing against the rocks, gave to the whole scene a strong impression of solemnity. Though not one of those unhappy beings who are devoured by that morbid sensibility generally called melancholy, I can still find pleasure in such scenes, and even frequently derive from them much mental advantage. It is in situations like these that the mind unburthens itself of all worldly cares, and is enabled to converse with itself, and yield to those meditations which the virtuous love as much as the bad fear and detest. There is something to me pleasingly sorrowful in perusing those rude effusions of the unlettered muse, which generally grace our country church-yards. In running over the inscriptions, I met with two old acquaintance, which, by their frequency, I should imagine are great favourites amongst our rustic moralizers:—

Afflictions sore, long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God at last did pity me,
And ease me of my pain.

And

Weep not for me my wife and children dear,
I am not dead but *sleepeth* here.

Of the propriety of epitaphs, except over the remains of *distinguished* characters, I have long indulged a doubt. They are a species of poetry, like many others, that is too often debased by being used as the vehicle of flattery, and as the instrument of a ridiculous vanity and pride. Even among our peasantry,

as I have often had occasion to observe, the epitaph is diametrically opposite to the real character of the deceased. I cannot give a better instance of this than the following, which is engraved on the stone of one who was the worst of fathers, the most brutal of husbands, who spent most of his time in ale-houses and brothels, and who finally fell a sacrifice to his intemperance:—

Here rests from labour and all worldly care,
The tender father and the husband dear;
Each fleeing day affection sweet did tend
The kind companion and the faithful friend;
Mix'd with its native dust the body lies,
The soul triumphant soars above the skies,
Stop, passenger, survey the hallow'd spot,
What now is here shall one day be thy lot.

The things chiefly to be observed in epitaph writing, are *truth*, simplicity, and brevity—the long inscriptions we continually observe carved upon marble, and placed in some conspicuous situation, when we come to peruse them, weary and disgust. This fault has been admirably ridiculed, I think by Dr. Donne—

Friend! in your epitaphs I'm griev'd,
So very much is said;
One half will never be believ'd,
The other never read.

Simplicity affects us—brevity gives the sentiment double force—while truth affords a zest to both.

The form, the neatness, the arrangement, in short, the *tout ensemble* of a Moravian burying ground is excessively interesting to the contemplative mind. At the settlement near Leeds the burying ground is at some distance from the chapel, and in the form of a cross. It is entered by an avenue, whose trees on each side gives it a very solemn appearance. The walks form divisions, each appropriated to different ages: *here* the infant sleeps—*there* the mother—*there* the father. Men and women, young and old, repose amongst those of their own sex and their own age. A small neat stone, merely stating age and name, is placed at the head of the grave.

An epitaph by that nurseling of genius, Kirk White, to Cowper, has always struck me as both “simply elegant and appropriately just.”

Reader, if with no vulgar sympathy
Thou view'st the wreck of genius and of worth,
Stay thou thy footsteps near this hallow'd spot:
Here Cowper rests. Altho' renown have made

My name familiar to thine ear, this stone
May tell thee that his virtues were above
The common portion—that the voice now
bush'd

In death, was once serenely querulous
With pity's tones, and in the ear of woe
Spoke music. Now forgetful at thy feet
His tir'd head presses on its last long rest,
Still tenant of the tomb; and on the cheek,
Once warm with animation's lambent flush,
Sits the pale image of unmark'd decay.
Yet mourn not. He had chosen the better
part;

And these sad garments of mortality
Put off, we trust that to a happier land
He went a light and gladsome passenger.
Sigh'st thou for honours, reader?—call to
mind

That glory's voice is impotent to pierce
The silence of the tomb! but virtue blooms
E'en on the wreck of life, and mounts the
skies!

So gird thy loins with fowlness, and walk
With Cowper on the pilgrimage of Christ.

This inscription, as the author him-
self observes, is faulty from its length;
but if a painter cannot get the requisite
effect at one stroke, he must do it by
many. Epitaphs are frequently made
a subject of wit and humour; when so
perverted they are, in fact, epigrams,
and not epitaphs. Thus we read—

Here lies the body of Mary Sexton,
Who as a wife did never vex one,
You can't say that of her at th' next stone.

Likewise on Capt. Jones who published
some marvellous accounts of his travels,
the truth of which he thought proper
to testify by affidavit—

Tread softly, mortals, o'er the bones
Of the world's wonder, Captain Jones;
Who told his glorious deeds to many.
But never was believ'd by any.
Posterity, let this suffice,
He swore all's true, yet here he lies.

Thus far for inscriptive writing: the
stars begin to blink and the dews to
fall, so I must hasten to leave my
church-yard, and close my meditations
among the tombs.

Sept. 12, 1814.

NEANISKOS.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

IF the accompanying trifle proves
worthy of notice, it will be followed
by some others on the same subject.

ON SOCIETY.

No. I.

ITS ORIGINAL FORMATION.

THEN the aboriginal inhabitants of
the earth reasoned among themselves.

after this manner, "It is easily perceiv-
able that the First Great Cause never
intended us to exist in such a piece-meal
state as this in which we are at present.
The circumstance of his having provided
a companion for our common father
may be regarded as a refutation of the
idea, as well as a convincing proof of
his having created his creature man for
the purposes of social union and hap-
piness;" others would contend thus—
"I see in my excursions abroad the
heasts of the field gather together in
groups, and thus a great number mu-
tually defend each other; if one happens
to be sick and unable to procure his
usual food, without which he must
cease to exist, do not the others pro-
vide that food for him? do not the more
robust protect the weak and feeble ones?
and why should MAN, although he has
the dominion over these, think it a de-
gradation to imitate them in what will
doubtless increase his own comforts."
—"Again," argues another, "Do not
all the rivers run into the sea? how
small is the influence of a river com-
pared with that of the sea, whose mo-
tions, we observe, controul those of
the moon; and will not the same idea
apply to man? how small are the phy-
sical exertions of one individual! Can
one man attack an herd of cattle? no,
he must wait until he finds a single ani-
mal, or he must lose his prey. Let us
men, then, take example from the ani-
mal world, for in so doing we shall give
additional energy to all we engage in,
and confer an effective impulse on every
measure adopted for the general weal."
—At that time the minds of men had
not been harassed and perplexed with new
doctrines, propositions, and projects,
but were open to truth, and now illu-
minated by the developement of reason,
so that these sentiments spread with
the rapidity of lightening. Although
some of the more expert and robust of
mankind opposed to them such reason-
ing as this "And so we who can catch
twice as many deer as yourself, must
share our spoils with you, or if you
choose to make excuses or pretences of
sickness, which, perhaps, will be nothing
more than want of inclination, we must
bring home food for you and receive
nothing in return? What an incentive
to idleness will this be."—"Suspend
your judgment," cries one who had been
active in propagating these ideas of as-
sociation, "suspend your judgment till

you behold the effects which result from an experiment a few of us are about to make; that it will be productive of the general good, I have no doubt, and the following circumstance confirms the fact:—Returning from the chase the other evening, I saw a man with an instrument in his hand, which I thought would materially facilitate the operation of fishing; and I found was the end he had in view. I asked him to give it to me; but, says he, “how can you expect it of me, seeing it has occupied me a day in making: this day I have had no food; when I go out, I find I am not an adept at hunting, and can only procure enow for my immediate necessities. If you will give me a portion of your food to suffice for the present, to-morrow you shall receive this in return, and I can stay at home the next day to make another.” Thus you see the want of association retards our improvement of this life, which, miserable as it is, may be made much better.—And in that part of the earth in which these sentiments arose, large groupes of the people assembled, and certain of them said, “We will go abroad, and provide for the community; let others stay at home, and erect us more commodious cabins, enclose pieces of ground for the cultivation of those roots adapted to our sustenance, and plant us trees and herbs. But let him who withholds his manual exertions from the common cause, be deprived of all benefit arising from the coalition, and expelled the community; for if sloth and idleness generate here, it will fulfil the predictions of the separatists, and prejudice them against our salutary project.” The party thus laid down were vigorously pursued, and the infant sodality soon presented a formidable appearance: if one member was assaulted, others flew to his assistance; if one member was sick, the others ministered to his wants; and it was soon found that every member possessed a talent capable of improvement for the good of the whole; their talents were diversified; they had now ample opportunity to expand; surrounding people saw the advantages resulting from association to be numerous; and, stimulated as it were by an irresistible influenza, they universally concurred.

AGEUS.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. V.

THE following regulations relative to discharged soldiers should be generally known, as these men are now traversing the country in all directions:—

Those who become blind in the service, or lose a limb, receive for the remainder of their lives, per day, s. d.

Serjeants.....1 6

Corporals.....1 2

Drummers and Privates.....1 0

Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital have the under-mentioned sums annually:

£. s. d.

First Class.....18 5 0

Second Class.....13 13 0

Third Class.....7 12 0

Soldiers discharged from the Veteran Battalions are allowed 9d. per day; and, if totally incapacitated, 1s. per day.

All discharged soldiers receive full pay for 14, 21, or 28 days respectively, according to their distance from home.

According to an official enumeration, the births in the Russian empire (of the Greek Church) amounted in 1812 to 1,264,391, and the deaths to 971,358, consequently the births exceeded the deaths by 293,033. Among the deaths, the eldest person in the Eparchy of Pensasch, was 165, three were 135—one 130—fifteen 125—33 from 115 to 120—53 from 110 to 115—127 from 105 to 110—527 from 100 to 105—1473 from 95 to 100—2849 from 90 to 95—and 4437 from 85 to 90.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE.

The trustees appointed by act of Parliament for purchasing an estate to be annexed to the title of Earl Nelson, have bought Standlynch, about six miles from Salisbury, on the road to Romsey. This domain was late the property of H. Dawkins, Esq.—By the act of the 46 Geo. III. cap. 146, it is in future to be called Trafalgar Park, in commemoration of the noble admiral's last victory.

The subjoined is an abstract of a “Return of the Deaths and Desertions in his Majesty's Regular Army and Militia, for the last Three Years, distinguishing the Deaths from the De-

sections," dated Adjutant-general's Office, July 26, 1814, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed:—

	Died.	Des.
Army in 1811	13,176	5,072
Militia	977	2,015
Army in 1812	16,409	6,001
Militia	995	1,367
Army in 1813	18,015	6,234
Militia	870	1,368

32d Regt. U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Stephen E. Fotherall.

The High Road to Fortune and Fame!!!

124 DOLLARS

INCASH, & ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES OF LAND,

Worth at least TWO DOLLARS per acre,

Will be given to all enterprising young men, who are willing to step forward in defence of our country. FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid down—FIFTY DOLLARS when the recruit joins the Regiment, and TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS at the expiration of his term of service. This, most assuredly, is the greatest bounty ever offered in any country. The laborer and the mechanic may toil—the artist may crack his brains with study; but the soldier like the bee will gather all the honey—he is exalted above the cares of life—nothing but riches and honour stare him in the face.—His only concern is, what he will do with *all his money*. Should we have peace in six months (as in all probability we shall), the soldier will pocket at least five hundred dollars. Where is there a mechanic that can make so much money? Young Men! Do not let this golden opportunity slip! the like may never again present itself.

Apply at the Rendezvous, corner of Shipley and Second streets, or to Lieutenant HOPKINS, at his Quarters, Wilmington, April 19—1f.

DELAWARE GAZETTE, July 7, 1814.

THE CORN LAWS.

The Report made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom were referred the several Petitions presented during the last Session on the subject of the Corn Laws, has been published, and is in substance as follows:—

1st, That, within the last twenty years, there has been a great improvement of the agriculture of the kingdom; that great additional capitals have been applied, not only to the improved management of lands already in tillage, but to the bringing of waste lands into cultivation:—That many of these enterprises are yet in their infancy, and have not hitherto made returns for the large advances;—that if, from the want of encouragement, the parties should now withdraw from them, they, as individuals, would lose these advances, and the nation would lose the produce which in a few years may be expected;—and that, although the great source of this encouragement arises from the increased population and growing opulence of the united kingdom, which may be hoped to be permanent,—yet these causes have been incidentally and considerably aided by certain events, that, during the continuance of the war, operated to check the importation of corn:—further, that the sudden removal of these impediments has created an alarm among the occupiers of land, which, if not allayed, is likely to check the progress of agricultural improvement, and the inclosure and cultivation of waste lands.

2d, That, within the last twenty years, the money rent of land has, on an average, been doubled; but that, in proportion to the gross produce of the land, it has diminished within the period in question,—the landlord's share of the tenant's produce having been formerly one-third, and now only from one-fourth to one-fifth:—that the amount of capital required to stock and carry on a farm, is at least double what it was twenty years ago.

3d, That the concurrent opinion of the great majority of the witnesses examined, fixes 80s. per quarter as the lowest price that can afford an adequate remuneration to the British grower of corn: that some of the witnesses stated as high as 96s. and one as low as 72s.

With reference to the Trade in Foreign Corn, the Committee state, that, in many parts of the Continent of Europe, wheat is grown, not for the supply of the inhabitants,—who subsist on other grain,—but solely for exportation:—that from these countries an importation would take place into this, however low the price of Corn might be here;—for as the grain is not wanted

at home, it must be sent abroad. It was stated by a witness, that a price of 63*s.* a quarter would not probably protect the native farmer from a competition from the Baltic.

The Committee conclude by declaring, that in consequence of the improved state of agriculture, the exportation of Corn from Great Britain and Ireland, has of late nearly, if not fully, balanced the importation: that this is a most happy alteration in our condition, tending to place our country above dependence on others,—and that it can only be a discouragement and consequent falling off of our own agriculture, that can ever again drive us to trust to large importations of foreign Corn, except in the casualties of unfortunate seasons. They therefore cannot doubt that, on the one hand, Parliament will protect British agriculture, so as to maintain, if not to extend, the present scale of its exertions, and on the other, consistently with this—the first object—afford facility to the importation of foreign Corn, when adverse seasons cause the stock of our own growth to be inadequate to the consumption of the united Kingdom.

The Committee finish by recommending that this country should be rendered a convenient place of intermediate deposit in the trade of Corn from the North to the South of Europe.

RACKNEY-COACHES.

The masters and proprietors of hackney-coaches, to the amount of about four hundred, have petitioned Government to suspend the operation of the new act, on the grounds of its impolicy, impracticability, and ruinous tendency. They not only expose the absurdity of the clause which enacts that no complaint shall be preferred, except the coachman's ticket for his fare be produced, as he would invariably refuse to give one if he had done any injury, preferring the loss of a fare to penalties; but they also show that its operations would be of ruinous effect to the masters, for the men would only return money for the tickets they had disposed of, and it is not one passenger in twenty that might

require a ticket. One man, after having been out for about fourteen or fifteen hours, gave his master *eighteen pence* for his day's work, returning all his tickets but one, in confirmation of his story!—To the petition an answer has been returned, that it is under consideration.

VILLAGES NEAR LONDON.

The magnitude of the metropolis of London cannot be fairly estimated without taking into consideration the extraordinary population of the villages in its vicinage. These are the branches of the trunk,—and both are taken into account when we state the bulk of a tree. Persons who are only acquainted with country villages, will startle when they hear of a village containing 18,262 inhabitants, which *Chelsea* does. *Kennington* contains 10,886; *Hammersmith*, 7,393; *Brentford*, new and old, 7,094; *Fulham*, 5,903; *Wandsworth*, 5,644; *Richmond*, 5,219; *Clapham*, 5,083. These villages are most of them of the size of large towns.

METHOD OF REMOVING WARTS.

Apply, twice or thrice a-day, a liquid caustic, known by the name of *Butter of Antimony*; lay it on with a dry and clean pen, care being taken to prevent it spreading on the hands. The eschar, or crust it forms, must be cut off from the top of the wart every now and then, in order to keep it soft, and let the antimony soak in, and it will destroy the roots.

ANOTHER WAY.

Apply your mouth to the wart, and begin to *bite* and *suck* it gently (moistering it first with your tongue), until the small rough heads round the top and edges become white and soft, and all the upper part of the wart in some degree transparent; desist when it begins to feel rather painful; during the process, small particles of the substance will be detached, and after repeating the operation twice or thrice a day for five or six days successively, or oftener, you will find it sensibly decay, and soon totally disappear.

THE LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1814.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

An Account of Ireland, Statistical and Political. By Edward Wakefield. Two volumes, 4to.

WORKS of this nature, when accurately and judiciously executed, rank in the highest class of literature, because the information they contain is convertible to much more solid advantage than can be derived even from history. In the instance before us, we must be permitted to observe, that Mr. Wakefield's labours have met with great approbation from competent judges, and that his volumes have received high encomiums from members of our legislature eminently qualified to estimate their merit; after this, our commendation will weigh but little in the scale of public opinion; yet whatever may be its value to the author, he has it freely and deservedly. It may not be improper to notice the heads of Mr. W.'s divisions of his volumes, leaving the subdivisions to be consulted by those who choose to peruse them—they are, the name, situation, and divisions of the country; its soils, bogs, minerals, climate, landed property, rental, and tenures; rural economy, fuel, harbours, light-houses, internal communication, manufactures, and national industry; commerce, fisheries, money, and circulating medium; weights and measures; prices, revenue, and finance; representation, government, rebellion in 1798, parties, education, church-establishment, tithe, religious sects and parties, population, customs, manners, and habits; general state of the people; defence, and concluding remarks.

The majority of the above subjects may be dilated on by a skilful writer, without the dread of incurring censure,
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Sept. 1814.

or exciting resentment; but there are others, which need not be pointed out, that require the utmost caution to avoid producing the directly opposite effect intended by the author; a quotation from Mr. Wakefield's introductory remarks on this subject, we think, will do him credit with our readers; and it doubtless had its wished-for influence on the minds of the liberal natives of Ireland.

"My motive being the public good, I have thought it necessary to censure various practices and habits, to which, if similarly situated, I might myself, from the fallibility of human nature, become addicted, and many foibles, which, if educated under the like circumstances, might have attached themselves to my own character. I am ready, therefore, to make every allowance for that infirmity which is so often derived from the society into which we are thrown; and which, notwithstanding all the pains that may be taken by moral precepts and wise regulations, will have a sensible effect upon our manners and conduct. But those are the best friends to mankind who are bold enough to point out errors wherever they may be found; and who are not afraid to expose faults, especially when there is a possibility of their being removed. Reproof, conveyed in temperate language, can be ungrateful only to the incorrigible; and I hope that the observations I have made on this subject may be of use. They will be felt, no doubt, in a proper manner by those to whom they are applicable; and if they be felt, they may contribute to produce amendment. One kind of indulgence, which is the cause of much irregularity, is more prevalent

H h

in Ireland than in any other part of the empire. This indulgence, added to passions naturally ardent, gives birth, on many occasions, to scenes of disorder and confusion. To endeavour to check such evils is certainly laudable; and, without aspiring to the rank of authors of high estimation, may I be allowed to ask, Have not Mr. Young's description of an Irish *Buckeen*, and Miss Edgeworth's *Castle Rack Rent*, contributed to the improvement of national morals and manners in Ireland? The publication of the *Spectator* in England effected a striking alteration on English society; and it cannot be doubted, that every representation of national vice and folly will have, in some degree, a similar effect. It would be a base return for all my obligations to the Irish nation, were I to compromise her interest, by flattering the vanity of individuals, or throwing a veil over the weak parts of her national character. Wherever I conceived that they could be amended by being known, I have mentioned them boldly; but I am conscious that I have done it with the open sincerity of friendship; and I earnestly hope that it may have the effect I intended. Numerous are the traits of national virtue, and of correct high-minded conduct, which I have observed; and never have I noticed them without exulting in such symptoms of real superiority of character."

The general account of the face of the country gives Mr. W. an opportunity of bringing into notice many beautiful prospects, and much romantic scenery; amongst which the city of Dublin, the Wicklow mountains, the ocean, &c. as seen from the hill of Hoath, deserves particular attention from the traveller. The King's County is described as generally flat, and one half of it consists of bog. Lord Charleville, a possessor of about a fourth of the county, is considered nearly an absentee; indeed, the injudicious choice of situation for the residence of his lordship, may in some degree account for that circumstance. "Charleville Castle, both in its exterior and interior, is a magnificent mansion, built of lime-stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, and stands in the middle of a very flat park, with a large piece of artificial water to the south. The road which passes between this piece of water and the house, is sunk

into a hollow; and to the west there are extensive plantations, with a rivulet flowing through them. The domain is very large, and abounds with trees universally stunted by loads of ivy, which has been suffered to grow so thick as to smother them. Neither the house nor grounds command any distant views; and beyond the wall by which they are surrounded, nothing is seen but one bog succeeding another, and by their dismal appearance seeming to reproach their noble owner for leaving them in so neglected a state. I never saw an instance of so much money expended in erecting a princely mansion in so bad a situation."

The Giant's Causeway receives a due share of the author's attention; and his account of it will afford much satisfaction to the reader: and at page 120 of Vol. I. we meet with the supposition that Ireland is formed of one vast body of rock or bed of granite, parts of which appear on the summits of the primitive mountains. Under the head of climate, there are very many curious particulars; and it appears that Ireland suffers much more severely from storms than England.

"Although Ireland," observes Mr. W. "be considered as a damp country, and subject to much rain, there are countries in Europe extolled for their climate, which are exposed to a much greater quantity. Mr. John Leslie Foster informed me, that he is of opinion, that three times as much rain falls in Lombardy as in Ireland; and, indeed, it will be seen, by the following account, that his estimate, though perhaps too high, is not far from the truth. Italy, like Ireland, is included between two seas, so as almost to be surrounded by water. It has the Alps as its northern boundary, and is intersected by the Appenines, which not only reach to its extremity, but branch out into many divisions that occupy an immense tract of land. From these circumstances, there is reason to conclude, that the quantity of watery vapours to which this country is subject, must be considerable. It appears, indeed, that there is scarcely any part of it where the quantity of rain which falls in a year does not exceed, by one third, the quantity that falls in the neighbourhood of London, and that in some parts there is more than even in Lancashire." Contrary to the origin of dearth,

those of Ireland proceed from an excess of rain: dry summers seldom occur; and it rarely happens that injury arises to vegetation from droughts.

In speaking of rents, &c. Mr. W. states a fact, which he is certain to be correct, that sufficiently accounts for some of the diabolical proceedings of the peasantry, whose methods of revenge are as reprehensible as the exactions of their landlords. A young gentleman, upon coming of age, sent notices to those of his tenants whose leases were expired, that they would not be renewed unless they paid a fine of ten guineas per acre, and to the remainder he intimated they must surrender their leases, and renew them upon the same conditions, or be forever excluded from a renewal after their several terms were expired. Amongst other singular articles of information, we select the following:—

"August 18 (1808), Coolure.—Notwithstanding the population of Castle Pollard, which amounts to three thousand, a butcher will not run the risk of killing a bullock until the neighbouring gentlemen have bespoken the whole of it, which they generally do in quarters." Goats are rendered exceedingly useful to their proprietors in the counties of Antrim, Cavan, Monaghan, Down, and Louth, where they are seen around the greater part of the cabins. Quoting Sir Charles Coote, we are informed, that "the milk of this animal, whose food is never taken into account, is equal to one-fourth of a cow's milk, but it is richer, and exceedingly wholesome. These animals are usually confined to the tops of ditches, where they browse, and in a curious manner a line of jack-cord is stretched rather slack for the given distance of about ten yards, and confined by a stake or branch at either end, passing through a ring of iron of about an inch in diameter, which is made fast to the goat's horn by a cord passing through a hole drilled through the horn; by this means the goat cannot leave the top of the ditch, and has a pretty good extent to browse on. Goats are numerous, and quite at their liberty, on the mountains. When they rear the kid, it is allowed to stay with its dam during the day only; the morning's milk is for the use of the family."

As we have now arrived at our usual limits in noticing this entertaining and

most valuable work, we shall exhibit its utility in the ensuing extract, which corrects an erroneous opinion on a subject highly important.

"Hay-making.—Grass in Ireland, soon after it has been cut, is formed by the hand into 'lap-cocks,' each of which is equal to the quantity that a woman can twist round her arms in the shape of a muff, and then deposit on the ground. This is an excellent plan at the season of the year in which hay is made, as the air forces its way through the hole from which the arm has been drawn, and contributes to the drying of the grass. After lying several days on the ground, and, in general, being thoroughly drenched by the autumnal rains, it is put into a 'tramp-cock,' which is very large, and cattle are then frequently turned into the meadows, where these cocks are standing. In this state the grass becomes heated, and at length it is carried to the hay-yard, where it is formed into ricks; but as the bottom and outside of the cocks, which consist of dry rotten grass, making no inconsiderable part of the whole, is mixed in the heart of the rick, it again heats, and hence its good qualities, if it possessed any, are destroyed. The greater part of the hay, therefore, in Ireland, is not better than sweet oat-straw, if it has been carefully preserved. Though I have stated that hay remains out till Christmas, I do not mean to say that winter is the usual time of the hay-harvest. The common season is September. It is a generally-received opinion, that the climate of Ireland is so moist, and the grass so succulent, that hay will not succeed, and that it cannot be made at the same period, or in the same manner, as in England. But a single fact established by incontrovertible evidence, is worth a hundred opinions hastily conceived, and propagated without due examination. In the summers of 1808 and 1809, I saw at the seat of Mr. Foster, at Gollon, large ricks of hay, which had been made in a manner similar to that pursued in England, and thatched in by the 15th of July each year. I saw the same thing at Hazlewood, the seat of Mr. Wynne, near Sligo; and both these gentlemen are in the constant habit of saving their hay in this manner. Mr. Edgeworth has for some years effected the same without any loss."

The Works of Mrs. Cowley, Dramas and Poems. Three Volumes, 8vo. pp. 1264, 12. 11s. 6d. Robinson.

(Concluded from page 130.)

We proceed now to another branch of literature. Her mental powers found not their limit in the composition of these eleven dramas, all of them successful—the claim of her name to celebrity has greater breadth of foundation.

The volume of her Poems proves that she was mistress of every measure of poetry, as well as of every department of the drama. They, like her plays, are arranged in the order in which they were composed, with one exception—the Address prefixed to them. Its prefatory character designated its appropriate station in the work. The dramas and poems, with the exception of *The Maid of Arragon*, were chronologically distinct enough to fall naturally into separate classes. The more beautiful passages in her larger poems are pointed out in the "Contents" prefixed to each.

In the *Maid of Arragon* she first ventured on poetic flight. It is one moving picture throughout. Its blank verse is carried on in a sweetly pleasing tone accordant to the subject, and in a measure which is certainly not of that species which Johnson denominates—crippled prose; she never indulges in that extreme variation from the measure adopted—that causes none to be perceptible. The subject is Spain under the invasion of the Moors; it seems a prophetic description of Spain under the usurpation of the French.

In the *Scottish Village*, she has viewed with the philosopher's and the theologian's eye the vices and virtues of civilized life. Opposing, to an enumeration of the ills consequent on population, the advantages of busy, literary, and cultivated society.

In *Edwina the Huntress*, a poem full of beautiful description, the manners and amusements of days of old are described.

The *Eulogium on Marriage*, and the description of *Paradise*, will not escape the reader; nor the Miltonic picture of Satan viewing it without a pang, until—

Fierce rancour seized the demon's breast;
When in the married pair, he felt mankind were blest,
Vol. III. p. 175.

In the *Siege of Acton* she dares a loftier theme. Though more of mind was requisite to compose this poem, the subject touches less the dearest feelings of the heart than the scenes of domestic life, on which, in her other poems, she delights to dwell; she has, therefore, engrafted into it, besides domestic scenes amongst the Christians of Syria, the lively episode of *Osmyn and Ira*, itself a complete little poem, in which are related the adventures of a Bride going with her True Love to the Wars in the romantic spirit of the Asiatic character.

In *Emigration*, a picture is drawn of the future progress of Christian knowledge and of general improvement in South America, in consequence of a royal family from Europe, the house of Braganza, being transferred thither.

Besides these, a considerable number of shorter poems will be found, many of which were never before published. Other rapid sketches were immediately thrown aside, or deemed worthy but to live for a day as newspaper poetry, too careless to merit preservation; or parts, that were not so, were borrowed from more finished poems included in her collection.

Her plays and poems constituted the whole of her works, with only one exception, the tale in prose which will be found at the end of the third volume.

As the reader of her works may feel some curiosity on the subject, information has been sought concerning her habits of composition. Catching up her pen immediately as the thought occurred to her, she always proceeded with the utmost facility and celerity. Most of her smaller poems were written without rising from the chair in which the thought struck her. Her pen and paper were so immediately out of sight again, that those around her could scarcely tell when it was she wrote.

She was always much pleased with the description of Michael Angelo making the marble fly around him, as he was chiseling with the utmost swiftness, that he might shape, however roughly, his whole design in unity with one clear conception. If she found she could not proceed swiftly, she gave up what she had undertaken. Many were the instances in which she was known to compose quicker than a careful amanuensis could copy.

Her verses were framed by the ear.

she did not so on as she proceeded, and indeed seldom at all. The contrary practice, probably, produces the regular dulness of the poems of the many; where the thoughts proceeding in trammels, the judgment that corrects stifles at the instant the genius that should create. In such a current of mind did she compose, that with the change of subject her measure would change imperceptibly to herself; she points out an instance of it in *Emigration*, which, as she did not prepare the poem for publication, remains uncorrected. The task of finishing was little consonant with her vivacity, and her works were sometimes laid open to the public—before the extraneous matter after her first chiseling was cleared away.

Authors, whose works have endured, have, probably, always been regardless of immediate finish. That such works have reached us, must have depended upon their being retouched when genius, having first had unshackled sway, reposed and gave way, whilst judgment, dilatory and cool, in duldest steadiness of thought, applied its rule and its compass.

Those around Mrs. Cowley perceived with surprise, that she never seemed to hold literature in much esteem. Her conversation was never literary. She was no storer up of her letters. She disliked literary correspondence; if she found herself accidentally entangled in it, she instantly retired. The constant reference to, and examination of, what had been done, was to her disagreeable retrograde. Native thought always pressed upon her. Invention was the natural habit of her mind. From inquiry in her family it appears, that none recollect her to have read the play or the poem of another; the little she read consisted chiefly of travels. She was equally regardless of her own works. If parts of them were cited in her presence, she never recognized them.

Though in common life her memory appeared to be slight—yet her reader finds that she always abounds with the illustration she wants! to those around her all seemed suddenly to burst in upon her; and her description of the Poet, in the Address prefixed to the volume of her poetry, to be truth with relation to herself.

All information is his own,
Of what belongs to either zone,

Not by laborious tasks acquired,
Or by attention, strained and tired;
Ah no! his intellectual glance
Pervades Creation's mystic dance;
What others gain by study hard,
Flows in upon the musing bard;
A word, the slightest hint, will do
To bring all knowledge in review.
Calm and unmoved his mind may seem,
Emitting scarcely forth a gleam,
Chance but a casual spark to stir,
The brightest flashes quick occur;
All is instant fulgent light,
Pouring on his mental sight!

— Vol. III. p. 1.

Neither before nor after she wrote did she take pleasure in viewing, nor was accustomed to be present at a theatrical representation. She never witnessed a first performance of one of her own plays. Successive years elapsed without her being at a theatre once. Though her writings gave public celebrity to her name, her mind always retreated to the shades of private life.—That she looked from the path of fame to domestic life is proved by the dedications of several of her works. Having previously in one shown her sense of the patronage of the Queen, and in another paid her tribute to the friendship with which Lord Harrowby had honoured different members of her family, a third is dedicated to her father, a fourth to her husband, and the dedication of the fifth is a tribute to the regard shown her by his brother, the merchant.

Her countenance was peculiarly animated, but her deportment was easy and unassuming; there was nothing in her manners that indicated an author. In the liveliness of the characters in her dramas, she was portraying others, not herself. The vivacity of her plays is the more extraordinary, from its being so little the habit of her own mind—that is more accurately conveyed in the pensiveness of the *Maid of Arragon*: She was rather fond of being alone, where the Muse,

Whose cheering influence makes lone hours
so sweet,

Vol. III. p. 199.

guiled time away in Fancy's flow of thought. No pen can give so true a picture of her, as she gives of herself to her husband, in the dedication of her comedy *More Ways than One*.

She passed the greater portion of the year that preceded the French Revolution in France, superintending the

education of her daughters, and formed there the idea of the character of the young Frenchman of that day—the *A la Gréque* of A Day in Turkey.

Her residence had been chiefly in London. As life advanced, her mind recurred to her native place, having always wished to close her days amidst its rural beauties. She had constantly been the panegyrist of her native county, Devon; a poet's description of it will be found in her preface to the *Scottish Village*, and at the close of her *Fire-side Tour*. To the place of her birth she finally retired about eight years before her decease, as a pleasing and proper situation in which to pass the closing years of her life—amidst her early friends.

There life wore away in placid happiness. Her amusive employment in her garden on the side of the river Exe there, will be found frequently described in the *Vers de Société* that form the latter portion of the third volume, and are now for the first time printed. In them, her mind will not be found weakening with the advance of age; her prayer at the close of her "*Departed Youth*" was granted to her to the last; she enjoyed

The mind to taste, the nerve to feel!

Vol. III. p. 112.

For several succeeding years, she had neither published anything, nor thought of her works. The first burst of the revival of patriotic spirit in Spain, when bishops advanced at the head of troops, caused her mind to recur to her description in the *Maid of Arragon* of a similar scene. She read the poem with pleasure; her attention to her works was revived, and the whole of them were again perused and retouched; the *non omnis moriar* of the poet arose in her mind, and she felt a pleasing sense of delight in the idea of being the source of amusement after her departure.

A life too lingering she had always wished to be spared. Never having been previously visited with a serious illness, during the last twelvemonths her health slowly declined, and she had a very strong presentiment of her quickening departure, looking forward to it with a religious cheerfulness that can never have been surpassed.

She had through life, without cant, been really religious. Her first compositions were Prayers, some of which, written in youth, were many years

preserved. Her fondness for composing them continued long. In dramas, appeals to the Deity are too frequently introduced; there she intruded them not. But she indulged her bias in her first poem, the *Maid of Arragon*, where the daughter commences and the father closes with prayer.

About a fortnight previous to her decease, it was perceived that she was growing worse; but as during her whole life she withstood confinement and medicine, even the day before her decease she struggled with her illness, and busied herself in planting flowers. On the morning of Saturday, the 11th of March, 1809, she rose not from her bed—at eight in the evening she expired, in her sixty-seventh year, and in full possession of her mental powers.

Her illness arose, as was pronounced by the gentleman who was at length called in, from an affection of the liver, which had been gradually stealing upon her.—Her pen traces no more—her lute is for ever silent! Her works are now for the first time collected. All the retouchings to be found amongst her papers have been introduced gradually as they have been discovered. On this collection depends the future rank of her name in the republic of letters; it is tendered for the acceptance of the public, if they will so receive it, as an addition to the general stock of entertainment and literature.

An account of her habits and mode of writing has been given. Her works are before the reader to form his own judgment. But, when he shall have perused the whole in their collected state, perhaps without rashness he may be asked (and until then the question is deferred), whether he has not found her dramas abounding in sentiments always in unison with the English heart, heightened throughout by incessant sprightliness or strength of dialogue, holding up vice to laughter in her comedies, in her tragedies to indignation—whether in her poems he has not found sensibility always awake, description always vivid, a loftiness of mind, and a sweetness of measure, that will also assist in preventing her name from dying with her!—whether he does not feel that the whole constitute the Works of one highly gifted, of one of those who may, perhaps, in future time, cause it to be felt—that this too was an age in which genius had not deserted the realm.

A French Dictionary, on a Plan entirely new: wherein all the Words are so arranged and divided, as to render their Pronunciation both easy and accurate, with an Index pointing out the Place of each, producing what, in the Author's Opinion, was necessary, and wanting, toward the perfect Knowledge of this Language. By William Smith, A.M. 8vo. pp. 214. 8s. 6d. Valpy.

It is not good for Man to be alone. We are social creatures, and almost all our comforts in this world depends upon our connexion with each other. It must be obvious to every one, that this intercourse began, and can alone be maintained, through the medium of language, spoken or written; which is nothing else but a combination of sounds and letters to express our thoughts and wishes. In the opinion of many, it were much to be desired, for the peace and improvement of mankind, that there was but one language in the world; or, at least, that some ingenious person could be found, with such *ability and influence*, as to invent and form one which the major part of every civilized country would agree to learn. Until this be brought about, every man of learning, and every merchant or traveller, will find it both their duty and interest to acquire the knowledge of as many different languages as they conveniently can. An uniformity of speech, we have reason to believe, existed, and did prevail throughout the antediluvian world; but in how far this tended to the felicity of its inhabitants, or to the advancement of the arts and sciences, we are left in the dark. The only authentic record that we have dwells chiefly upon their impiety and wickedness. But, from the same sacred authority, we learn, that, for some time after the Deluge, this uniformity of language continued; for even in the days of Nimrod, the first King of Babylon, we are expressly told (Gen. xi. 1.) "*the whole earth was of one language and one speech.*"

Whether we attribute the building of Babel to the vanity and pride of man—to a desire of safety from the apprehensions of a second flood—or (as a learned prelate of our own country has attempted to show) from an idolatrous disposition—it appears clear from Scripture, that the Almighty was

displeased with the enterprize; as he certainly punished the attempt by one of the greatest calamities that ever befel the human race. From the confusion of tongues, relations and friends must have been separated—many useful arts, handed down from their original inventors, would be lost—and by reason of the inability to remove or explain away imaginary insults to the bulk of the people, wicked and ambitious men had it greatly in their power to rouse and hurry on their neighbours and descendants to mutual invasions and bloody wars.

These inconveniences, or rather mischievous engines, in the hands of cruel and designing usurpators, have been severely felt in all succeeding ages: and hence the *desideratum* of one general or universal language. We have long been of opinion, that *only two* are necessary in the present day for all the purposes of social civilized life—I mean, the *English* and *French* languages. The former of these, by the blessing of God upon our arms and commerce, has, of late, been diffused over a great part of the habitable globe. It is the vernacular tongue of North America, and in most of the West India islands. It is making rapid progress through the peninsula of Asia, and extending itself to the remotest countries of the southern hemisphere. It bids fair to be soon almost an universal tongue. The grammar is of all others the most simple and natural. The pronunciation alone is difficult. To render this more easy to foreigners has been the laborious task of a former volume, in which the author, by a new method, presumes to promise, that a gentleman from Russia, Germany, or even France, shall acquire the pronunciation of English, although not with the tone, yet with all the exactness of a native.

For more than a century past, our neighbours upon the continent have been indefatigable in their endeavours to extend the knowledge and use of the French tongue.

The labours of the Academy, more especially instituted for the perfection and polishing of the language, have been greatly promoted by the laudable efforts of their countrymen of every description, whether learned or unlearned; and the success of their united exertion has been equal to their fondest wishes and hopes; for the

French is now spoken in all the courts, and in every polite circle, throughout Europe. It is taught in all our academies and boarding-schools, and forms a necessary and distinguishing part of a British education. The grammatical part of the language is certainly very difficult. Every learner must be much embarrassed in studying the use of their articles; in learning the arbitrary genders of the nouns; in the different placing of the adjectives; and varied meanings of words and phrases arising from their arrangement or position.—But notwithstanding these difficulties, it is well known that there are among us many proficient in the French tongue. From great attention in the teachers, and a long continued application of their pupils, we find several young gentlemen and ladies come from school with a very considerable knowledge, both in the reading and speaking part. Their pronunciation, however (generally speaking), it must be acknowledged, is very inaccurate: and hence, perhaps, arises the difficulty which parents and guardians have to get young people of either sex to speak, or read, in company. It is alleged by way of excuse for the French master, that supposing an English mouth incapable of articulating some of their sounds, he permits his pupil to begin and go on with an imperfect pronunciation of them, until a habit be acquired, which it is almost impossible afterwards to conquer, or do away. Their first and constant care should certainly be to make their scholars perfectly acquainted with every French sound not found in our language; and never suffer them slovenly to pass over a word, the component parts of which they do not accurately pronounce.

What a difference would this make in their speaking and (*viva voce*) reading? we should then, I hope, no longer find it so hard to make young people show their proficiency in the language; and through life, when they either spoke, or read aloud, they would be completely understood, as well as listened to with approbation and pleasure.

With this view has this work been composed; and it may be used as a spelling-book—as an advantageous introduction, or as a pronouncing dictionary, to be consulted upon all needful occasions.

L.

Arminius; or, The Deliverance of Germany: A Tragedy. By Charles Knight. Foolscap 8vo. pp. 89. 4s.

THE complete discomfiture of the Roman army of Varus, by the revolted Germans under Arminius, has formed the subject of several works of imagination. In Germany, the exploits of this hero have been celebrated in a political romance by *Lowenstein*, a drama, and an epic poem, by *Baron Schönnich*. Of this last there is an English translation. *Campistron*, the French dramatist, also produced a tragedy on this subject, from which *Paterson* appears to have very freely borrowed the incidents and arrangements of his play. The *Arminius* of the late *Arthur Murphy* is very little known, and is generally mentioned as an indifferent performance. The circumstances of this memorable defeat, as delivered to us by the Roman historians, do not appear to present any peculiar fitness for dramatic composition.—The simple fact of a hardy people casting off the yoke of an universal conqueror, by one great exertion of natural strength, is, perhaps, defective in those intricate details which the modern drama appears to require.—But as a vehicle for the delivery of impassioned sentiments of public feeling, it may be considered equal to any of the great instances of popular resistance which poetry has delighted to adorn. In days like the present, when more noble events have been crowded into the narrow space of a few years, than Providence has before permitted singly to “peep out once an age,” any attempt to embody the feelings of the passing time, by a comparison with the same universal principles existing in different states of society, may, perhaps, be received with indulgence, if not with approbation.

This play was written during the short period between the great battle of Leipzig, and the passage of the Rhine by the allied armies. At that time, many of the incidents which elevated every heart with hope found a parallel in the history of Arminius.

They will not be the less felt at a season like the present, when hope has been made perfect in the overthrow of every evil principle that struck at the virtue, the happiness, and the improvement of the human race.

L.

A Reply to Mr. Morrison's Strictures on the Introduction to Book-keeping, published by W. Tate, Master of the Commercial Finishing Academy, Cateaton-street.

Along with the numerous improvements in science, to which the present age has given birth, one which should have for its object a reform in our present mode of imparting a knowledge of that science to others, would not be the least, either in rank or usefulness. It has long been regretted, that one of the most important offices in society, the education of youth, should too often devolve on men who view it as a mere trade; in which the chief object of consideration is, the means of raising the largest profit from the smallest stock of abilities and labour. The want also of proper elementary books in almost every department of learning, is generally acknowledged. Many of these works are the productions of well-informed men, but the nice adaptation to the capacity of young persons, requires, perhaps, a deeper knowledge of the human mind, than may at first sight appear necessary, and is a task which the philosopher himself need not disdain as beneath him.

These observations are called forth by a small pamphlet, which has fallen into our hands, intitled, "A Reply to Mr. Morrison's Strictures," &c. The author is already known to the public by several elementary works, (see *Europ. Mag.* for Jan. 1811) well deserving the attention of those to whom the removal of the defects in our system of education above-mentioned, is a matter of concern. In a commercial country like ours, the subjects of arithmetic and book-keeping, must naturally possess some interest, and having ourselves referred from the pamphlet in question, to the volume it defends, we would direct to them such of our readers, as may wish to peruse some very sensible remarks on the latter subject, as well as to see them exemplified in a practical well digested plan of accounts.

In the tone, however, of some of Mr. Tate's observations, we were not at first inclined to coincide; but on reading the strictures of his antagonist, we found them certainly even more than justified, by the gross and illiberal insinuation which Mr. Morrison, as we think injudiciously, adopted in the place of argument. We shall subjoin a specimen of this literary skirmishing; for although the quarrel should not prove very interesting, the subject of difference is likely, at all events, to benefit by discussion.

Mr. Morrison opens his Strictures by giving his antagonist the lie, in the following courtly style: speaking of an occurrence which came under Mr. Tate's observation, and which he relates in page 6 of his Introduction, Mr. Morrison remarks, "The way in which this story is brought in, tends greatly to invalidate its truth. We believe it to have had no existence, in fact," &c. To which Mr. Tate replies, in the tone of a man conscious of his veracity, "I repel his groundless accusation, with the contempt which it deserves, and cannot fail exciting in the breast of every honourable man. And farther, I shall leave the firm of the house in question, with Mr. Asperne, the publisher of this pamphlet, for the satisfaction of such as may think it worth their while to enquire, and more especially with the view to afford Mr. Morrison an opportunity of retracting his very bold and calumnious assertion." We trust that Mr. Morrison will do so, as the only reparation in his power to make, for this utter violation of decency on his part.

Another point which Mr. Morrison shews great anxiety to impress on his readers is, the merits and situation of Mr. Tate's establishment, for which take the following instance: "Mr. Tate, by expressing the Entries in the style of Dr. and Cr., or in other words, journalizing them, has performed the scholar's task, and left him nothing to do, but to transcribe these into the journal, and this, it seems, is 'the superior and liberal manner!! in which Book-keeping' is taught at the Finishing Academy, Cateaton-street." And, "Such a method of Single Entry may be taught at the Cateaton-street, Academy, but certainly not adopted by any of the well informed mercantile characters in London."

Every one must agree with Mr. Tate, that the motives for this conduct are too obvious to require any comment, and from a comparison of the two performances, we think it will be also evident, that Mr. Morrison, by this species of advertisement, "has been conferring a favour where he intended to inflict an injury." Mr. Tate treats the matter in this light way, but we

most decidedly think, that no literary quarrel can palliate an attempt to injure an individual in his pursuits, and that every such attempt deserves the most serious reprobation.

Our limits prevent any thing like a detail on the merits of the question at issue, we shall merely, therefore, say, that Mr. Tate, after vindicating himself and his concern from Mr. Morrison's aspersions, proceeds to examine and refute Mr. M.'s methods, and confirm those proposed in his own work. The principal subjects of discussion are the comparative advantages of Single and Double Entry, the arrangement of Partnership transactions, Entries of

Importation Charges, and Foreign and mutual Agency Accounts. On each of these heads some useful information may be collected from these pages, on which we shall conclude our remarks, by again referring our readers for further information to Mr. Tate's pamphlet, and his "Introduction to Book-Keeping;" particularly to the notes and observations contained between pages 27 and 48 of the latter, as well as to the prefatory remarks with which each division of the work is introduced. We are convinced the time occupied in perusing them, will not be disadvantageously employed by any person making the art of Book-keeping his study.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Trois Thèmes de Mozart, variés pour le Violon et Violoncelle, par B. Romberg.

THE theme of No. I. is (as usual in the divine Mozart) attractive and elegant:—it is rather strange that our modern Apollo should sometimes resolve the dominant 7th upward; raising it into the 5th, instead of depressing it to the 3d, as happens between the 7th and 8th bars.—This practice is doubly objectionable: first, because the effect of 7th passing to 5th is very harsh to the ear, and contrary to the good old rule of resolving all discords downward; and secondly, because the effect of two consecutive 5ths is hereby plainly perceptible: in the present instance we hear C and G, and F and C, moving in the same direction; and although this is done *per saltum* (for the base ascends by the interval of a 4th), yet the matter is not hereby in the least mended. 5ths in the extreme parts (as they are here) produce their very worst effect: among inner parts they are often tolerable, and in some few instances pleasing and melodious, as in that passage of Orlando Gibbons's sublime Sanctus, at the words "Heaven and earth are full of thy glory," where C and G natural are followed by B flat and F natural.—The violin supporting the violoncello in the 1st variation, where the latter plays the air, has a flowing and sweet effect.—The triplets which constitute var. 2 in the violin part are attractive

and interesting, and finely suited to the style of the instrument. The following dialogue in minor is highly ingenious, and quite in Mozart's playful manner:—this imitation does Mr. Romberg great credit.—The text is scandalously incorrect in both violin and violoncello part at the penultimate bar of this minor strain: the B and G in the former must be semiquavers, not quavers, and the first rest in the base should be a quaver, not a crotchet, and the two following rests a quaver and a crotchet, not two quavers. The next var. in major is right masterly, and the passages charmingly adapted, in the florid progression of semiquavers throughout the violoncello part.—The following allegro is most cleverly managed: it proceeds as a canon in the unison until the 9th bar, and contains a very pretty series of imitation from the 29th to the 44th bar; in the 33d bar, the C minim ought to be D, above the line, not upon it. At the beginning of the poco lento A flat ought to be marked as the first under note in the violin part for the formation of the true 5th to the D flat in the base, with which the movement commences.—The next presto is a brilliant display of the master.—The transition into D major at the 27th bar, where the violin takes the subject of the theme, has a most unexpected and happy effect, and the subsequent modulation into B major at the 43d bar by the flat 7th harmony: the theme is also treated with admirable contrivance in page 3, and in an elegant

* "Se vuol ballare" in Figaro.

and fanciful responsive way at the last repetition of it in F, the key of the tonic.—The 19 concluding bars of the *presto* are very agreeable and spirited.

No. 2 has for its subject the air to which the words beginning with "The tiny heart" have been adapted.—The management of this theme is equally felicitous with the former, and the interest strongly increases at the 64th bar, where the variation in triplets is conducted in a rich style, and the best conversation takes place between the two instruments, continued to the commencement of the *adagio*, which occupies 18 bars, proceeding to a spirited *allegro* in the measure of $\frac{6}{8}$, the leading feature of the melody being justly and very ingeniously preserved through a diversity of brilliant imitative passages. The beginning of the theme is cleverly given in *augmentation*, at the 53d bar of this movement.—The passage in unison near the conclusion, has a showy effect, and that in contrary motion (at the 6th bar from the ultimate) is masterly.

No. 3.—A sweet and simple melody, breaking into a pleasing subject in $\frac{6}{8}$ measure. The first variation is as usual, well contrived, and happily disposed for the display of each instrument.—The following 12 bars in $\frac{2}{4}$ measure are extremely ingenious, proceeding mostly in sixes, and thirds, which are the most melodious intervals in duet, whether instrumental or vocal. Another inexcusable neglect of rests occurs in the violoncello part at the penultimate bar of p. 7. A quaver rest ought to be put before the first note, and another immediately after the second.—The 18 bars in $\frac{6}{8}$ measure, commencing at p. 8, require so ordinary execution and command of the violoncello, although the passages all lie naturally and commodiously for a performer thoroughly master of his fingerboard.—The next movement in $\frac{2}{4}$ shews the violinist also to advantage: the following one in $\frac{6}{8}$ does the same for the violoncello performer. The *andante* in the minor of the tonic

is excellent, forming a good contrast to the gay style of the foregoing variations. The *allegretto* which follows is full of spirit and ingenuity, both in the construction of the passages and the transitions of the harmony. In the 17th bar of page 9, a natural ought to be prefixed to the E on the 1st line, to form a major 3d to the 7th in the base: this was manifestly only a typographic omission. In the violoncello part, there is a superfluous dot to the crotchet beginning the 6th bar of page 8, and in the last staff of the same page, at bar 2, the under minim should be C upon the 2d short line, and the A on the 1st space of the following bar, ought to have been B on the 2d line. The 10th is a most masterly page, the original subject being carried on in fugue for 38 bars. Here are more errors of the press:—the 1st B in the base part of the page, at bar 19, ought to be natural.—The 1st F of the violin part at bar 24, ought to be sharp, and the A in the next bar flat.—The B in the base at bar 42 should be natural.—The 8th semiquaver in the base in bar 59, should be G in the 4th space, not A on the 5th line, and the B in the violin part in bar 47, must be natural, and the E in the 4th space, at bar 51, is better flat than natural.

It is most unfortunate that such excellent composition should be deformed by the inexcusable carelessness of those who affect to correct the press: especially when we daily see the most paltry and miserable productions (which, to the disgrace of our pretended musical taste, acquire and maintain popularity) edited with the utmost accuracy, and in a style of elegance totally ill-suited to their demerit.

The few bars of Marcia, introducing the short *presto*, form a good contrast to the preceding admirable movement. The *presto* (with the subject pursued) is delightful, and the *allegretto* which concludes the third and last theme of this valuable work, (a work replete with genius and science, and excellently calculated to display the powers of both the instruments to the highest advantage) is spirited, florid, and perfectly consistent with all the ably-wrought variations preceding it.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

HAYMARKET, Aug. 23.—A new comedy in three acts, the production, we were informed, of Mr. Colman, was represented. It is intitled "LOVE AND GOUT; or, Arrivals and Marriages."

The principal features of the plot are these:—

Young Ardent, in his passage out to India in search of a wealthy uncle, has been taken by a French privateer; and the piece opens with his arrival in this country from Verdun, in consequence of the cessation of hostilities. He is accompanied by Miss Darnley, with whom he became acquainted in his captivity, and whom he passionately loves. Old Ardent, his uncle, to whom he is utterly unknown, puts up at the same hotel. He has just arrived from Bath on a matrimonial errand. Being much afflicted with gout and other diseases, the never-failing attendants of high living and a warm climate, he determines to marry a Lady with whom he formed an acquaintance in Bath, and who pretends to be a maiden, of the name of Dimple. The identity of name of the unknown uncle and nephew is productive of some excellent scenes of *equivoque*. After a good deal of cross-purpose play, in the course of which the jealousy of Lady Gander is ludicrously excited, an *éclaircissement* takes place. Miss Dimple's matrimonial project is blasted—her husband, Mr. Rusty, a discontented character, who had left her 20 years before, and had been long a *detenu* in France, makes his appearance just in time to forbid the banns. Old and young Ardent discover their consanguinity. The latter receives the hand of the fair Sabrina Darnley—who turns out to be the niece of Sir Solomon Gander—a discovery which accounts for the young lady's visits to the Baronet, and removes the jealousy of his termagant wife.

This piece is distinguished, from the first scene to the last, by a rich vein of humour—by an eccentricity of idea—by a spirit of animation which must excite the attention of the dulllest mind, and extort laughter from the gravest or the most capitious. We have often heard it asserted, as a reason for the decline of comedy amongst us, that every possible variation of the human character had been already depicted on the stage—and it was, therefore, vain to seek for any thing new. This was a doctrine to which we never could subscribe; being convinced that every revolution in the state of human affairs produced an alteration in the sentiments and ideas (the very soul of character)

of those who were within the circle of its influence. Mr. Colman has fully exemplified this position. The character of *Rusty*—a character created by the French Revolution—is perfectly original. *Rusty* leaves his country, disgusted with its government—his Utopian ideas of liberty are not realized abroad—but, having contracted a habit of grumbling, he cannot throw it aside when he returns, amidst the blessings of peace, to his native land. The character of *Buz* is also, in a great measure, new to the stage. *Buz* is a traveller, and, like many whom we meet, extremely fond of insinuating where he has been, by declaring that every person whom he encounters is very like "Prince Rasumousky," or some other individual whom he has seen abroad. The character of *Sir Solomon Gander* is extremely amusing. This old Baronet is an adept in every art and science. He is book-binder, printer, chemist, tailor, and astronomer. Fifty years ago an original for such a character did not exist; but at present there is no scarcity of gentlemen-mechanics. Russell succeeded extremely well as an old-fashioned sort of tailor, and was much applauded. Hamerton is an Irish lawyer, one *Mr. O'Blunder*, who has more roguery about him than his name imports: and he is assisted by a Caledonian clerk, called *Macdrudge*.

Mr. Colman has repeatedly availed himself, in the course of the piece, of that powerful incentive to mirth, *equivoque*, and in every instance with excellent effect. He has not introduced many sentiments; but where he has had recourse to them, his idea is excellent, and his language is worthy of it.

The piece was uncommonly well got up. The talents of Messrs. Terry, Matthews, Jones, Russell, and Tokely, were never more conspicuous. There was a very partial expression of disapprobation in the last act; but it was quickly overcome, and the announcement for a repetition of the performance on the following night was received with loud plaudits.

HAYMARKET, Sept. 10.—This evening Mr. Jones had his benefit at this theatre. After the comedy of *Love and Gout*, a new interlude was performed, entitled, "*The Suracen's Head; or, Not at Home.*" It is beneath the dig-

nity of criticism rigidly to analyse trifles of a single act; and such as are produced at benefits. Like the songs and other trifles brought forward on such occasions, their only object is to increase the variety of the entertainments, and testify the anxiety of the performer to gratify, by extraneous means, his public and personal friends. The "*Saracen's Head*" was a well-meant effort of this nature. The singularity of the title may be thus briefly explained. A rich citizen, of homely manners, having made a fortune by his trade of a silversmith, retires with his young and handsome second wife (Mrs. Gibbs) to enjoy the felicity of splendid rustication. *Madame*, however, is afflicted with the fashionable mania of turning night into day, and filling her mansion with all the eccentric characters of the *beau-monde*. *Old Pinchbeck*, the host, annoyed to madness by the obtrusions of such a congregation, forms a plan to get rid of them. He orders a lout of a servant to take the portrait of his first wife, remarkable for age and ugliness, and hang it at the lamp-iron of his gates; he then resumes the character of a *Boniface*, pretends that his mansion is an inn, whose sign is the *Saracen's Head*, and presents each of his visitants with a *bill*, containing exorbitant charges for the refreshments they have received! The unfashionable proposition of paying succeeds a *merveille*, in putting them to flight; the lady faints, and her husband is taken for a madman.

The piece was liberally laughed at, and announced for repetition with much applause.

COVENT-GARDEN, Sept. 12. — This theatre, having got the start of Drury-Lane, was opened, for the first time this season with the tragic play of *Pizarro*, and the popular melo-drame of *The Miller and his Men*. Of a play like *Pizarro*, which has been for years so deservedly well-known to the public, we need say nothing. But we must be allowed to observe, that in our opinion, the performance of Mr. Young in *Rolla*, Mrs. Renaud (late Mrs. Powell) in *Elvira*, and especially of Mrs. H. Johnston, in *Cora*, exceeded every exertion that we have formerly seen them make in those respective characters. The magnanimous *Rolla* found a powerful and most natural representative in Mr. Young, who seems to be re-collecting and summoning up all his innate vigour and abilities, in order to make a suc-

cessful competition with his powerful rival at the other house. The inward workings between natural pride and conscious shame in the breast of the haughty, but guilty, *Elvira*, were admirably portrayed in the performance of Mrs. Renaud. But, above all, the loves and the sorrows of the amiable and virtuous *Cora* were displayed with uncommon pathos by Mrs. H. Johnston. Mr. Barrymore, in *Eizarro*, was, as usual, very respectable.

The melo-drama of the *Miller and his Men* succeeded the play, and was received with thunders of applause.

Long before the commencement of the performance, the house was thronged in every part; and notwithstanding the attractions which are afforded to the fashionable circles, not alone at the different watering-places, but in the capital of our now friendly neighbours, the French, the dress-boxes presented a scene of splendour which has seldom been exceeded, even at periods when the Metropolis forms the grand and exclusive centre of attraction.

Among the more distinguished persons present, we remarked her Grace the Duchess of Wellington and Lady D. Hamilton.

The whole interior of the building has been thoroughly cleaned, and all those parts which had sustained injury were restored to their original beauty. In addition to this, an alteration has taken place on the stage, which was recognized with a burst of pleasure from every part of the house—we allude to the substitution of a beautiful light curtain in the room of the old heavy green drapery which has heretofore been adopted in every Theatre. The new curtain is completely *a-la-Française*, and possesses all that fanciful gaiety for which the French taste is remarkable. The ground is a light blue, painted so as to present an appearance of luxuriant folds—and on this is displayed a profusion of *roses, thistles, and shamrocks*, in unison, with the other decorations of the house. In the centre are the arms of the Prince Regent, executed with great spirit, and at the base is a deep golden fringe. The *tout-en-semble* is extremely handsome, and gives to the house an air of lightness and brilliancy.

The seats in the orchestra also have undergone alteration, being divided into a succession of benches, on which the musicians are placed with their faces towards the leader of the band, and their

sides to the audience, and not as heretofore, one half of them with their backs to the pit. This change is highly advantageous, inasmuch as the sound of the instruments does not meet with that interruption which was heretofore observable.

Independent of the alterations which we have alluded to in the body of the house, we remarked the erection of a very handsome double staircase, which communicates from the lower saloon to the second circle. It is built upon an arch, and is formed completely of mahogany, with the exception of the railings, which are of solid brass. The general appearance is light, and in point of convenience it is of peculiar importance to the ordinary visitors to the saloon. There is now only one bar for refreshments, which is placed in a recess at the end of the room.

HAYMARKET, Sept. 15.—This elegant little theatre closed, under circumstances which the public must regret. The fete in the parks operated against it at the commencement of the season; and it could not expect to contend with success against the winter theatres. Like Vauxhall, another favourite place of public amusement, deprived of its usual advantages, it has, therefore, closed prematurely.

The following Address was delivered upon the occasion by Mr. Terry:—

“*Ladies and Gentlemen*—Although an extension has been added to the annual licence for performances at this Theatre, so many obstacles still present themselves against an enjoyment of the grant, that the season must terminate this evening.—The Proprietors, by whom I am deputed on this occasion, request me to offer you their most grateful acknowledgments for the favour and patronage they have experienced at your hands.—The Performers, also, beg leave to add their sincerest thanks for the support you have so generously bestowed on their efforts; and we most respectfully bid you farewell.”

LYCEUM, Sept. 19.—This little summer theatre closed for the season, when the following Address was delivered by Mr. Raymond:—

“*Ladies and Gentlemen*,
“I have once more the pleasure to appear before you on the close of a season of the English Opera, to offer the warmest thanks of the Proprietor for the gratifying success which has attended his efforts to merit your approbation. From the commencement of the establishment of this Theatre to the present day, it has been his most anxious desire

to obtain your favour, and his best reward to be honoured with your smiles. The liberal encouragement you have given to his endeavours, increase with every season his gratitude and zeal in your service; and he pledges himself, that so far from relaxing in his activity, it shall be his proudest ambition to establish the English Opera on the firmest basis, and in a style which shall be more and more deserving the applause with which it has been honoured.

“*Ladies and Gentlemen*,

“The Performers desire to join me in a respectful tribute of thanks, for their share of your patronage; and in the name of the Proprietor, the Performers, and myself, I respectfully bid you farewell.”

DRURY-LANE, Sept. 20.—This theatre opened with *The Rivals* and *The Bee Hive*. There was no alteration in the cast of parts. The principal performers were greeted on their entrance, as usual, with the heartfelt congratulations of the audience. An appropriate Address was spoken by Mrs. Edwin, which was well received. The *coup d'œil* of the theatre presented a spectacle beautiful beyond our most sanguine expectation.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Written by S. J. ARNOLD, Esq. for the opening of Drury-Lane Theatre, September 20, 1814.

At length, War's desolating banner fur'd,
Sweet Peace descends to bless the weary world!

Welcome, dear Stranger, from thy realms
of bliss,

Too LONG a stranger from all lands BUT
THIS!

To all but BRITAIN, round whose chalky
sides

Roll Ocean's subject, yet protecting tides!

To ALL—but this our highly favoured Isle,
Where, midst surrounding War, thou still
hast deign'd to smile!

Now parting tears are turn'd to joyous
greetings,

“Now stern alarms changed to merry
meetings,”

Auspicious moment hail! when Peace re-
stores

Joy to our hearts, and plenty to our shores!

Farewell! a long farewell, to taxes—

debts—
Farewell to glorious news! farewell Ga-
zettes!

Farewell the warrior's tale—though nobly
sounded—

Farewell! thank Heav'n! to lists of kill'd
and wounded;

Henceforth the Historic page alone shall
tell

Who bravely conquer'd, or as bravely fell!

But still that page shall name with honest
pride
Our cherish'd Heroes, who have fought and
died!
Shall show how well, on shore, or on the
wave,
Our gallant Sailors, and our Soldiers brave
Knew how Britannia's thunder should be
hurld
And Peace be gain'd by Vict'ry o'er the
world!

England, by this thy just, thy noble
boast!

The exile still was welcome to thy coast!
Still 'mid the direst rage of War's alarms
The wanderer found safe shelter in thine
arms!

And, if permitted, on our British parts,
To praise those deeds which honour British
hearts.

Be this our proudest!—to have stretch'd the
hand

By FREEDOM STRENGTHEN'D, over Afric's
land!

Still to have urg'd our stedfast right, to be
The Foes of SLAVERY, who OURSELVES ARE
FREE!

Then hail, dear Peace! thou generous
nurse of Arts,

Friend of the muses—welcome to our hearts!
What time so fit—as when thy cheering
ray

Darts, like the glorious beam of new-born
day,

Thro' the long night of darkness and of
storm,

To cheer and lighten every gloomy form—
What time so fit to dress each scenic muse
With brighter splendors, and with warmer
bees!

To court the Arts to this their gay retreat,
And deck, with richer tints, their favour'd
seat?

For now, when comic scenes possess the
stage,

To mock its follies—if not mend the age—

No thought of distant friends who strive in
war

Shall damp your mirth, and all our efforts
mar;

Now, when those efforts would your cares
beguile!

No smother'd sigh shall half repress the
smile!

Nor as the Tragic Muse shall here rehearse
Her well-wrought woes in mournful-meas-
ur'd verse,

When some lov'd Hero falls, or Patriot dies,
No more shall kindred claims demand your
sighs!

No more her sorrows to your hearts be
known

To make, by sympathy, her pangs your own.
Here then, with Hope elate, once more
we come

And bid you, like our warriors, welcome
HOME.

Long have we gladly labour'd in your
cause—

Long may this dome re-echo your applause.
For such reward, this brilliant Temple
grew;

Which now we dedicate to PEACE and
YOU.

This poetical effusion was excellently
delivered by Mrs. Edwin, and was re-
ceived with every demonstration of ap-
plause. For our own parts, we wish
we could persuade ourselves that we
should be no more troubled with taxes,
but we are afraid to indulge in so flat-
tering an idea; and, as to bidding a
farewell to lists of "*killed and wound-
ed*;" we are apprehensive that *The Ga-
zette* account of our operations in Ame-
rica will put that out of our power for
some time to come.

A new drop-scene, representing the
exterior of an ancient temple, was ex-
hibited on this occasion, and was very
much admired.

POETRY.

ANGLIA VICTRIX.

NOCTIS horrendae tegitur tenebris
Aether, atroci nova monstra vultu
Orcus expandit, fugiunt salutis

Numina gentes.

Impetu insano rapiente turba
Sceptra; rumpuntur pietatis atque
Legis humanae moderantis aeternum

Vincula quaevis.

Iustus atque omnis meliora suadens
Aut minus saevus metitur securi;
Nulla virtutis meritiique cura, (est)

Nulla salutis.

Prima, quae regem scelerata caedit
Integrum vitae minimeque durum,
Omne et antiquum reuens furit ius,

Gallia praecepit.

Proximum quemvis populum nefanda
Hac lue infestat; temereque palmam
Quaerit in normæ veteris ruina

Barbarieque.

Ausaque est ipsos mala gens Britannos
Arte fallaci sociare coeptis;
Subdolae fraudi sapiens resistit

Anglia constans.

Rege constante et meliore regni
Formula late celebri beata,
Et tuis Burki, monitis relenta et
 Relligione.

Bella nunc omnem populantur orbem;
Vertitur regum fragilis potestas
Plurium; magno dominatur urgens
 Gallia fastu.

Unus et Corsus reliquos favente
Marte praecedens, animosus, audax,
Perfidus, toto fere solus orbe,
 Imperat asper.

Rhenus atque Istër, Viadrusque et Albis
Tempore haud longo superantur illi;
Et iugo iniecto patriae iuventus
 Cogitur ire.

Quo jubet nullo moderata freno,
Termino nullo satiata, tandem
Ipsa sic in se peritura Corsi
 Prava cupido;

Ni pio nisu fugiens ad Anglos
Iusta contra illum cupida arma ferre,
Morte crudeli licet imminente,
 Eripiat se.

Non Padus tutos Tiberisque Saevo
Accolas praestat domitore ab isto;
Roma praeclaris opibus referta
 Despoliatur.

Mente vesana petit ille Iberum,
Et Tagum iamiam putat esse vinctum;
Hic tamen major reprimat superbum
 Anglica virtus.

Angliae robur fugiens relinquit,
Perdita classe ac acie repressa,
Antea Nilum; patriae negata.
 Relligione.

Torpiter fallens. Ita clarus armis
Imperat cunctis maribus Britannus,
Insulas omnes capit atque naves
 Portibus ausas.

Egredi. Coeca hinc rabiosus ira
Continentem omnem fore curat Anglis
Vi sua clausum; populisque durat
 Vincula nectit.

Turpe servire ac penitus carere
Merce dilecta quibus est perosum,
Hostis adgressus graviora primis
 Bella minatur.

Russiae fines orientis usque ad
Solis ardorem Boreaeque sedis
Frigus extensos stolide petendo
 Grandia iactat.

Militis magno numero timendus,
Omne confundens genus atque nomen,
Bruttium, Franco, Batavum, Croatae,
 Omnia miscens.

Fessa fortuna ac pudibunda tandem
Linqvit amentem; Deus exit ultor;
Et famem, ventri rabiem, secundat
 Frigus acerbum.

Et minus parent populi tyranno
Subditaë Europae; reficit Britannus
Admonens fractos animos; ministrat
 Cuncta Britannus.

Arma, vestitum, medicum levamen,
Quidquid ad bellum petitur gerendum,
Gentibus iunctis; inimicus acer,
 Fortis amicus.

Solus Hispano misere relicto
Prodit a rege et male rem gerenti
Adjuvans magnis opibus Britannus
 Vincula solvit.

Galliae iamiam propriis timent
Finibus miles minitatur Anglus;
Vi Wellingtoni * superata cedunt
 Agmina Galli.

Iunctaque accedit numerosa, firma
Gentium iunctarum acies; et urbis,
Unde progressa est violenta pestis,
 Imperiosae.

Moeniis† adstat Nemesis severa,
Pace sed iusta melior videtur
Nec deae nec iam placidis amicis
 Ultio saeva.

Hoste devicto superest levare
Gentibus laesis graviter dolores,
Ultro adest et nunc generosa votis
 Anglia dives.

Digna ditari. Studium relaxat
Saepe virtutis nimium requirens
Auri et argenti cumulare cervos
 Natio dives.

Angliae purum, Deus, atra ab ista
Labe conserves decus; atque semper
Regis ac omnis populi saluti
 Propitius sis!

d. 14. Jul. 1814.

F.

QUESTIONS TO MARY.

MARY! when pale my cheek shall
 grow,
 When Love's warm tide shall cease to flow;
 Torn by keen anguish, when my soul
 Sinks hopeless 'neath Despair's controul;
 Say! wilt thou then thy Lover cheer?
 Nor think his wasted form less dear;
 Nor scorn those eyes which once were
 bright,
 Dim now, and nearly clos'd in night!—
 Unwearied wilt thou watch his sickly bed,
 Imploring Heaven the joys of health to shed.
 Calm with thy smile his troubled breast,
 And with sweet soothing lull him unto rest.
 D.

* Syllaba prima in nomine ducis excelſi
 longa ferri posse mihi videtur vel propterea
 quod morari ad hoc nomen insigne par est.
 Cui tamen potior metri cura sedet, habeat
 sibi: A duce excelso, etc.

† Qui flexionem hanc sufficienti auctori-
 tate (vid. Fabri thes.) niti negat, mutet ita:
 Inspicit muros.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, July 18.—The Corruption of Blood Bill was read a third time. —The third reading of the Bill making Freehold Estates liable to sale for the payment of Simple Contract Debts, was supported by Lord Erskine, who observed, that the provisions of the bill only went to make that general which had been already sanctioned partially. He mentioned an instance of a Mr. Kerrison, who, with an estate of 19,000*l.* a-year, issued paper to the amount of about 600,000*l.* and whose estate, when he died a bankrupt, would have remained untouched, but for the accidental circumstance of his son having been a partner in the bank, at Norwich. —The Duke of Norfolk, Lords Stanhope, Eldon, and Ellenborough, opposed the bill as unnecessary, and rendering all purchases of landed property hazardous and insecure; besides promoting the worst of all litigation, chancery suits, to the prejudice of trial by jury. The question for the third reading was then negatived, and the bill thrown out.

TUESDAY, July 19.—The Duke of Sussex said, he rose under feelings of considerable anxiety to put certain questions to a Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool). He was instigated neither by party views nor by party feelings. He should put them without having consulted any individual whatever, being actuated by all those feelings of respect and duty which he ought to entertain towards the illustrious person, who now, in the name and on the behalf of his father, administered the government of this country. He should put the questions separately; so that their Lordships might, if they thought fit, enforce the order for the exclusion of strangers. 1st, Whether the Princess Charlotte of Wales has had the same liberty of communication with her friends since her arrival at Carlton House, as she had at the time she resided at Warwick House? [This question being repeated, the Duke of Sussex said, if the Noble Earl did not think it proper for him to answer, he should take his silence as an admission of the fact.] —2d, Whether the Princess Charlotte, since her arrival at Carlton House, has had the same liberty of communication with her friends by writing or by letter, the same use of pen, ink, and paper, as when she resided at Warwick House? —3d, Whether, since her arrival at Carlton House, she had been in the same state of liberty as a person not in confinement would be in? —4th, Whether the same recommendation had been made last year to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, as to the use of the sea-baths as had been made this year? —5th, and lastly, Whether, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, being of the age of 18½ years, and past the

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age when Parliament had recognized the capability of persons of the Royal Family to exercise the functions of Government without assistance, there existed any intention of forming an establishment for her Royal Highness suited to her station, and calculated to promote her communication with persons of high rank, with whom she must some time associate, and over whom it might be her fate at a future period to reign? —Lord Liverpool appealed to their Lordships, whether such questions ought to be put, and whether they ought to be answered. The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was the father of the Royal Family, and it belonged to his prerogative to regulate the education of the Princess Charlotte, and of all the children of the Royal Family, if there had been any others, as he might think proper. There was no precedent, nor had any grounds been produced for the interference of their Lordships. He should conclude, therefore, with stating, that in the exercise of his prerogative on this occasion, the Prince Regent had done nothing with respect to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, except what was for her benefit,—that he felt towards her, as a father ought to feel, with the strongest and warmest affection, and was only anxious to perform those duties which God, nature, and the laws of the land, had imposed upon him. He trusted that, under circumstances like the present, their Lordships would give his Royal Highness credit for not having conducted himself, but on grounds the best calculated to promote her comfort, benefit, and honour. He was sure that he should not do his own duty, nor consult the feelings of the House, if he were to say a word in answer to the questions which had been put to him. —The Duke of Sussex disclaimed the slightest disrespect towards a certain quarter: had he been guilty of it, he would have been called to order. Not being satisfied with what had fallen from the Noble Earl, he now gave notice that he should, on Friday, bring forward a motion on the subject, and moved that the House be summoned. —The Lord Chancellor gave the illustrious Duke credit for not intending any disrespect; but said, that if the noble Earl had answered the questions which had been put to him, he would have betrayed every duty which he owed to the quarter to which he had alluded; and he now told him, that if he had answered those questions—he meant the first four of them—the noble Earl and he would never have conversed together again. Unless strong grounds were laid, Parliament had no right to interfere in the education of the children of the Royal Family.

K k

If the advice which had been given, and followed in the most laudable manner by his Royal Highness, was wrong, his ministers were responsible; and if his Royal Highness had been misled, he, at least, would have the satisfaction of having acted as one who deserved applause, and not censure.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, July 20, 21, and 22.—A vote of credit for three millions was granted.—The Bill for preserving peace in Ireland was read a 2d time, as was a Bill restricting the Bank from paying in specie.—On account of continued indisposition, the Duke of Sussex's promised motion was postponed till Tuesday or Wednesday. Lord Lauderdale was unable to learn the nature of the motion.—Further petitions were presented against the keeper of the Gloucester gaol, who persisted in opening all letters.

SATURDAY, July 23.—The following Bills received the Royal Assent, Lord Cholmondeley, Marquis of Winchester, and the Lord Chancellor sitting as Commissioners:—The Irish Stamp Duty Bill, the Irish Postage Bill, the French Wine Bill, the Irish Revenue Bill, the Sugar Drawback Bill, the Hop Duty Regulation Bill, the Land Tax Redemption Bill, the Tobacco and Snuff Importation Bill, the Burying in Woolen Bill, and several private Bills.—The Bank Restriction Bill, the Spoiled Stamp Bill, the Irish Estates Bill, the Irish Import and Export Duty Bill, were read a third time, and passed.—The Sea Insurance Bill, the University Paper Bill, the Tea Exportation Bill, and the London Dock Improvement Bill, were read a second time.—A message from the Commons brought up the Office of Works Bill, the Gunpowder Regulation Bill, the Excise Duty Bill, and the Northern Light-house Bill, and some private Bills.

MONDAY, July 25.—The Earl of Hardwicke presented the Report of the Committee on the Corn Laws. The Report is not final, because, as the Committee had not been enabled to investigate all the branches of the question, it is intended to appoint another Committee next session.—Earl Stanhope, after shewing the progressive rise of husbandry labour, cattle, horses, agricultural implements, to the amount of three and 400% per cent. in about fifty years, with the exorbitant taxes levied on all classes, moved the following Resolution: "That to provide for the public an ample supply of provisions at all times, is a national object of the very first importance. But that such ample supply cannot at all times be provided, unless due and steady encouragement be given to the growers of Corn and Grain in Great Britain and Ireland, so as to enable them to carry on the improved systems of agriculture with advantage, at the same time that it enables them to sell the produce of their farms at moderate prices to the

consumers. And that in order to obtain the said essential united objects, it is highly expedient that those taxes which bear the most heavily, either upon the growers of Corn or Grain on the one hand, or upon the labouring part of the country on the other, be repealed, as far as the return of peace shall enable us to diminish our taxes, keeping inviolable faith with the public creditors, and providing for a sufficient peace establishment."—The Earl of Hardwicke approved of the first part of the Resolution, but declared that it was impossible to give any pledge at present to the repeal of unspecified taxes. Resolution rejected.—The Duke of Sussex said, as he collected that the Princess Charlotte of Wales was allowed to ride on horseback in Windsor Great Park, and as she had been in town a few hours on Saturday, he should withdraw his intended motion, satisfied that his object had been attained, and that more lenient measures would be observed towards her. He trusted that she would also be permitted to go to the sea-side, and not be importuned upon subjects upon which he knew she had made up her mind. Lord Bacon had remarked, that "reading made a learned man; writing a correct man; and conversation a ready man;" to which he would add, that retirement, coercion, and seclusion, were not the means calculated to instruct and give the Princess Charlotte of Wales the most favourable idea of the beauty and advantages of the constitution of that country over which she was one day to rule.—Earl Grey said he had advised the Royal Duke to withdraw his motion.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, July 26, 27, 28, and 29.—The House was employed in forwarding the remaining Bills on the table, the Irish Sedition Bill being the only one which excited any discussion.—Lord Sidmouth stated some recent horrid particulars in vindication of this measure; amongst them was a case in which three villages had joined together, giving six men out of each, to murder a man who had done no injury to them, and against whom there appeared no previous animosity. Although he had evaded their search for a considerable time, yet on the very first night he ventured from his concealment, he and his wife were murdered. His Lordship observed, that similar atrocities in Ireland were so numerous, that it was impossible to enumerate them.

SATURDAY, July 30.—The House met this morning at ten, when the Royal Assent was given to those Bills which were passed since the last Commission.—At two o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent came from Carlton house in State, to approve Parliament. His Royal Highness was not accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, hearing the Sword of State.—Discharge of artillery announced the advance of the procession.

The House was crowded with females of distinction, and the attendance of Peers, who were as usual attired in their State Robes, was very numerous. On the entrance of his Royal Highness, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt was dispatched to require the attendance of the House of Commons.

The Speaker, attended by about forty Members, soon afterwards appeared at the Bar. The Speaker addressed his Royal Highness in a speech of some length.

He commenced by noticing the importance of the period at which they had met, and of the events during their Session, of which, though distant, they had not been idle spectators. They had proceeded in their usual course to correct errors which experience shewed them had crept into our old institutions; to originate new measures experimentally; and to collect information, which, though not immediately acted upon, would be the basis for progressive improvements hereafter. With regard to their financial arrangements, they had, without having recourse to new burthens upon the people, been enabled to sustain, on the extended scale to which it had been raised, the mighty military establishments of the country. From these great establishments in the South, co-operating with the powerful efforts of the Northern nations, and from their joint exertions, had sprung those glorious events, which had ended in the overthrow of that enormous military despotism, the disgrace of our times. He then paid a compliment to the wisdom, justice, and ability with which our military affairs had been conducted at home, and the consummate skill and bravery which abroad had contributed so much to the happy termination of the contest. The Speaker then adverted to our efforts in concluding a peace, not less prosperous than the war had been glorious—a peace which had demonstrated the justice of our diplomatic system, and raised our national fame as high in policy as in arms. He eulogised the temperance and firmness displayed on this occasion, and characterized the peace as equally honourable and advantageous to all the Contracting Powers.—Peace restored, commerce revived, and Thrones re-established, furnished well-founded hopes that the same master hand which had accomplished these things, would be equally visible in the approaching Congress, and only cease in its endeavours when it had left the world in a state of universal happiness. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by alluding to the contest with America, and observing, that, however desirous of peace we might be, it neither could nor ought to be attained by any compromise of our Maritime Rights.

He then presented the Three Million Vote of Credit Bill, to which the Prince Regent gave the Royal Assent in person.

The Prince Regent then addressed the Parliament:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I cannot close this Session of Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

“ When, in consequence of that calamity the Powers of Government were first entrusted to me, I found this country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe.

“ I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and such trying difficulties.

“ The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty's subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valour and intrepidity of his Majesty's forces by sea and land; have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

“ I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined with those of his Majesty's allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever laboured.

“ The restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate governments of the Continent affords the best prospect of the permanence of that peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, I have concluded; and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching Congress, to complete the settlement of Europe which has been already so auspiciously begun; and to promote, upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear to be best calculated to secure the tranquillity and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war.

“ I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggression of the government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions honourable to both. But until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigour.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons, “ I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year.

“ The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the Continent

have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination to reduce the expenses of the country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you, that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions

on the Continent, has preserved this country against all the designs of its enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominions of the British Empire, and has proved its result as beneficial to other nations as to our own."

The Lord Chancellor then declared Parliament to be prorogued to the 27th of August next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY and **TUESDAY**, July 18 and 19.—Lord Ebrington, after dwelling upon the professional services of Lord Cochrane, and keeping clear of the question of his guilt or innocence, moved an address to the Regent, praying the remission of that part of the sentence which went to inflict the punishment of the pillory. The motion gave rise to considerable discussion, in which the Solicitor General, Lord Nugent, Lord A. Hamilton, Messrs. Barham, Wrottesley, M. A. Taylor, and Whitbread, participated. Lord Castlereagh terminated it, however, by declaring that the Crown had been pleased to remit that part of the punishment; not only with respect to Lord Cochrane, but also Mr. Butt and De Berenger. The extension of mercy was not from any doubt being entertained of the guilt of the parties, or the propriety of the sentence, but solely because the crime was rare, and there was no probability of its recurrence.—Sir F. Burdett said, if he were to state in the lobby, that frauds on the Stock Exchange were very rare, every one would laugh in his face. He was glad of the remission, however, though not for Lord Cochrane's sake, who despised that part of the sentence, but for the navy and the public, whose feelings were deeply interested.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, July 20, 21, and 22.—A Vote of Credit for three millions was granted.—The Irish Seditious Meetings Bill was read a third time.

SATURDAY, July 23.—The Speaker having returned from the Lords, read the Bills that have received the Royal Assent.—Mr. Rickman was introduced as Assistant Clerk in the House, and took his seat accordingly.—Mr. Serjeant Onslow gave notice, that early in the next Session, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend and alter the act of Charles II. commonly called the Habeas Corpus Act.—The Offenders Bill, the Local Poor Bill, and the Expiring Laws Bill, passed through Committees.—Mr. Rose moved that an Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying him to adopt such measures as may be most suitable for carrying into effect the experiments of Captain Manby. Ordered.—The Alien Bill was read a 1st time, and passed.

MONDAY, July 25.—On bringing up the Report of the Post Horse Duty Bill, Mr. Huskisson, to save the public from imposition, proposed, that the distance between

such of the several stages throughout the country as exceeded seven miles, should be measured by order of the local magistrates. This proposition was acceded to.

TUESDAY, July 26.—A new writ for Bewdley was ordered, in the room of Mr. M. P. Andrews, deceased.—The Thanks of the House, voted to Major-general Fane and Major-general Lord Edward Somerset, were communicated to them in person by the Speaker.

WEDNESDAY, July 27.—Mr. Rose gave notice of a motion next Session, for a Committee to inquire into the state of mad-houses.—Mr. Lockhart of a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws—and Mr. Marsh, of a motion for an inquiry into the conduct of Sir G. Barlow, late Governor of Madras.

THURSDAY, July 28.—Lord Yarmouth presented a petition from J. Montague, Esq. complaining of bribery and corruption on the part of E. J. Collett, Esq. at the Grampound election. Ordered for consideration the first Tuesday in September.

FRIDAY, July 29.—The House got through the remaining business.

SATURDAY, July 30.—The House met this morning at half past nine. The Speaker entered at ten. Soon after, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers. The Speaker and the few members present accordingly attended. On their return, the Speaker informed the House, that the Royal Assent had been given by commission to a number of public Bills.—On the motion of Mr. Canning, a new writ was ordered for the city of Chichester, in the room of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, who, since his election, had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, and Land Revenue.—On the motion of Mr. Arbutnot, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Aldborough, in Yorkshire, in the room of Henry Dawkins, Esq. who since his election had accepted the office of Steward of his Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.—The Speaker then quitted the chair during pleasure.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

On the Speaker's resuming the Chair, Mr. Tierney said, he wished to ask the noble Lord opposite (Lord Castlereagh) some questions. It had been rumoured, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had made application, through his Majesty's Ministers,

for permission to return to the Continent. Whether for the purpose of a temporary visit to her brother at Brunswick, or for the purpose of taking up her abode there altogether, he should view this step with deep regret. If the noble Lord should answer, however, that her Royal Highness intended to make only a temporary stay, and that he would take precautions to insure her early return, he (Mr. T.) would feel no great objection to it. But if either her Royal Highness or his Majesty's Ministers expressed an intention on the part of her Royal Highness to leave this country altogether, he must protest most solemnly against such a measure. In voting for the increased revenue to her Royal Highness, he had done it solely on the conviction that the vote would show that she had the countenance and support of the House of Commons. He would never have voted for it, nor, he was persuaded, would the House have voted it, had it been imagined that it was for any other purpose than to maintain her Royal Highness in adequate dignity and splendor in this country. He hoped the noble Lord was no party to this scheme; and that if it were put in execution, he would take care that no remittances should be sent out of the country without the concurrence of Parliament. —Lord Castlereagh replied, that the Hon. Gentleman had been a little unfortunate in his selection of the person of whom to ask the intentions of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. An Hon. Friend of the Hon. Gentleman's, not then in his place (Mr. Whitbread), was more in her Royal Highness's confidence than he was. He knew not her Royal Highness's intentions; all that he knew was, that she had signified to one of his Majesty's Ministers to have it communicated to the Regent; her intention of going to the Continent. What the

Right Hon. Gentleman's objects in voting for the grant were, he knew not, but he was sure that Parliament had no intention of imprisoning her Royal Highness in this country. —Mr. Rose termed the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman extremely improper, if it were not absurd. He asked what right Mr. Tierney had to identify the House of Commons with himself, in stating what was intended by passing the Bill, for augmenting the income of the Princess of Wales? He (Mr. R.) did not know what right the House of Commons had to interfere. —Mr. Tierney, after repeating the great interest he and the country must take in this subject, declared that he was satisfied that there was not a man in the whole empire who would not feel the greatest alarm on an occasion like the present. —He afterwards took the opportunity of stating, on the part of Mr. Whitbread, that in making the proposal to quit the country, the Princess of Wales had acted not only without, but directly contrary to, the advice and representations which Mr. W. had felt himself called upon to give. —The subject was then dropped. —Lord Castlereagh refused to give any answer to a question from Sir F. Burdett, whether a proposal had been made by France to impose a reciprocal *ad valorem* duty upon the produce of both countries, under which it should be admitted. —His Lordship was unable to give any answer to an inquiry made by Mr. Smith, whether the disputes between Sweden and Norway would be discussed at the approaching Congress.

The Speaker was then summoned to the Lords, and on his return read the Royal Speech.

The House stood prorogued in consequence, and the Members separated.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

WHITEHALL, MAY 7.

THE Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet to Sir J. Beresford, Knt. Captain in the Royal Navy, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, MAY 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 8.

Captain Milnes, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-general Lord W. Bentinck, K.B. has arrived at this Office, bringing a Despatch, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a Copy:

MY LORD,

Genoa, April 20.

My despatch of the 6th instant will have made your Lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezzia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period.

Upon my arrival at Leghorn, I learnt that there were only 2000 men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state: not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezzia, from whence I might advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po.

Upon my arrivab at Sestri I found that the enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between 5 and 6000 men.

The roads in the mountains being very bad, and the means of transport, as well by

land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th. On the 8th, the enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri.

On the 12th, Major-general Montresor's division drove the enemy from Mount Fascia and Nervi; and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturla. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition.

On the 16th, dispositions were made for attacking the enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa; his left upon the forts Richelieu and Tecla; his center occupying the village of St. Martino, and from thence extending to the sea, through a country the most impassable I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow lanes between high walls.

On the 17th, at day-break, the attack began.

The 3d Italians, under Lieutenant-colonel Ceravignac, attacked with great spirit a height in front of Fort Tecla, drove away the enemy, and took three mountain guns.

A part of the 3d Italians moved up the hill towards Fort Richelieu; while Lieutenant-colonel Travers, descending from Mount Fascia, with the Calabrese and Greeks, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, and some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered.

Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, and the greater part of the enemy's force made prisoners. The fortunate possession of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the enemy's left, which in consequence retired.

The attacks upon the enemy's right were made in three columns by Major-general Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieutenant-general Macfarlane. The troops advanced with great vigour; and although the intersected state of the country enabled the enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town. The impossibility of making use of artillery, and the cover every where afforded both to the attackers and defenders, prevented any serious loss on either side.

At noon, the army, under cover of the houses, took a position within 600 yards of the narrowest and most assailable front of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed.

Preparations were immediately, and with great activity, made by Lieutenant-colonel Lemoine, commanding the artillery, and Captain Tylden, the principal engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day.

On the same day Sir E. Pellew's squadron came in sight, and anchored in front of Nervi.

In the evening, a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days; during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear, that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French Commandant, but not to me. It was for the French General to abandon a town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach.

The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed, that Commissioners should be appointed on either side; by whom the inclosed Convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning.

[Lord William Bentinck here bestows the highest praise upon Lieutenant-general Macfarlane, Major-general Montresor, all the officers and troops, both British and Sicilian; to, Captains Rowley, Dundas, and Hamilton, of the Royal Navy.]

There have been found in Genoa a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honour, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut.-gen.

[Here follow the Articles of the Convention between the British General and the French Commandant, by which it was agreed that the fortress of Genoa should be given up to the combined English and Sicilian troops, and that all hostilities should cease. The combined troops to take possession of the city of Genoa next morning at five o'clock. Three ships of war to enter at the same hour into the port of Genoa. The French troops to remain in the town until Thursday the 21st, when they should set out for France by the shortest way, pursue the military route fixed by the regulations, and on no account to be molested on their march. The French troops to march out with drums beating, matches lighted, with their arms and baggage, and with all the honours of war; to take with them six pieces of cannon, and the powder containing the necessary quantity of ammunition for the said cannon, and likewise 120 cartridges per man. All persons forming part of the French troops to take with them all the effects and baggage that belong to them. Every thing belonging to the French marine to be delivered over to the British navy. The sick and wounded of the French army to remain in the hospitals of the place until they be cured.]

**Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing,
of the Allied British and Sicilian Armies
before Genoa, between the 13th and 17th of
April.**

Total loss from the 13th to the 17th of April inclusive—1 ensign and 36 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 8 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 staff, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 159 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed, April 17—3d Estero—Ensign Ricci.

Wounded, April 13—31st Reg.—Captain Stewart, severely; and Captain Cruice, slightly.

April 17—General Staff—Brigade-major Roquefeuille, severely.

21st Reg.—Lieutenant Sabine, severely.

8th batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant and Adjutant Brinckman, slightly.

3d Italian Reg.—Major Sourdeau, Cadet Mora.

2d Estero Reg.—Captain Lac.

[Here follows a return of Guns and Ordnance Stores captured, containing 269 brass and 292 iron guns, 46,000 shot, 12,000 shells, 300,000 musket-ball cartridges, 60 caissons, with a considerable quantity of spare carriages, timber, &c.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 8.

A Despatch was this Day received from Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following is a Copy.

SIR, Caledonia, Genoa Mole, April 14.

I have great pleasure in announcing to their Lordships the surrender of this fortress last night by capitulation. I have the honour to enclose the terms.

At the request of Lord William Bentinck, I came hither with the ships named in the margin,* leaving the remainder of the fleet to watch Toulon, under the orders of Rear-admiral Sir Richard King; and on my arrival on the morning of the 17th, the batteries had just opened their fire, and were warmly engaged with those which had been opened by the assailants. I have desired Sir Josias Rowley to make a report of that part of the service which devolved upon the naval force employed on this service, and beg to recommend those whom he has pointed out to their Lordships' favour; but it remains for me to state, that the manner in which the whole service has been conducted by Sir Josias Rowley claims my sincere acknowledgments; and your Lordships will, I am sensible, receive it with a just consideration of his uniform zeal and merits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

* Caledonia, Boyne, Union, Prince of Wales, and Pembroke.

SIR, America, off Genoa, April 18.

I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of my communication of the 31st ultimo, from Leghorn Roads, I sailed from thence on the 7th of April, with Lord William Bentinck on board. After various communications with the troops at Spezzia and other parts of the coast, we anchored off Reece, in the Gulf of Genoa, on the 11th. The Hon. Captain Dundas had, with the Edinburgh, Rainbow, and some of the flotilla, during my absence, co-operated with the advance of the army with his usual activity and zeal.

On the 13th, the transports having arrived from Sicily, the troops were immediately landed, and the ships and gun-boats moved on in advance with the army.

On the 17th, every preparation being made for an attack, at daylight the army moved forwards to drive the enemy from their positions, without the town of Genoa. The gun and mortar-vessels, with the ships' boats, armed with carronades, were advanced along the sea line to attack the batteries; the greater part of the marines, under the command of Captain Rea, royal marines, were also embarked in the transports' boats, ready to land as the occasion might require. As soon as the troops advanced, the whole of the gun-vessels and boats opened their fire with such effect, that on the landing of the seamen and marines, and preparing to storm, the enemy deserted their batteries, and the whole of the sea line without the walls, which were instantly taken possession of, and soon turned on the place; by this means drawing off a considerable portion of the enemy's fire. The arrival of the Caledonia afforded you, sir, an opportunity of witnessing the remaining operations, and the spirited fire which was kept up at the battery under the directions of Lieutenants Bazalgette and White, against a very superior one of the enemy, by which, I regret to state, that Lieutenant Bewick, of the Pylades, an officer of much promise, was killed.

My warmest thanks are due to the whole of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, which I had the honour to have placed under my command. I was particularly indebted to Captain Brace for his able assistance; he was so good as to direct the advance of the boats and gun-vessels. Captains Dundas and Hamilton had, as usual, been most assiduous in forwarding the operations of the troops; and my thanks are due to Captains Power and Wemyss for their ready assistance. Captain Flin had volunteered to head a party of seamen, which were landed with scaling ladders, to storm one of the hill-forts, had it been necessary. Captain Thompson, in the Aboukir, who, assisted by the ships and vessels as per margin, † blockaded the fort, con-

† Aboukir, Phaeton, Furieuse, Swallow, Cephalus.

ducted with much effect a false attack to the westward of the town, which drew off a considerable number of the enemy's troops. I have again occasion to notice the good conduct of the Sicilian flotilla, which were well led by Lieutenant Pengally. I beg that I may be permitted to bring to your notice Lieutenant Bazalgette, senior of this ship, whose services I have long had reason to appreciate. The active officer, Lieutenant Mapleton, of the Edinburgh, I am sorry to say, has been wounded, while on service with the army. I am indebted to Lieutenant Bayley, principal agent of the transports, for the zeal and ability with which he has conducted the service of that department. I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded of the ships and vessels of the squadron.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Seamen and Marines, employed in an Attack on Genoa, April 17.

America.—Wounded.—E. M'Dermott, ordinary seaman, dangerously; J. Vanseam, able seaman, badly; and J. Cartledge, marine, slightly.

Berwick.—Killed—W. Mills, able seaman.—Missing—J. Campbell, landman, supposed to have fallen from the rocks.—Wounded—J. Cook (1), marine, severely.

Pylades.—Killed—Mr. J. Bewick, lieutenant.

Edinburgh.—Wounded—Mr. D. Mapleton, lieutenant; G. Collier, able seaman.

Curacao.—Wounded—P. Doyle, able seaman.

Rainbow.—Wounded—J. Quail, captain of the foretop, severely.—Total, 2 killed, 6 wounded, 1 missing.

N.B. Two wounded in Sicilian gun-boats, not included.

List of Ships and Vessels of War captured,

Brilliant, 74 guns, ready for launching.

Coureur, brig, 16 24-pounders, and 2 long 8-pounders.

Renard, brig, 14 24-pounders, and 2 long 9-pounders.

Endymion, brig, 14 24-pounders, and 2 long 8-pounders.

Sphinx, brig, 18 guns, new, equipping.

Unknown, 74 guns, in frame.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 10.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received from Lord Lynedoch.

MY LORD,

Antwerp, May 5.

I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that, agreeable to the terms of the Con-

vention of Paris, of the 23d ultimo, this fortress, with the different forts depending on it, was finally evacuated by the remaining French troops this morning. Major-general Kunigl, the Commissioner of the Allied Powers, having signified to me his wish that, according to his instructions, British troops should occupy it, the 2d division, under the command of General Cooke, and the 1st brigade of the 1st division, were marched in; and after the different guards were relieved, the new garrison received the Commissioner with military honours. The Magistrates then assembled on the parade, and the Mayor, recommending Antwerp to the protection, and its future fate to the favour, of the Allies, presented the keys of the town to General Kunigl, who received them in the name of the Allied Sovereigns. It is impossible to describe with what demonstrations of joy the inhabitants expressed their approbation of this interesting scene. All the marine establishments remain in the hands of the French. I have had the most satisfactory communications with the French Admiral Gourdon, commanding; and I have no doubt of the utmost harmony prevailing between the French and English of all descriptions, during the time the town shall continue to be occupied by a British garrison.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 10.

[Transmitted by Sir E. Pellew.]

America, Gulph of Spezzia, March 31.

SIR,

I have much satisfaction in informing you, that the fortress of Santa Maria, with the forts and defences on the Gulph of Spezzia, are in the occupation of his Majesty's arms. On the 25th instant, I anchored with the squadron as per margin,* off Lerici, the Hon. Captain Dundas having preceded us with the Edinburgh and Swallow, to accompany the movements of the troops under Major-general Montresor, dismantling the batteries as the enemy retired on their advance; a party of them endeavoured to re-occupy the castle of Lerici, but Captain Dundas, with the marines, was beforehand with them; and the enemy, after some firing from the boats of the squadron, retreated from the town. On the following morning, a deputation from the inhabitants of Spezzia came on board, when I learned that the French had, during the night, evacuated that town, and all the defences of the Gulph, excepting the fortress of Santa Maria, which I sent an officer to summon, but found they were prepared to defend it. We immediately weighed, and anchored the ships in position between Spezzia and the fortress.

* *America, Edinburgh, Furieuse, Swallow, Cephalus, Aurora, and Sicilian corvette.*

which in the evening, on the arrival of the troops, was invested. Strong parties of seamen were landed from the ships, and six 48-pounders from the Edinburgh, which by the active exertions of the Hon. Captain Dundas, were got up the heights through the most difficult places, and three batteries constructed, on which they were mounted. A 36 and 24-pounder, and two 13-inch mortars, were remounted on one of the dismantled forts, with two additional howitzers, under the direction of Lieutenant Bazalgette, of this ship, and a battery of two 36-pounders, under similar circumstances, by Lieutenant Mapleton, of the Edinburgh; and at five P.M. on the 29th, on a refusal from the enemy to capitulate, the fire from the whole opened on the fortress: it was kept up occasionally during the night, and renewed at day-light the following morning with such vigour and effect, as completely to silence that of the enemy. Preparations were making to storm; but at eleven the enemy shewed a flag of truce, and capitulated on the inclosed terms.

I feel much pleasure in having to report the zealous, able, and indefatigable exertions of the officers and men employed on the shore service; to the Hon. Captain Dundas, who undertook the general direction of the seamen on shore, I am particularly indebted; and to Captains Mounsey and Stowe, and Captain Staite, of his Sicilian Majesty's corvette Aurora, my thanks are due for their assistance; to Captain Flin, Lieutenants Bazalgette, Mapleton, Croker, and Moleworth; Mr. Glen, Master of the America; and Mr. Breary, Mate of the Edinburgh, who had the direction of the guns in the batteries, much credit is due; the condition of the fort on its surrender plainly evinced the effect of their fire.

A division of the Sicilian flotilla of gunboats, was conducted in a gallant and able manner by Lieutenant Le Hunte, and much distinguished themselves. A detachment of royal marines, under Captain Rea, has been landed to act with the advance of Lieutenant-colonel Travers, who makes favourable mention of their conduct.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-colonel Travers, who commanded the troops, for his cordial co-operation, and to Major Pym, of the royal artillery, and Captain Tylden, of the engineers, for their assistance in directing our people at the batteries. I am happy to add, that our loss is trifling, considering the means of annoyance possessed by the enemy.

I have, &c. Jos. ROWLEY.

Commissioners having met on the 30th of March 1814 (on the part of the navy, Lieutenant Bazalgette; on the part of the army, Captain Heathcote; and on the part of the Garrison of Santa Maria, A. Mathieu, Commandant of the said Fort), have agreed that the fortress of Santa Maria shall be surrendered on the following conditions to the combined forces.

Condition I. That the said fortress shall be immediately surrendered to the combined force, the garrison piling their arms as they march out.

II. That the said garrison shall be embarked on board a British ship, to proceed to Toulon, on their parole of honour, not to serve till regularly exchanged.

III. That the officers shall be permitted to retain their swords, and the garrison to take with them their personal baggage.

IV. That an officer shall be appointed by the Commandant of the fortress of Santa Maria, to deliver over stores of every description to the respective departments of the combined force.

(Signed) &c.

Return of Killed and Wounded on Shore at Spezzia.

Edinburgh—1 seaman killed; two seamen wounded.

None in any of the other ships.

Sir E. Pellew has transmitted a letter from Sir J. Rowley, inclosing two letters from Captain Brace, of the Berwick, and Captain Hamilton, of the Rainbow, giving accounts of attacks made by the boats of those ships, with two Sicilian gun-boats, on the 8th and 10th of April, upon the enemy's posts near the pass of Roma, with a view to favour the advance of the British army. The enemy was driven from all his positions, leaving behind two 24-pounders and two mortars, which were taken possession of. Great spirit and good conduct were shewn by the officers and men engaged on those occasions, in which two men were killed, and Lieutenant Lyon, of the Berwick, and four men wounded.

Sir J. Gore has transmitted a letter from Captain Hoste, of the Bacchante, dated off Parga, on the coast of Albania, the 22d of March, stating, that he had proceeded thither in consequence of a deputation from the inhabitants of the town, requesting assistance against the French garrison, consisting of 170 men, commanded by a Colonel; and that on the arrival of the Bacchante, the French flag was hauled down, and the town and works taken possession of by Captain Hoste.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

WHITEHALL, MAY 14.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom unto Lord Keith, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount Keith. Also the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom to Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Vice-admiral of the Red, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Exmouth.

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FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 14.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned persons to be Consuls for the Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces:—Mr. W. May, to be Consul-general in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Mr. J. Banfield, to be Consul at Falmouth; Mr. J. Hawker, at Plymouth; Mr. F. Webb Cobb, at Margate; Mr. E. S. Curling, at Ramsgate and Deal; and Mr. Atchison, at Leith.

[This Gazette notifies the appointment of Admiral Cornwallis as Vice-admiral of the United Kingdom, *v.* the late Lord Bridport; and of Admiral Young as Rear-admiral, *v.* Admiral Cornwallis.—It also announces, that the Prince Regent has conferred the honour of knighthood on General Campbell, of the Portuguese service; Baron Richards, of the Exchequer; the Solicitor-general, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd; Mr. Adams, the oculist; Mr. Bridges, late High Sheriff of Surrey; and Mr. W. Gell, on his return from his Ionian mission.]

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

This Gazette contains a Proclamation, dated Carlton-house, May 6, declaring the cessation of arms, and commanding a forbearance of all acts of hostility against France, her allies, vassals, or subjects, under the penalty of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 28.

A letter from Captain Brisbane, of the *Pembroke*, dated in Port Maurizin, in the Gulf of Genoa, the 12th of April, states, that on the preceding day, in company with the *Aigle* and *Alcmene*, he had driven on shore, under the guns of that place, a convoy of twenty vessels; and that, having silenced the fire of the town by that of his Majesty's ships, four vessels of the convoy were brought off, with the cargoes of fifteen others, which having been scuttled by the crews, were destroyed. Mr. Harry Nicholas, Midshipman of the *Pembroke*, and one seaman, were killed, and four wounded on this occasion.

[This Gazette notices the appointment of John Leard, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at the port of Flume and its dependencies; and of Mr. Edward Poole to be Consul at Harwich for his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange Nassau.]

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 31.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received by

Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-general Sir G. Prevost, dated Quebec, March 14, 1814.

When I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 9th of February, the American army, under Major-general Wilkinson, continued to occupy their position on the frontier of Lower Canada, at the French Mills, on the Salmon River, near St. Regis, and at the Four Corners.—I now beg leave to acquaint you, that between the 12th and 16th of February, the enemy abandoned their position, after partially burning their block-houses and barracks, erected with infinite labour and great expense, and also destroying their river craft and bateaux, several hundred of which had been frozen up in Salmon River, and they have succeeded in moving their ordnance and the principal part of their provisions and stores. Two regiments are stated to have proceeded to Sackett's Harbour, and the remainder of their force to Burlington and Plattsburgh, where Major-general Wilkinson has now taken up his head-quarters.

I am informed the frontier positions occupied by the enemy at the close of the last campaign were given up, by the orders of the American Government, in consequence of the extreme difficulty experienced, and the enormous expense incurred, in supplying the troops allotted for their defence with provisions, and the daily decrease of their army by sickness and desertion, arising from the harassing and fatiguing duties to which their troops were exposed, from the constant apprehension of being attacked by us.—As soon as information of the enemy's movement was received, Colonel Scott, of the 103d regiment, with a small effective force, consisting of detachments of that corps, the 89th, and Canadian fencibles, and a piquet of light cavalry from Coteau du Lac and Cornwall, passed over the ice from the latter post to Salmon River, and arrived in time to press upon the enemy's rear-guard, which made a precipitate retreat; and about an hundred sleigh loads of provisions and stores have fallen into our possession, and the destruction of their block-houses, barracks, and boats, has been completed.—Colonel Scott advanced with his party, without opposition, into the enemy's country, to Malone, Madrid, and within a few miles of Plattsburgh, and returned by the route of Four Corners, to his post at the Coteau du Lac.

[This Gazette contains a notification of the blockade of the ports of the United States, ordered by Sir Alexander Cochrane, and also one of the withdrawing the blockade of the Elbe.—It likewise mentions, that Viscount Middleton has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey;—that Mr. Edmund Bourke, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. from the King of Denmark, had on Monday his first private audience of the

Prince Regent, when he delivered his credentials;—that permission had been granted to Captain Farquhar, of the *Desirée* frigate, to wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword;—and that the prohibition against the exportation of copper had been taken off.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 2.

Mr. Plapla arrived at this office late last night, from Paris, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, signed at Paris on the 30th ultimo, by Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. General Viscount Cathcart, K.T. and Lieutenant-general Sir C. W. Stewart, K.B. Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty; and by the Prince de Benevent, Plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty. (For which see our last Volume, page 518.)

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 6.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Sir C. Stuart, K.B. late his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France; and T. Sydenham, Esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon.

CARLTON-HOUSE, APRIL 26.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on H. Lowe, Esq. Colonel of the Corsican Rangers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

This Gazette contains the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between France and England; and also a Proclamation, dated the 17th instant, ordering that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land.

This Gazette contains other Proclamations, ordering a public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be observed throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, on Thursday, the 7th of July next.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain unto Viscount Cathcart; the dignity of Viscount unto the Earl of Aberdeen; and the dignity of Baron unto Sir W. Stewart.

Henry Unwin Addington, Esq. is appointed Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Confederated Swiss Cantons.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

Rear-admiral Durham, Commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station, has transmitted a letter from the Hon. A. Maitland, Captain of H.M.S. *Pique*, dated off the Silver Keys, the 26th April, 1814, stating that the said ship had that day captured the American privateer schooner *Hawk*, of four six-pounder carriage guns, and one long 12-pounder, a-midships, and 68 men, belonging to Washington, after a chase of three hours.

The Rear-admiral has also transmitted a letter from Captain Fleming, of H.M.S. *Barbadoes*, dated English Harbour, April 11, reporting his having captured, off the coast of St. Domingo, after a chase of sixty hours, the American privateer sloop *Polly*, manned with 57 men, and mounting one long 18-pounder a-midships, and four long sixes.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 21.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Chichester and the Earl of Clancarty to the office of Postmaster-general.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

A Return of Vessels captured and detained by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Rear-admiral Sir Francis Laforey, from Noon the 10th of January, 1814.

Swedish ship *Bernat*, laden with flour, rice, &c. captured by the *Pique*, Jan. 13, 1814; sent to Guadaloupe.—Swedish ship *Margaret*, in ballast, captured by the *Pique*, Jan. 19; sent to Guadaloupe.—American ship *Greyhound*, laden with provisions, captured by the *Elizabeth*, Jan. 13; sent to St. Christopher's.—Ship *Aurora*, from St. Bartholomew's, West Indies, laden with flour, captured by the *Vestal*, Jan. 20, sent to Guadaloupe.—Spanish ship *Magoelina*, laden with corn, meal, staves, &c. captured by the *Crane*, Jan. 21; sent to St. Thomas's.—American privateer *Frolic*, captured by the *Heron*, Jan. 25; sent to Barbadoes.—Swedish ship *Gotland*, laden with corn and shingles, captured by the *Barbadoes*, Jan. 31; sent to Antigua.—American ship *Commodore Perry*, laden with provisions, captured by the *Maria*, Jan. 11; sent to Trinidad.—Spanish ship *La Cuola*, laden with molasses and rum, captured by the *Cleopatra*, Jan. 13; sent to Antigua.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 25.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward Jameson to be Consul-general at Cork for his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

CARLTON-HOUSE, JUNE 25.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-general the Right Hon. Charles William Baron Stewart, K.B. to be an Extra Lord of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 6.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Wainwright, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq. his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may from henceforth assume and take the surname of Lowten, instead of that of Wainwright, and bear and use the arms of Lowten, out of affectionate regard to the memory of his maternal uncle Thomas Lowten, late of the Inner Temple aforesaid, Esq. deceased.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 28.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. William Domville, Lord Mayor of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 25.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Henry White, Esq. Mayor of Portsmouth; on Vice-admiral George Martin; on Henry Peake, Esq. one of the Surveyors of his Majesty's Navy; and on Freeman Barton, Esq. Captain in the 2d (or Queen's Own) regiment of foot.

CROWN-OFFICE, JUNE 28.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

County of Huntingdon.—John Lord Viscount Proby, in the room of Lord Viscount Hinchinbrook, now Earl of Sandwich, and one of the Peers of the United Kingdom.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

WHITEHALL, JULY 2.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant unto George Frederick Beltz, Esq. the office of Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath (to which is annexed that of Brunswick Herald), on the resignation thereof by Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 3.

Despatches, of which the following are a Copy and Extract, have been this Day

received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, Bart. Head-quarters, l'Acadie, 21st March, 1814.

MY LORD,

I had scarcely closed the Session of the Provincial Legislature, when information arrived of the enemy having concentrated a considerable force at Plattsburg, for the invasion of Lower Canada. Major-general Wilkinson advanced on the 19th instant to Chazy, and detached Brigadier-general M'Comb with a corps of riflemen, and a brigade of infantry, in slights, across the ice to Isle La Mothe, and from thence to Swanton, in the State of Vermont.—On the 23d, this corps crossed the line of separation between the United States and Lower Canada, and took possession of Philipsburg, in the seigniory of St. Armand; and on the 23d, several guns followed, and a judicious position was selected and occupied, with demonstrations of an intention to establish themselves there in force. Having previously assembled, at St. John's and its vicinity, the 13th, 49th regiments, and the Canadian Voltigeurs, with a sufficient field train, and one troop of the 19th light dragoons, I placed the whole under the command of Colonel Sir Sidney Beckwith, and ordered him to advance to dislodge the enemy, should circumstances not dispose this movement to be a feint made to cover other operations. On this I left Quebec. On my route I received a report from Major-general De Rottenburg, of the enemy having retired precipitately from Philipsburg on the 26th, and again crossed Lake Champlain, for the purpose of joining the main body of the American army near Champlain Town.

On the 30th the enemy's light troops entered Odell Town, followed by three brigades of infantry, commanded by Brigadier-generals Smith, Bissett, and M'Comb, and composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 34th regiments, a squadron of cavalry, and one eighteen, three twelve, and four-six-pounders, drove in our pickets on the road leading from Odell Town to Burton Ville, and commenced an attack on the latter position, but were so well received by the light troops, supported by the grenadiers of the Canadian fencibles, that it was not persevered in, and the brigades in advance were directed upon the post at La Cole, intrusted to Major Handcock, of the 13th regiment, whose able conduct on this occasion your Lordship will find detailed in the accompanying report from Lieutenant-colonel Williams, of the 13th, who had the charge of the advanced posts on the Richelieu.

In consequence of the sudden rise of water in every direction, from the melting of the snow and ice, it was with difficulty the enemy withdrew their cannon, and it is now almost impossible for either party to make a movement. The troops brought forward to

support three at Burtonville and the mill at La Cole, were obliged to wade through mud and water up to their waists, for many miles, before they could attain the points they were directed to occupy. The Indian warriors alone were able to hang on the enemy's rear, whilst retreating to Champlain Town. I have ascertained the loss of the American army to have exceeded 800 men in killed and wounded: it is also stated many of their officers suffered on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

[Here follows the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, relative to the action at La Cole Mill.]

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action at La Cole Mill, on the 30th March, 1814.

13th Grenadiers—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 31 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

13th Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

13th Captain Blake's Company—1 rank and file killed.

Canadian Grenadiers—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Canadian Voltigeurs—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—11 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 43 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Officers Wounded.

18th Regiment—Captain Ellard, Ensign Whitford, slightly.

(Signed) R. B. HAWDOCK, Major.
Note—One Indian warrior killed, and one wounded.

His Majesty's brig Magnet (late Sir Sidney Smith), off Oswego, U. S. May 7, 1814.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken and destroyed at Oswego, Lake Ontario, the 6th May, 1814, by his Majesty's Troops under the command of Lieutenant-general Drummond.

Taken—8 thirty-two pounder iron guns, 4 twenty-four pounder iron guns, 1 twelve-pounder iron gun, 1 six-pounder iron gun.—Total, 9.

Destroyed—1 heavy twelve-pounder, 1 heavy six-pounder.

Shot—81 forty-two pounder, round; 32 thirty-two pounder, round; 36 forty-two pounder, canister; 42 thirty-two pounder, canister; 30 twenty-four pounder, canister; 12 forty-two pounder, grape; 48 thirty-two pounder, grape; 18 twenty-four pounder, grape.

Eight barrels of gunpowder, and all the

shot of small calibre in the fort and stores, thrown into the river.

(Signed) EDW. CROTTENDEN,
Captain Commanding Royal Artillery,
(Certified Copy)

EDW. BAYNES, Adj.-gen.

Memorandum of Provisions, Stores, &c. captured.

1045 barrels of flour; pork, potatoes, salt, tallow, &c. &c. 70 coils of rope and cordage, tar, blocks, large and small, 2 small schooners, with several boats and other smaller craft.

(A true Copy)

NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Under the head of Admiralty-office, July 5, 1814, is next published a copy of a letter from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Lakes of Canada, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Prince Regent, 9th May, 1814. It contains another account of the above operations.

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of his Majesty's Fleet on Lake Ontario, killed and wounded at Oswego, on the 6th of May, 1814.

Prince Regent.—Killed, Able John, seaman.—Wounded, G. A. C. Griffin, acting Lieutenant; Thomas Harrington, seaman, severely; James Heagham, ditto.

Princess Charlotte.—Killed, John M'Kenzie, seaman.—Wounded, W. H. Mulcaster, captain, severely.

Montreal.—Killed, Thomas Gearman, seaman.—Wounded, Stephen Popham, captain; James Richardson, master, severely; John Baxter, Thomas Gillingham, Joseph Padds, John Oscar.

Royal Marines.—Killed, William Holtaway, captain; Serjeant Green; Joseph Brown, private; Corporal Battle; Serjeant Kain; Thomas Hooper, private.—Wounded, John Hewitt, lieutenant; William Meredith, private; James Lee, ditto; J. Calaban, ditto; Thomas Greenlove, ditto; Samuel Wright, ditto; John Newburgh, ditto; Thomas Russel, ditto; Peter Keener, ditto; John Box, corporal; John Blundell, serjeant; John Jacked, corporal; James Caveny, private; Edward Fill, ditto; William Wench, ditto; Thomas Making, ditto; John Webber, ditto; John Gillingham, ditto; William Trout, ditto; Isaac Taylor, ditto; John Baxter, ditto; John Jackson, ditto; Francis Marlow, ditto; Matthew Hoosey, ditto; Philip Ridout, ditto; Thomas Beckford, ditto; John Smith, ditto.

JAMES LUCAS YEO, Commodore and Commander-in-chief.

THOS. LEWIS, Surgeon.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 5.

Vice-admiral Lord Exmouth has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Grant, of his Majesty's ship *Armada*, dated off Savona, the 25th of April, stating his arrival off that place on the 23d, with his Majesty's ships *Armada* and *Curaçoa*, and twelve Sicilian gun-boats, for the purpose of co-operating with a corps of British and Sicilian troops, under the orders of Colonel Rocca, in the reduction of the fortress.

The French Commandant having, on the 24th, refused to surrender on being summoned, a cannonade was commenced from the ships, gun-boats, and a battery, and continued for an hour, when a flag of truce was hoisted, and the fortress surrendered by capitulation.

The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were to proceed to France by land.

One hundred and ten pieces of artillery were found in the place.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JULY 5.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Most Noble the Duke of Wellington, K.B. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII.

His Royal Highness has also been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Lord Fitzroy Somerset, to be Secretary of Embassy at the said Court.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

This Gazette contains the following appointments, &c.

Major-general the Hereditary Prince of Orange to be Lieutenant-general in the army.

The Hon. C. Bagot, C. Mackenzie, Esq. and A. E. Impey, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for carrying into effect the 2d and 4th Articles of the Treaty of Peace.

Brook Taylor, Esq. to be his Majesty's Minister to the King of Wurtemberg.

Sir J. Gambier, Knt. to be Consul-general in the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

H. Chamberlain, Esq. to be Consul-general in the Portuguese dominions in South America and their dependencies.

Count Delachastre, Ambassador from Louis XVIII. had a private audience of the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, on the 8th instant, and delivered his credentials.

A letter from Captain Pearse, of his Majesty's sloop *Rifleman*, gives an account of his having captured, off Sable Island, on the 28th of May, the *Diomedé* American privateer schooner, of five guns and 66 men.

This Gazette likewise contains the ceremony of the Royal Procession to St. Paul's.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 12.

Transmitted by the Hon. Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane.

His Majesty's ship *Orpheus*, New Providence, April 25, 1814.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 20th instant, after a chase of sixty miles, the point of Malanzas, in Cuba, bearing S.S.E. five leagues, we captured the United States ship *Frolic*, commanded by Master Commandant Joseph Bainbridge: she had mounted twenty thirty-two pound carronades and two long eighteens, with 171 men; but a few minutes before striking her colours, threw all her lee guns overboard, and continued throwing also her shot, small arms, &c. until taken possession of; she is a remarkably fine ship, of 509 tons, and the first time of her going to sea; she has been out from Boston two months, and frequently chased by our cruisers; their only capture was the *Little Fox*, a brig laden with fish, which they destroyed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. Pigot, Captain.

Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has also transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Byron, of his Majesty's ship *Belvidera*, stating that, on the 7th of March, the boats of that ship, with those of the *Endymion* and *Rattler*, under the directions of Lieutenant John Sykes, destroyed, off Sandy Hook, the *Mars* American privateer, of fifteen guns and seventy men.

And a letter from Captain Lockyer, of his Majesty's sloop *Sophie*, giving an account of his having, on the 24th of April, captured the American schooner privateer *Starks*, of two guns and twenty-five men, out twenty-four days from Wilmington without taking any prize.

Letter addressed to the Hon. Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and transmitted by Rear-admiral Griffith.

His Majesty's ship *Saturn*, off New York, May 25, 1814.

SIR,

I have great satisfaction in reporting to you the capture, this morning, of the American schooner privateer *Hussar*, by his Majesty's ship under my command, in latitude 40 deg. 8 min. longitude 73 deg. 28 min. after a chase of four hours. She had on board a long twelve-pounder, beside nine twelve-pounder carronades, eight of which she threw overboard during the chase. She sailed from New York on the evening preceding her capture, with a complement of ninety-eight men, is nearly a new vessel, 211 tons, was on her first cruise, is coppered and copper-fastened, and sails re-

markedly fast, and complete with provisions and stores for four months.

She has been in commission only a week, and was destined to cruise on the Banks of Newfoundland, and would in all probability have proved a great annoyance to our trade had she not been taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES NASH, Captain.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Cumby, of his Majesty's Ship Hyperion, transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith, dated at Sea, the 26th of June.

Cruising in obedience to your Lordship's order of the 3d instant, his Majesty's ship I command has this day captured the American privateer brig Rattlesnake, of sixteen guns, commanded by Mr. David Moffat, an uncommonly fine brig, nearly new, of 298 tons burthen, and from her extraordinary fast sailing, was likely to have done great injury to the trade of his Majesty's subjects in the bay.

[A list of vessels captured, re-captured, detained, or destroyed, by the squadron under the command of the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. Vice-admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c. of which returns have been received, follows.]

WHITEHALL, JULY 12.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to nominate and appoint William Young, Esq. Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and Rear-admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be an extra Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

[This Gazette notices the introduction, on Thursday, of the Count de la Chastre, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. and Mr. Edmund Bourke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Denmark, to her Majesty; also the appointment of J. C. Mellish, Esq. to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul in Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck; and H. O'Donnell, Esq. to be Agent and Consul-general at Algiers.]

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 19.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, dated Head-quarters, Montreal, June 8, 1814.

It is with regret I have to report to your Lordship, the unfortunate result of an enter-

prise made by the boats of the squadron on Lake Ontario, under the command of Captains Popham and Spilsbury, of the Royal Navy, with nearly two hundred seamen and marines, against a flotilla of the enemy's craft laden with naval stores from Oswego, at Sandy Creek, from whence the stores were to have been conveyed by land to Sackett's Harbour. A large boat, with two long twenty-four pounders, and a nineteen and a half-inch cable for the enemy's new ship, having been taken by our squadron then blockading Sackett's Harbour, the information obtained from the prisoners of the sailing from Oswego of fifteen other boats with stores, led to the attempt which has terminated so disastrously, and for the particulars of which I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the copy of Captain Popham's letter to Commodore Sir James Yeo, herewith transmitted.

It is some consolation, under this severe loss, to know, that before this time it will have been supplied by the arrival at Kingston of the first division of the officers and seamen lately landed here from England; the second and third divisions have also passed this place, on their route to Lake Ontario.

By accounts from Major-general Riall, all was quiet on the Niagara frontier on the 27th ultimo; and as I have not had any accounts from Michillimackinac since Lieutenant-colonel M'Doual proceeded for that place on the 20th of April, I have every reason to think he must have reached that post in safety, and be fully prepared to defend it against any attempt of the enemy,

SIR, Sackett's Harbour, June 1, 1814.

Having obtained certain information that the enemy's boats, with their guns and stores, had taken shelter in Sandy Creek, I proceeded to that place (having ordered Captain Spilsbury to accompany me), and reached the entrance of it shortly after daylight yesterday morning. I landed, accompanied by Captain Spilsbury and some of the officers, and having reconnoitred their position, determined on an immediate attack. The masts of their boats (consisting of eighteen) were plainly seen over the Marsh, and, from their situation, did not appear to be very near the woods; and their not attempting to interrupt our entry into the creek, led me to hope they were only protected by militia. This circumstance, added to the very great importance of the lading of their boats to the equipment of their squadron, was a strong motive for me to risk the attack, not aware that they brought their riflemen in their boats, and that a body of Indians had accompanied them along the beach.

The boats advanced cautiously to within about a quarter of a mile of the enemy, when Lieutenant Cox, of the Royal Marines, was landed, with the principal part of his

ties, on the left bank; and Captain Spilsbury and Lieutenant Browne, with the cohort and small arm party, accompanied by Lieutenant M'Veagh, with a few marines, were landed on the right bank. Their respective parties advanced on the flanks of the gun-boats (which had, from their fire, dispersed a body of Indians) to a turning which opened the enemy's boats to our view. When, unfortunately, the sixty-eight pounder *Cartonade*, on which much depended, was disabled. Seeing us pulling the boat round, to bring the twenty-four pounder to bear, the enemy thought we were commencing a retreat; when they advanced with their whole force, consisting of one hundred and fifty riflemen, near two hundred Indians, and a numerous body of militia and cavalry, which soon overpowered the few men I had. Their resistance was such as I could have expected from a brave and well-disciplined body; but, opposed to such numbers, unavailing: their officers set them an example honourable to themselves, and worthy of a better fate. Captain Spilsbury, for a time, checked the advance of the enemy by the fire which he kept up with the cohort and his party; and I feel much indebted to him for his conduct throughout. Lieutenants Cox and M'Veagh, who nobly supported the honour of their corps, are, I am sorry to say, dangerously wounded. Mr. Hoate, Master's Mate of the *Montreal*, whose conduct was conspicuous throughout, is the only officer killed. Our loss in killed and wounded (mostly dangerous) is great. I send as correct a return as I can possibly get of them, as well as of the survivors. The winding of the creek, which gave the enemy great advantage in advancing to intercept our retreat, rendered any further perseverance unavailing, and would have subjected the men to certain death.

Lieutenants Majoribanks and Rowe, in the rear, with the small boats, did every thing in their power; and Lieutenant Lovelady's exertions, in the *Lais* gun-boat, was such as I was much pleased with.

The exertions of the American officers of the Rifle corps, commanded by Major Appleby, in saving the lives of many of the officers and men, whom their own men and the Indians were devoting to death, were conspicuous, and claim our warmest gratitude.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN PORHAM, Capt.

(A true copy)

NOAH PERRY, Mil. Sec.

18 men killed, 50 dangerously wounded.

CARLTON-HOUSE, JULY 23.

This day the Right Hon. Cropley Earl of Shaftesbury; the Right Hon. George Earl of Abingdon, K.T.; and the Right Hon. Charles William Lord Stewart, K.B.; were, by command of his Royal Highness the

Prince Regent, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

CARLTON-HOUSE, JULY 23.

This day Monsieur de Fendlerich, accompanied by Monsieur de Habler, charged with a special mission to the Prince Regent from the Canton of Berne; and Sir Francis D'Ivernois, Minister from the Republic of Geneva, accompanied by Monsieur Turretini; had private audiences of the Prince Regent; to deliver their credentials.

WHITEHALL, JULY 19.

The Prince Regent, being desirous of manifesting the royal approbation of the good and loyal services of Sir Wm. Domville, of St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford, Bart. Lord Mayor of the City of London, and particularly of the very dutiful, respectful, and dignified manner in which the said Lord Mayor received and entertained his Royal Highness and his Majesty's Illustrious Allies and Visitors, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, at a banquet in Guildhall, on the 18th June last; has granted his Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority, that the said Sir William Domville, Bart. and his descendants, may bear the armorial ensigns following; that is to say, "A lion bearing a sword representing the sword of the said City, and on a chief of honourable augmentation three crowns radiated and encircled by branches of olive; and, as a crest, out of a mural crown, a demi lion issuant, supporting a shield charged with three crowns also radiated;" as a lasting memorial to his posterity, of an event which will ever distinguish his Mayoralty in the annals of the said City.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 23.

Letter from Captain Hillyar, of the *Phaëto*, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated Valparaiso Bay, March 20.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a little past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th instant, after nearly five months anxious search, and six weeks still more anxious look-out for the *Essex* and her companion,* to quit the port of Valparaiso, we saw the former under weigh, and immediately, accompanied by the *Cherub*, made sail to close with her; on rounding the outer point of the bay, and hauling her wind for the purpose of

* Extract of another letter from Captain Hillyar, dated off Valparaiso, Feb. 28:—"The *Essex* carries forty 32 pound carronades and six long guns, 12-pounders; about 20, or 300 men; the corvette 20 guns."

endeavouring to weather us, and escape, she lost her main-topmast, and afterwards, not succeeding in an effort to regain the limits of the port, bore up and anchored so near the shore (a few miles to the leeward of it), as to preclude the possibility of passing ahead of her without risk to his Majesty's ships. As we drew near, my intention of going close under her stern was frustrated by the ship breaking off, and from the wind blowing extremely fresh; our first fire, commencing a little past four, and continuing about ten minutes, produced no visible effect. Our second, a few random shot only, from having increased our distance by wear- ing, was not apparently more successful, and having lost the use of our mainsail, jib, and mainstay, appearances were a little inauspicious: on standing again towards her, I signified my intention of anchoring, for which we were not ready before, with springs, to Captain Tucker, directing him to keep under weigh, and take a convenient station for annoying our opponent. On closing the Essex, at 35 minutes past five, the firing recommenced, and before I gained my intended position, her cable was cut, and a serious conflict ensued; the guns of his Majesty's ship gradually becoming more destructive, and her crew, if possible, more animated, which lasted until 20 minutes past six; when it pleased the Almighty Disposer of Events to bless the efforts of my gallant companions, and my personal, very humble ones, with victory. My friend, Captain Tucker, an officer worthy of their lordships' best attentions, was severely wounded at the commencement of the action, but remained on deck until it terminated, using every exertion against the baffling winds and occasional calms which followed the heavy firing, to close near the enemy; he informs me, that his officers and crew, of whose loyalty, zeal, and discipline, I entertain the highest opinion, conducted themselves to his satisfaction. I have to lament the death of four of my brave companions, and one of his: with real sorrow, I add, that my First Lieut. Ingram, is among the number; he fell early, and is a great loss to his Majesty's service; the many manly tears which I observed this morning, while performing the last mournful duty at his funeral on shore, more fully evinced the respect and affection of his afflicted companions, than any eulogium my pen is equal to. Our lists of wounded are small, and there is only one for whom I am under anxiety. The conduct of my officers and crew, without an individual exception, that has come to my knowledge; before, during, and after the battle, was such as became good and loyal subjects, zealous for the honour of their much-loved, though distant King and country. The defence of the Essex, taking into consideration our superiority of force, the very discouraging circumstance of her having lost her main-top-

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mast, and being twice on fire, did honour to her brave defenders, and most fully evinced the courage of Captain Porter, and those under his command. Her colours were not struck until the loss in killed and wounded was so awfully great, and her shattered condition so seriously bad, as to render further resistance unavailing. I was much hurt on hearing that her men had been encouraged; when the result of the action was evidently decided, some to take to their boats, and others to swim on shore; many were drowned in the attempt; sixteen were saved by the exertions of my people, and others, I believe between 30 and 40, effected their landing. I informed Captain Porter, that I considered the latter, in point of honour, as my prisoners. He said the encouragement was given when the ship was in danger from fire, and I have not pressed the point. The Essex is completely stored and provisioned for at least six months; and although much injured in her upper works, masts, and rigging, is not in such a state as to give the slightest cause of alarm, respecting her being able to perform a voyage to Europe with perfect safety; our main and mizen-masts, and main-yard, are rather seriously wounded; these, with a few shot-holes between wind and water, which we can get at without lightning, and a loss of canvas and cordage, which we can partly replace from our well stored prize, are the extent of the injuries his Majesty's ship has sustained. I feel it a pleasant duty to recommend to their lordships' notice, my now Senior Lieutenant, Pearson, and Messrs. Allen; Gardener, Potter, and Daw, midshipmen; I should do very great injustice to Mr. G. O'Brien, the mate of the *Emily*, merchantman, who joined a boat's crew of nine in the harbour, and pushed for the ship the moment he saw her likely to come to action, were I to omit recommending him to their lordships; his conduct with that of Mr. N. Murphy, master of the English brig *Good Friends*, were such as to entitle them both to my lasting regard, and prove that they were ever ready to hazard their lives in their country's honourable cause. They came on board when the attempt was attended with great risk, and both their boats were swamped. I have before informed their lordships, that Mr. O'Brien was once a lieutenant in his Majesty's service (and may now add, that youthful indiscretions appear to have given place to great correctness of conduct), and as he has proved his laudable zeal for its honour, I think, if restored, he will be found one of its greatest ornaments. I enclose returns of killed and wounded; and if conceived to have trespassed on their Lordship's time by this long letter, hope it will kindly be ascribed to the right cause—an earnest wish that merit may meet its due reward.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES HILLIAR.

Mm

P.S. There has not been found a ship's book or paper of any description (charts excepted), on board the *Essex*, or any document relative to the number serving in her previous to the action. Captain Porter informs me, that he had upwards of 260 victualled; our prisoners, including 42 wounded, amount to 161; 23 were found dead on her decks, three wounded were taken away by Captain Downes, of the *Essex*, just a few minutes before the colours were struck, and I believe 20 or 30 reached the shore; the remainder were killed or drowned.

Names of Officers and Men killed.

Phæbe—W. Ingram, First Lieutenant; T. Griffiths, D. Murphy, and W. Knowles, able seamen.

Cherub—W. Derbyshire, marine.

Names of Officers and Men wounded.

Cherub—T. T. Tucker, Esq. captain, severely; J. Edwards, corporal of marines, slightly; C. Rafferty, marines, slightly.

Phæbe—R. Bruce, able seaman, severely; H. Jameson, yeoman of powder-room, severely; T. Warren, ordinary seaman severely; T. Millery, sail-maker, slightly; G. Fieldhouse, marine, severely; J. Evans, marine, slightly; J. Madden, sail-maker's mate.

An abstract of a despatch from Sir A. Cochrane, with enclosures from Captain Capel, of *La Hogue*, and Captain Coote, of the *Borer*, relates the successful result of an attack made, on the 8th ult. by the boats of the above vessels, and the *Maidstone* and *Endymion*, on the American shipping in the

Connecticut, 27 of which, including three large privateers ready for sea, a number of boats, and a great quantity of naval stores were destroyed. The enemy collected a large force of regulars and militia on the banks of the river to prevent the return of our boats, and summoned Captain Coote to surrender. The captain, however, set their power to detain him at defiance, and, after dark, the boats dropped down the river, amidst the fire of the batteries, and returned in triumph to their ships, with the loss of only two men killed and two wounded.

On the 23d of May, the boats of the *Nie-men* cut out, from Little Egg harbour, three American letter of marque schooners. Four men were wounded in the attack. The *Grand Isabelle* French privateer was captured on the 15th of April, off Corfu, by the *Havannah*, ship of the line.

The Prince Regent has conferred the dignity of baronet on Gen. Cuyler, Adm. H. Blackwood, and Capts. Sir G. R. Collier, Sir J. Dunbar, and W. Hoste.

His Royal Highness has appointed J. R. Wise, Esq. consul-general in Sweden, and approved of the appointment of Mr. H. F. Hornemann, as Danish consul-general at London; Mr. P. Borthwick, as Danish consul at Leith; and of Mr. P. E. Turnbull, as Dutch consul at Malta and Gibraltar.

His Royal Highness has permitted General Sir R. T. Wilson to accept the Russian Order of St. Anne of the first class, Capt. G. Cadogan, R. N. to accept the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and Capt. H. Gardner, of the artillery, the Russian Order of St. Wladimir, of the fourth class.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 30.—Yesterday his Majesty, seated and uncovered, received in the Hall of the Throne a Deputation of the Chamber of Peers, the Members of which were conducted to the audience by the Grand Master, the Master and the Aides of the Ceremonies.—The Chancellor of France, who was President of this Deputation, read the Address of the Chamber, in which the Peers thanked the King for the report he had communicated on the situation of the kingdom, and agreed with the Ministers that a great part of the evils which afflicted France had their origin in the despotism of the late Government, in its ungovernable passion for war—in its contempt of the constitution, &c. The Address then refers to the resources of France, which the measures of the last Government had not been able entirely to extinguish, expresses a gratitude to the King for his measures, applauds the constitution, which is called the

strength of the King and the people, and concludes by declaring that the revolution which the nation has undergone, has not altered its character.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Countess Bertrand, wife of the General, embarked on the 4th at Genoa, to join her husband in the Island of Elba.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of the 16th.—The Vice-President informed the Chamber that the King and the Chamber of Peers had adopted the amendments proposed by the Deputies upon the regulation, determining the relations of the respective Chambers with his Majesty, and with each other.—The following are the principal articles of this Regulation:—

TITLE I.—Opening of the Sessions.

Art. 1. The two Chambers are convoked by a proclamation which fixes the day of the opening of the Session. All the Deputies

are bound to attend:—The Peers are summoned by sealed letters from the King, counter-signed by the Chancellor. The Deputies of the Departments are convoked by sealed letters from the King, addressed to each, and counter signed by the Minister of the Interior.—2. On the day of opening the session, the Peers and Deputies assemble in the same hall.—3. A deputation of 12 Peers and 25 Deputies proceed to receive the King at the foot of the grand staircase, and conduct him to the steps of the throne.—4. The King, seated and covered, orders the Peers to be seated, and the Deputies wait till the King grant them the same permission by the mouth of his Chancellor.—5. All are uncovered in the presence of the King.—6. When the King has done speaking, the Chancellor takes his orders, and announces that the session is opened.

TITLE II.—Of the King's Proclamations conveyed to the Two Chambers.

Art. 1. The King's Proclamations are conveyed to the two Chambers by Commissioners.—2. The Proclamations are handed by the Commissioners to the President, who causes them to be read, all business ceasing.—3. The Chamber separates immediately, if the Proclamation order the closing of the session, the adjournment or dissolution of the Chamber.

TITLE III.—Of Messages from the King; of the form of Laws proposed by the King; and the Acceptance of the Chambers.

Art. 1. Messages from the King, containing proposals for laws, are carried to the Chambers by his Ministers.—2. The proposed law is drawn up in the form of law, signed by the King, counter-signed by a Minister, and addressed to the Chamber to which it is sent.—3. The Chambers assign no reason either for their acceptance or rejection. They say merely, *the Chamber has adopted, or the Chamber has not adopted*.—4. The law not adopted does not give occasion to any message, nor to any mention of it, on the registers of the Chamber.—5. The Chamber which adopts the proposition of a law, causes a minute of the same, drawn up and signed by its President and Secretaries, to be deposited in its archives; and addresses to the King a copy of the same, which is carried to him by the President and Secretaries.—6. When one Chamber prays the King to propose a law, it communicates information of the same to the other Chamber, and if the request is in like manner adopted, it addresses a message to the King, through the medium of its President and Secretaries.

TITLE IV.—Of the Sanction and Publication of Laws.

Art. 1. The King refuses his sanction by this formula; *Le Roi s'avisera*; and if he does not adopt the propositions or requests

made to him, he says, *Le Roi veut en deliberer*.—2. This is notified to the Chamber of Peers by the Chancellor; and to that of Deputies, by a letter from the Ministers addressed to the President.—3. The King sanctions the law which he has proposed, by causing it to be inscribed in the minute, that the said law, having been discussed, considered, and adopted, by the two Chambers, shall be published and registered, in order to its being executed as a law of the State.—4. The laws proposed by the King, on the request of the two Chambers, are published and sanctioned in the same form as those proposed from his own proper motion.

TITLE V.—Communications of the Chambers with the King, and with each other.

Art. 1. The King communicates with the Chamber of Peers; and that Chamber with the King, by the Chancellor, and in his absence by the Vice-president.—2. The King communicates with the Chamber of Deputies by his Ministers, and the Chamber with the King, by its President or Vice-presidents.—3. The Chambers communicate together through their Presidents, whose letters are carried by messengers of state, preceded by two ushers.—4. These messengers are introduced into the Chamber by the Ushers, and after placing their letters in the hands of the Secretaries, who hand them to the President, they retire with the same honours.—5. The Chambers can never form a union. Every deliberation in which a Member of another Chamber shall have taken a share is null and void.

TITLE VI.—Of Addresses.

Art. 1. The Addresses made to the King, by the Chambers, must be discussed and considered in the forms prescribed for projects of laws.—2. These addresses are conveyed to the King either by a grand or simple deputation, as it shall please the King.—3. The simple deputation consists of the President and two Secretaries. Twenty-five Members of the Chamber, including the President and Secretaries, form the grand deputation.—4. No Chamber can, in any case, issue addresses to the people.

TITLE VII.—General Arrangements.

Art. 1. Neither the Chamber of Peers, nor that of Deputies, ever appears as a body, out of the place of their sittings.—2. They send deputations only to the King, and with his express permission; they may send deputations to the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, when thereto authorized by the King.—3. The dress of ceremony by the Peers, and of the Deputies, shall be regulated by a particular arrangement.

Given at Paris, in the Palace of the Thuilleries, the 13th of August, 1814.

(Signed) Louis.

(By the King) Abbé De Montesquiou.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Yesterday, after mass, the King received at a public audience his Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—For a long time the celebration of the *fete* of St. Louis has not been suffered to take place. This august name reminds us of the most brilliant epochs of our history. What Frenchman does not feel his heart beat at the recollection of St. Louis, who was not destined to be the last martyr of his race; at the recollection of Louis XII. the father of his people; of Louis XIV. the pride of France; of Louis XV. under whose reign the arts and sciences flourished with such *éclat*; or, finally, at the name of Louis XVIII. whose return to the throne of his ancestors is to all Frenchmen the pledge of peace and happiness.—Thus, we cannot too often repeat, that the *fete* of St. Louis was celebrated yesterday at Paris, like the birth-day of the father of the great family. Never did the court of the Tuilleries exhibit so brilliant a spectacle as yesterday. It was covered with the most rich and elegant carriages; numerous picquets of cavalry were stationed at certain distances from each other. The multitude of citizens of all classes presented a picture full of interest. Joy, confidence, and happiness, were painted on every countenance. It was not a dismal and ferocious master whom they were visiting—a sovereign with a menacing aspect, whose gloomy forehead was never enlivened, not even on the celebration of his birth-day—but a Monarch full of kindness and affection—a father solely occupied with the happiness of his numerous family. His *fete* was, therefore, that of all Frenchmen, and also that of all foreigners accustomed to honour his virtues.—At six o'clock in the evening, the King, &c. dined in state at the Palace; the public were admitted to the enjoyment of this ceremony, which was customary at the most remote periods of the Monarchy.—On this memorable day we traversed every part of the capital, and everywhere witnessed the sentiments of love and devotion, which the Parisians bear towards *Louis le Desiré*, and to the august family of the Bourbons.—The illuminations were most brilliant.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A letter from Constantinople, of the 25th of July, informs us, that the often attempted measure of the Governor of Turkey to establish a regular military force on the European system of discipline and tactics, has at length been successfully carried into effect by the Sultan. Fifty volunteers have been invited from every troop of 195 men to enter into this new species of engagement; and from the inducements held out to them, this voluntary enrolment was speedily completed, and will, as is justly observed, tend greatly to the tranquillity of the empire and security of

successors to the throne, as well as give a favourable impulse to the military system of Turkey.—The Captain Pacha, who will return immediately from his expedition against Satalia, has, by order of the Grand Seigneur, beheaded the Pacha of Tekko, whose head has been exposed for three days on the gate of the Seraglio. Last week the head of the rebel Bey of Beylan (who has so long rendered the neighbourhood of Alexandria a resort for banditti) was also exposed.—The Governor of Aleppo is engaged in restoring the repose of Syria.

SPAIN.

DEGREE FOR RE-ESTABLISHING THE INQUISITION.

MADRID, July 25.—The King has just issued the following Decree:—

“The glorious title of *Catholic*, which distinguishes us from among all other Christian Princes, is owing to the Perseverance of the Kings of Spain, who would never tolerate in their States any other Religion than the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman. This title imposes upon me the duty to render myself worthy of it by all the means which Heaven has placed within my power. The late troubles, and the war which has desolated during six years every province in the kingdom; the long abode which has been made in Spain by troops of different-sects, almost all of whom were infected with sentiments of hatred towards our religion, the disorder which has been the infallible result of this, and the inattention with which the affairs of our holy religion have been treated during this unfortunate period; all these circumstances united have laid the field open to wicked persons, who have never experienced any check; dangerous opinions have been introduced, and have taken root in our States by the same means as they are spread in other countries. Wishing then to remedy so grievous an evil, and to preserve among my subjects the holy religion of Jesus Christ, which they have always revered, and in which they have lived and always wish to live, either on account of the personal obligation of having no other imposed on the Princes who reign over them by the fundamental laws, which I have promised and sworn to observe, or because this religion is the most certain means of sparing my people from intestine dissensions, and ensuring to them that tranquillity of which they stand in need, I have judged it necessary, under the present circumstances, that the Tribunal of the Holy Office should resume its jurisdiction. Upon this subject, learned and virtuous Prelates, many respectable corporations and grave personages, ecclesiastics, and seculars, have represented to me that Spain is indebted to this Tribunal for the good fortune of not having fallen, in the 16th century, into errors which have caused so many misfortunes among other nations; and that on the

contrary at that period, the sciences were cultivated with distinction, and Spain produced a multitude of great men distinguished by their knowledge and their piety. has farther been represented to me, that the Oppressor of Europe has not neglected employ, as an efficacious method of introducing the corruption and discord which supported so well his projects, the suppression of this Tribunal, under the vain pretext that it could exist no longer in consequence of the enlightened state of the present age, and that the pretended Cortes, general and extraordinary, under the same pretext, and under the favour of the Constitution, which they tumultuously decreed, abolished also the Holy Office, to the regret of the whole nation. For these causes, I have been earnestly supplicated to re-establish it in the exercise of its functions; and yielding to considerations so just, and to the wish manifested by my people, whose zeal for the religion of our ancestors has anticipated my orders, by hastening to recal spontaneously the subaltern inquisitors of some provinces, I have, therefore, resolved, that from this moment the Supreme Council of the Inquisition, and the other Tribunals of the Holy Office, shall resume their authorities conformable to the concessions which have been made to them by the Sovereign Pontiffs, at the instance of my august predecessors, and by the Prelates of the Dioceses, and by the Kings who have assured to them the full exercise thereof, observing in this double jurisdiction, ecclesiastical and civil, the ordinances which were in force in the year 1808, and the laws which have, on different occasions, been made for obviating certain abuses. But, as independent of these ancient laws it may be proper to add new ones on this subject, and my intention being to perfect that establishment in such manner as to render it eminently useful to my subjects, it is my desire that, as soon as the said Supreme Council of the Inquisition shall be assembled, that two of the Members who compose it, joined to two of the Members of the Council of Castile, both appointed by me, shall examine the forms and mode of proceeding of the Holy Office, in its processes, and with respect to the censure and prohibition of books; and if they find that the interests of my subjects, or the claims of sound justice, require any reform or change, they will make a report to me, supported by their observations, in order that I may take the necessary resolutions.

"I, THE KING."

"July 21, 1814.

[This decree is countersigned by his Excellency Don Pedro Macanaz, whose grandfather passed the greater part of his life in prison, at the commencement of the last century, and died in exile, for having written against the Inquisition. We will make no observations on the subject of this

measure taken by his Majesty. The first duty towards the Holy Office is consecrated by a national proverb which ordains absolute silence.]

MADRID, Aug. 9.—It is commonly reported, that M. Blaise Ostolaza, Confessor to his Majesty at Valençay, and known in Spain by his sermons, which have been lately reprinted with notes, and by his speeches in the Cortes, is to quit the Capital, as well as the Reverend Editor of the *Atalaya*, or *Sentinel* of La Mancha. Nothing but reports are abroad on the intention of King Charles IV. Nothing yet is positively known—it is probable that the enemies of the existing Government have excited dangerous rumours, to render disaffected the adherents of the old order of Government, who had reason to be satisfied with all done hitherto.—The principal Members of the Cortes who have incurred the displeasure of his Majesty, are still in prison. It does not appear that their trials will speedily come on. They are said to manifest much firmness or obstinacy.—A royal ordinance has just been published here, by which the King abolishes question and torture, and forbids all Judges, inferior and superior, to employ this kind of punishment towards criminals and witnesses, to extort confessions. His Majesty orders, at the same time, that safe and healthy prisons shall be constructed, in order that prisoners may not be exposed to punishment before their trial, and that work shall be furnished for the prisoners.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—It is affirmed, that as well Austrian as Russian and Prussian troops, are ordered to the coast of Tuscany to be embarked for Elba. Nobody can assign the reason. Some attribute it to a misunderstanding with Naples, others to the unfavourable disposition of the Italian States, from which bad consequences might result, and during which it is thought necessary to secure the possession of Elba.

HAMBURG, Aug. 16.—Yesterday morning her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, with a numerous retinue from England, arrived here under the title of the Countess of Wolfenbuttel. In the evening she honoured our Theatre with her presence, where she was received with loud acclamations. As the orchestra, after the first act, struck up "God Save the King," her Royal Highness rose and bowed to the audience with the friendly condescension peculiar to her. At sight of this the acclamations increased. Every one seemed charmed that he had the good fortune to see and welcome among us this elevated daughter of a German Prince.—We understand her Royal Highness sets out early next morning for Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 19.—At eleven o'clock last night, arrived here, to our great joy,

her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, His Serene highness the Duke went to Soltau to meet her. At Wolfenbützel she was received by our fine city guard. In the evening there was a general illumination; all the public authorities were ready at the palace to receive her Highness. It happened to be the Duke's birth-day. All Brunswick is delighted at having this beloved Princess among us.

AUGSBURG, Aug. 20.—We have long tried to guess the policy of Austria; but this Power seems to indicate her intentions openly enough, by carrying them into execution. Austria, for several centuries, played the first part in Germany—she wishes to regain the influence which the imperial dignity gave her: it remains to be seen whether the German Empire, composed of rich and powerful Sovereigns, will not change the prerogatives of the head of the Empire. But the Court of Austria would extend its influence over Italy; and it is this that occupies her the most at present. She has begun to replace Lombardy under her dominion: this province, with the Venetian territories, are, it is said, to form one and the same province. Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, will remain attached to her by ties of blood, and has not Austria in the end the hope of seeing the crown of Sardinia pass to a Prince of her House? The King of Naples is forced by circumstances to side with the House of Austria. How would he resist Sicily and England? The Pope is surrounded—all his claims upon the three Legations have hitherto been unsuccessful. The freedom of Genoa is in want of the protection of France, which has always an interest in her fate, Austrian troops still occupy a part of Piedmont.—We see by this coup d'œil all the influence of the House of Austria in Italy. Yet England offers some difficulties. Her fleets are still on the coasts of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean—they occupy Corfu and the Ionian Isles—ports are open to them—she has possessions in the territory of Genoa. All these great interests must be regulated at the Congress. Never will there have been discussions more important to all people.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21.—A pamphlet is circulated in Germany, the object of which is to prove, that the safety of Germany depends greatly on all Saxony being incorporated with the Prussian monarchy. It announces, that notwithstanding the change of Sovereign, the administration of Saxony will remain nearly what it is at present, and Frederick William will in future assume the title of King of Prussia and Saxony.

NORWAY.

SWEDISH BULLETINS.

Westergaard, Aug. 5, 1814.

This Bulletin states, that military operations commenced on the 30th July. The 2d

corps, under Count Essen, is nearly 20,000 strong. It had to contend with numberless hardships. On the same day, "the Crown Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Sudermania and his General Staff, made a reconnaissance from his head quarters at Strömstad to Birby and Pristbacka. The road, which was over almost perpendicular mountains, was very difficult for infantry and impracticable for cavalry. Prince Oscar's horse fell with him in a very stony spot, but the Prince alighted with great agility, pulled him up, and leading him by the bridle, proceeded to Birby on foot."—On the 21st, several corps entered Norway without much resistance: On the 2d August, the King of Sweden went on board the Gustavus the Great at Strömstad.—The Crown Prince moved to Swinesund. Kragero was attacked by Admiral Baron Puke, and Frederickstadt was bombarded. On the 4th, this fortress capitulated, and "at seven in the evening, Swedish troops entered Frederickstadt and Kongs-teen. The garrison, consisting of 1500 or 2000 men, were not made prisoners of war. They were deluded; renouncing their false notions, and giving themselves up to their lawful King, they have received permission to return to their homes. One hundred pieces of cannon, and provisions for six weeks, were found in the fortress. Frederickstadt commands the passage over the Glommen, and is the key of Christiana. The Swedish flag is flying on its walls, but instead of that, the Swedish and Norwegian flags are to be planted there as symbols of the union of the two nations. There, as in the other parts in the possession of our troops, the inhabitants unequivocally express their joy at the arrival of the Swedes, and their hopes that the union of Sweden will put an end to their long sufferings. Evil-minded persons, enemies to the repose of the North, had spread the report that the people of Norway hated the Swedes: but since the entrance of our army into Norway, every day has furnished repeated proofs of the falsehood of this assertion. The Swedish soldier, naturally brave and humane, lives with the Norwegian peasants and soldiers as with his brethren. They visit us in our camp as old friends, our troops bivouac amidst the herds of the peaceable peasant, who sees his property respected, and with joy and gratitude acknowledges that his happiness coincides with his duty.—Those who have endeavoured to irritate the people against the Swedes are deserving of condign punishment. Descended from one common stock, the Swedes and Norwegians will form henceforward but one family; and shame and regret will be the lot of those who tread under foot the most indisputable rights, and the most sacred duties."

Frederickstadt, Aug. 10.

This Bulletin states, that on the 2d, Major General Gahn, with 1400 men, failed to

forcing a strong position, and fell back to Malmø. The next day, the enemy got in his rear with 3000 men, and forced him to retreat. The detachment guarding his baggage was attacked. The combat was bloody. The Swedish troops were several times obliged to force their way with the bayonet through the enemy's ranks. After five hours firing the enemy returned to his old position at Lier and Kongswenger. General Ghan lost a 3-pounder, 20 baggage waggons, 4 officers, and 240 men, killed, wounded, and missing.—Gen. Baron Vegesack drove the enemy from a strong position at Rackestad.—On the 7th, the Crown Prince moved his quarters to Frederickstadt, “the inhabitants of which took the oath of allegiance, and this evening spontaneously illuminated the town.”—His Majesty has gone to Uddewalla, to take the benefit of sea-bathing, after making several naval promotions. “We are now,” says the Bulletin, “masters of the left bank of the Glommen, from Lake Oejorn to Frederickstadt. Generals Vegesack and Cederström are at Askim; General Kederstierna, at Groensund. Count Essen's head-quarters are at Hælsland. A corps is to be detached to join General Gahn. The fleet goes up Christianforde, along the coast, to support the operations of the army.—The unfavourable reports, spread by ill designing men, concerning the Swedes, are fully contradicted by the behaviour of the troops. The affability of the Crown Prince gains all hearts. The Clergy, excepting one Bishop, who is a Dane, and three or four others led by him, have behaved as becomes their calling. The soldiers and peasantry desert the enemy in numbers, and return home. The Danish Generals and Officers at the head of the Norwegian troops, do all they can to keep the army and the people in ignorance; but the moment is at hand when the army and the people shall be revenged. Women, with the Swedish proclamations, pass our advanced-posts, to go and seek their husbands, and bring them back to their families. The inhabitants of the towns and villages return home in crowds, and desire to take the oath of allegiance to their lawful King. All indicates that the object will speedily be obtained, which will insure for ever the repose and happiness of the Scandinavian peninsula.—On the 11th of August General Vegesack attacked 2,000 of the enemy at Trøgstad, and took 200 prisoners. Colonel Aldercruetz has forced the enemy to abandon the island of Røtn, and retire beyond the Glommen. Admiral Wirmseen has taken the fortress of Sleswig, where the enemy left fourteen 18-pounders. This advantage opens to us the road to Moss.”

10th Aug. General Aldercruetz forced the strong position of the enemy at Isebro with a trifling loss.—General Count Essen is nominated by the King, Governor-General of

Norway, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants of the parts occupied by us.

11th. Rear-Admiral Worseen took possession of the port and batteries of Slesvig, which the enemy had abandoned. General Baron Vegesack defeated, at Hjornuvel, the enemy who being reinforced from Kongsurgen, had 6000 men and ten pieces of cannon. We took 200 prisoners: our loss was four killed, and eight wounded. The enemy, whose loss was very great, fled on the road to Blakin. General Vegesack left the 5th brigade at Frogstadt, to defend the pass of Ladke.

12th. General Vegesack went to Onstadsund, to prepare to force the passage of the Glommen. The Norwegian division of Colonel Stayels having fought bravely against General Gahn, declared, that having shewn they could fight, they should live as brethren with the Swedes, as they considered the union with Sweden as a happy event for Norway, and would not fight in an unjust cause.

13th. The bombardment of Frederickstein was commenced.

14th. Major-General Count Morner was ordered to force the passage of Kjolberg, which, notwithstanding a brave resistance, was effected with inconsiderable loss.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince made dispositions to surround the army of Prince Christian, in the position between Moss Isebro, and Kjolbergsho, with a very superior force; so that Prince Christian's army, which would have been attacked at the same time in front, in the rear, and on both flanks, must inevitably be destroyed, even if it had fought with the greatest bravery. Prince Christian made proposals: had a battle taken place, the result was not doubtful, but it would have cost many lives, and spread mourning over the two kingdoms. The Crown Prince accepted the proposals.

15th. Generals Skioldebrand and Bjornshima returned from Moss, whither they had been to inform Prince Christian of the Crown Prince's resolution on his proposals. Prince Christian resigns the Government. The naval expedition against Boyen will be countermanded in time. General Suremain was just giving orders to plant the scaling ladders against Frederickshall, when the Commandant received Prince Christian's order to surrender the place; the garrison, consisting of 1100 men, return to their homes full of joy: their Governor General Ohine is a Dane, and had great difficulty in keeping them in order. The Diet will be assembled without delay: the union of Sweden and Norway will be effected, and restore the peace of the North. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince has expressed his high satisfaction with the Field Marshal and the whole army, as also with the Admiral and Officers of the Navy.

Head quarters, Frederickstadt, Aug. 16, 1814.

Convention between his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden on the one part, and the Norwegian Government on the other part.

Art. 1. His Royal Highness Prince Christian shall, as soon as possible, convoke the States General of the Kingdom of Norway, according to the mode prescribed by the existing constitution. The Diet shall be opened on the last day of September; or if this be impracticable, within the first eight days of October.—2. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall communicate directly with the Diet by one or more Commissioners, whom he shall appoint.—3. His Majesty the King of Sweden promises to accept the Constitution framed by the Deputies of the Diet of Ewswold. His Majesty will propose such changes only as are necessary to the union of the two kingdoms, and engages to make none other but in concert with the Diet.—4. The promises of his Swedish Majesty, and of the Prince Royal, to the Norwegian people, shall be strictly fulfilled, and confirmed by his Majesty to the Norwegian Diet.—5. The Diet shall assemble at Christians.—6. His Majesty the King of Sweden declares, that no person shall be molested, directly or indirectly, for any opinions heretofore expressed adverse to the union of the two kingdoms. The Norwegian civil and military functionaries, or those who are foreigners, shall be treated with all regard and courtesy. None of them shall be harassed for his opinion. Those who decline continuing their services shall be pensioned according to the laws of the country.—7. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall employ his good offices with his Majesty the King of Denmark, to procure the revocation of the ordinances or edicts promulgated since January 14, 1814, against the public functionaries, and the kingdom of Norway in general.

Ratified, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.
Done at Moss, Aug. 14, 1814.

Convention between the Swedish and Norwegian Troops, concluded at Moss, August 14.

Art. 1. Hostilities shall cease by sea and land between the Swedish troops and fleets on one side, and the Norwegian troops and fleets on the other, from the day of signing the present convention, till 15 days after the opening of the Diet, with three days notification beyond that time.—2. The blockade of the Norwegian ports shall be raised, from the day of signing these presents. Importation and exportation shall be free, regard being had to the Norwegian Custom duties.—3. If the fortress of Frederickstadt has not already capitulated it shall be immediately surrendered, with the works thereunto belonging, to the troops of his Swedish Majesty. The garrison shall march out of the fortress with arms, baggage, and all military honours. The officers shall be permitted to go where-

ever they think proper; the soldiers shall return to their homes. Both shall promise not again to serve against the troops of his Swedish Majesty.—4. and 5.—These articles trace the line of demarkation; stipulate that the Norwegian national troops shall be disbanded, and return to their respective provinces; that only four regiments and a brigade of artillery shall be maintained.—6. Only two Swedish divisions, with a proportion of cavalry and artillery, shall remain in Norway. The rest of the Swedish army shall return to Sweden.—7. The part of the Norwegian army remaining under arms, shall retire within the line of demarkation in two days. The Swedish army returning home, shall commence its movement as soon as possible.—Articles 8 and 9 provide for the reciprocal restoration of harmony between the two armies; for the discontinuance of contributions and requisitions; and for the liberations of prisoners.—Art. 10, stipulates, with a view to the freedom of deliberation at the Diet, that neither the Swedish nor the Norwegian troops shall approach within three miles of the place of its sitting.—11. To prevent any further effusion of blood, a provisional armistice shall be instantly signed.—12. The Norwegian flag to be respected during the continuation of armistice.

Ratified, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

I ratify the present Convention, and seize with pleasure this first opportunity of giving a proof of my sentiments towards the Norwegian nation and army.

(Signed) CHARLES JOHN.

Proclamation of Prince Christian to the Norwegians.

"NORWEGIANS,—When upon the dissolution of your union with Denmark, we took upon ourself the direction of the affairs of Norway, it was to prevent your beloved country from being torn to pieces by civil war and factions. Your wishes called us to the throne of Norway: we obeyed the call. Your confidence and your good cause demanded our participation. We resolved to make every personal sacrifice, in order to secure to you those benefits. It is true we were aware of the dangers which threatened your hopes and ours in such an unequal contest; but we could not possibly conceive that the most powerful States of Europe would combine to oppress a noble and innocent people, whose reasonable wish was liberty, and whose only desire was independence. Meanwhile, Sweden's powerful Allies informed us by their envoys, that the union of Norway with Sweden was irrevocably determined on. It is known to you that we were willing to sacrifice our personal happy situation, if the great assembly of the nation should find it conducive to the happiness of the nation; but you likewise know that the conditions upon which an armistice was at that time offered, were such that we

could not succumb to them till the fortune of war had been tried, because they were contrary to the fundamental laws. We saw with regret that our sngere endeavours to avoid a war in the North, were fruitless. The extensive frontiers and sea-coasts of Norway made it necessary to divide the troops. Sweden made great exertions to arm at different points, and in the uncertainty on what part of the kingdom the attack might be expected, from which we could cover the interior provinces of the kingdom, and at the same time hasten to the assistance of such points as were threatened or attacked. In all these respects Glommes seemed to present the most advantages. On being informed of the enemy's invasion by Ide-Steeten and Swinesund, we hastened to collect a corps at Raekerstadt, in order, by an attack from that side, to stop the farther progress of the enemy; but the unexpected surrender of Fredericksstadt obliged us to take a position on the Glommes, the enemy having obtained a secure passage, so that the road to Christiansborg might be forced. The enemy being superior at sea, had it in his power by frequent landings to turn our right flank. A long blockade by the English and Swedish naval force had hindered us from furnishing our magazines in a sufficient manner; they were nearly exhausted, and want of the first necessities threatened to break that courage which the superior force of the enemy could not bend. The Deputies from the Diet were not received by the English Ministry, and, therefore, returned without any hope of assistance or a relaxation of the inimical measures of that kingdom. Under these circumstances Sweden proposed an armistice; of the two fortresses, the occupation of which by Swedish troops had been refused in the negotiations that were broken off, one was already in their hands, and the other cut off from all relief and bombarded. The fortune of war had declared against us, and the continuation of the contest would, in such circumstances, have led only to the total ruin of our country. To prevent this, and to give the nation an opportunity of learning the condition of the kingdom by a meeting of the Diet, we repeated our offer of voluntarily retiring from that happy situation to which your confidence had called us. The Armistice and Convention of the 14th inst. were signed, and in consequence thereof, we have by our Rescript of this day, directed to the Chief Magistrates, caused an Extraordinary Diet to be summoned, to meet at Christiansborg, on Friday, the 7th of October, this year. Beloved People of Norway! only imperious necessity, this you cannot doubt, could have induced us to take a step which your attachment to us renders doubly painful. Our desire was to deserve your love; our comfort is the conviction of your sentiments, and the consciousness, that your welfare was the object of all our ac-

tions.—Göteborg, Aug. 26, 1814. Under our hand and the seal of the kingdom.
CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 30.—The Officers of the Polish army have written the following letter to Gen. Dombrowsky:—

“GENERAL!—You call upon us again to be ready for war. Formerly the youth of our country, invited, took up arms to conquer the rights of the kingdom of our forefathers. We have shed our blood for almost 31 nations;—they deceived us with expectations, and the blood we have shed has procured no advantage, except to bend institutions who aimed only at promoting their interests. The remembrance of all our endeavours, which seem to have been in vain, refreshes the honourable wounds we have received in the service of our country. There is no Pole who does not think with fear on the present occurrences in the world. All monarchs are endeavouring to give back to Europe general peace, its rights, and the balance of power. All nations expect from the attainment of this great object a durable peace. Poland alone has hitherto had no share in the general joy, to which, however, she claims a right. We Poles, who have given to other nations an example how one ought to fight for one's rights and independence, remain an enigma to the whole of Europe—all are full of joy at the new life they have received; but no single nation attends to the justice of our causes. Unhappy Brethren! we alone return to our mournful homes, deserted by hope, as if all nations intended to cover the wrongs we have endured, and the splendour of our ancient glory, with the veil of oblivion. What torture can be compared with this! Why does the Angel of Peace, who formerly opened us such cheerful prospects, delay to declare more loudly in favour of our cause, that he may crown all his great deeds, and not give us alone reason to lament the establishment of general peace. Explain to us, General! what your measures mean, and why we must take arms? Shall we not spare our bleeding hearts, when we arm for a war, the object of which is unknown to us? Ask the Conqueror in our name what he requires of us? We are in his power, but our country alone can demand our blood. As soon as he insures to us this country, we will take up arms for it and for its generous protector. Duty and gratitude will then double our courage and our national spirit; but without this assurance we shall not arm. We declare this, and are ready rather to submit to the hardest necessity, to endure the fate of prisoners of war, than to act unworthy of ourselves and of you. Such are our sentiments, our confidence—the national spirit to which we are resolved to remain faithful.”

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WARSAW, Aug. 22.—The Palace of Prince Poniatowski is putting in repair for the reception of the Grand Duke.—It is not yet known whether General Kosciusko will return to his country.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 2.—An ordinance of the Inquisition enjoins the people to abstain from those imprecations which circumstances had rendered so familiar, and to say nothing contrary to the respect due to our holy religion and its ministers. Another ordinance of the police directs the shutting up of the coffee-houses and taverns, prohibits the eating of meat on vigils and fast days, Friday and Saturday.

GENOA, Aug. 8.—The hope of independence becomes stronger daily. England appears determined to oppose all division of our territory.

VENICE, Aug. 9.—Our situation is the most afflicting possible. If we have not the happiness of seeing our ancient Government restored, at least we desire to know to whom we are to belong. The English and Austrian Commissioners govern here, and as they are not upon very good understanding in the orders they give, the greatest inconvenience arises out of this conflict of power. We are assured that the patricians Albriferi, Contarini, and Popoli, have been unsuccessful with the Sovereigns to whom they were deputed, in their demands for the restoration of our old form of government.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The order of Jesus having been restored by an express Decree of the Pope, the Jesuits have been again put in possession of the three houses which they occupied in Rome at the time of their suppression. The Noviciate of St. Andrew of Monte Cavallo is to be immediately opened, and it appears that it will be very numerous. It is calculated that there are already 200 Jesuits in Rome.—Cardinal Pacca, Under Secretary of State, has published an Edict, which forbids all secret associations, and particularly that of Free Masons. It promises inviolable secrecy to all informers! The reasons for this severe edict are thus assigned in the preamble: "The mysterious operations which accompany the forms, the ceremonies, rites, and oaths to keep a secret at least suspicious, and especially the indiscriminate assembling of persons of every class and nation, whatever be their morals or religion, —all these reasons must excite fair grounds

of suspicion against the members of such associations, of designs not only against thrones, but even against religion, and especially against the Church of Jesus Christ, of which the Roman Pontiff has been constituted the head and guardian by its divine founder himself."

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—By a sentence of the Supreme Court of Justice of the 29th July, Mr. M. N. Westerman, Councillor of Justice and Chief Director of the Lottery, is condemned to banishment, and payment of costs, for having written and sent by Mr. Gyldenpalme, a letter to Mr. Carster Anker, at Christiana, containing the most criminal expressions concerning the measures, which his Majesty the King found necessary on concluding the last treaty of Peace with Sweden, and in which he has the boldness to blame his Majesty's resolution to cede the kingdom of Norway, and to say that that kingdom ought to have a part of what belongs especially to the Danish Crown, &c. The Attorney had demanded that he should be declared infamous, be capitally punished, and his property forfeited.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 14.—The Empress Mother gave, on the 10th, a splendid fete at Pawlosk to celebrate the return of the Emperor. Under a triumphal arch hung with crowns of oak, olive, and laurel, the Empress took the laurel crown and placed it on the head of her august son.

GREECE.

CONFU, Aug. 3.—Before their departure the French and English officers fraternised and gave several dinners; but since the departure of the French troops tranquility has ceased to reign in our island.—We have lost much in losing the French, and our just regret will not decrease under the domination of the English. Discipline had been so well observed by the French, that never had an inhabitant cause to complain of the soldiers. The English are employed only upon the means of ensuring their possession. They are working upon the minds of the inhabitants in the town, and endeavour to mislead the country people.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 20.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT LEAVER, CAPTAIN COMMANDER OF H. M. S. MARTIAL.
HIS trial commenced on board the *Salvador* in Harbourside, and occupied the

attention of the court for six days, Captain Lord Colville, President. The charges were:

"1st, That Lieut. Charles Tovey Leaver, commander of the sloop *Martial*, did, on

board, on various days between the 10th of July, 1812, and the 12th of March, 1813, came to be inflicted upon John Ansell, a boy belonging to the said sloop, frequent and excessive punishment, inasmuch as to cause his death, in breach of the 28th article of war.

"2d, That Lieutenant Tovey Leaver did cause said Ansell to be punished in a cruel and excessive manner, by cobbing, a method repugnant to the rules of naval service; and also to be punished while under the surgeon's care on the sick list.

"3d, For having shortly previous to the death of said Ansell, and whilst he was in sickness, caused cold water to be thrown over him; and his head to be scrubbed with scrubbing brushes; and, for having caused him in that state to be confined in the coal-hole.

"4th, For having repeatedly neglected to insert in the quarterly returns of punishments, the name of the said Ansell, and others, upon whom punishment had been inflicted, in breach of the regulations."

Crowder, boatswain's mate, Stephens, quarter-master, Donn, seaman, Flint, carpenter's mate, and Cairncross, servant, deposed as to the boy's frequent punishment, particularly that they saw him several times flogged by order of prisoner for his dirty appearance; that he was scrubbed with a scrubbing brush, and confined two days and nights in the coal-hole, with a bucket tied to him. The morning of his death, not being able to walk, he was hauled up by a rope round his body and then scrubbed; after which he died. Ansell was on the sick list about a fortnight before his death. Cairncross heard the surgeon several times tell prisoner not to punish the boy more, as he would be the death of him. The morning the boy died, the prisoner sent for the surgeon, and asked him if the boy was dead? He replied, "Yes, Sir, you are the death of him at last." The surgeon had sometimes ordered the boy to be washed and cleaned with warm water.

Helder, gunner's mate, stated that the boy had been flogged twice with the cat o'nine-tails a few weeks after he joined the ship, and shortly afterwards began to get sickly. He was frequently punished, and for some time two or three times a week; was in general flogged by the boys of the ship. Witness was one of four of the stoutest men that flogged him; the boys kept punishing him afterwards. The prisoner then ordered a cobbing-board to be made for him, with which he was frequently punished. He was scrubbed in the head the morning he died, on larboard side of the fore-hatchway: he fell down on his right side, with his arms folded across, about half-past eight o'clock. The surgeon examined him and he was quite dead. He was committed to the deep with the usual ceremony, about 11 o'clock. When the boy was punished, prisoner was some-

times present; does not recollect whether he was present when the boy was flogged by himself and three other men.

Parker, late clerk of the Martial, proved the hand writing of the prisoner to the quarterly returns of punishments. The return did not contain a true account of the punishments which took place during the quarter, from 5th of January to 5th of April, 1813. Was desired by prisoner to omit the names of Aves and Exton, private marines, Meredith, Ponton, and Conner, landsmen, and Ansell, boy. Cannot state the offences for which the men were punished, but heard prisoner say the boy was punished for dirtiness. Was present at the boy's punishment. He was flogged at the gang-way, and received from two to three dozen. The reason prisoner gave witness for not inserting names was, because they were not mentioned in the log-book. The quarterly returns were made by verbal communication from the lieutenant. The master was present, the prisoner having sent for him, and desired him not to insert the names in the log-book. A rough book was kept by prisoner's order, from which quarterly returns were made. The prisoner was present at the punishments not inserted. Some time after, witness joined the brig, the boy was, by prisoner's orders, lashed to a bucket, put down into the coal-hole, and kept there for a day and night, with only a waistcoat on him and his trowsers. The next morning he was taken on the fore-castle, where witness heard him crying out. About half an hour afterwards he was brought down below, and laid under the table—he could not walk down. Went with Norman the doctor to see him, and found him naked. They examined his body, and found it from his loins downwards much bruised, and in a state of mortification. He was not punished for a few days or a week after that; he was then taken on deck. Some time after he was on the doctor's list, he was then put into the coal-hole again, after which witness did not see him punished. On the 11th of March witness was walking on the quarter-deck with the prisoner, and observed the boy on the top of the ladder on the fore-hatchway with a tin cup in his hand. Saw him put his head down on the cable, and he fell immediately down altogether. Told prisoner of it, but he made no answer. Witness then went below and told the doctor, who was either sent for, or went on deck.

Kempton, boatswain's mate, was first ordered to punish the boy for wetting his trowsers, soon after witness joined the brig. Don't recollect how many lashes he had. Did not punish him again for six or seven weeks, when he got very dirty, and he was then punished again for the same crime several times, but cannot say by whose orders. Witness again punished him in Stonehouse Pool, by order of Mr. Houghton, and another time at sea. After that he was put in

the coal-hole. Next time witness saw him on deck, he was ordered by prisoner to be put in the head, and remained there about three hours, the ship pitching; witness went to Houghton, and asked to take him out, being afraid he would be washed overboard, and he gave orders to take him out. He was again washed in the head the 9th of March. Did not see him scrubbed the morning of his death. About an hour after his death, was ordered to sew him up, and throw the body overboard. Believes the boy's ill health was occasioned by frequent and severe punishments.

A circumstance pointed out as highly favourable to the prisoner, was, his having twice solicited the Admiralty to cause an investigation into his conduct, offering either to give himself up to civil or martial law; his long confinement on his first apprehension, and the high testimonies to his character by officers of the navy.

The medical and surgical journal of the Martial, from the 29th of August, 1812, to the 26th of February, 1813, was put in, in which no mention was made of Ansell. There was no signature to it, nor any other report from the Surgeon, who was now dead.

Parker, again called.—The complete book of the Martial, from September, 1812, to September, 1813, being produced, was the hand writing of the witness. The entry respecting the deceased was, that he died 11th March, 1813.

Dr. Beattie went on board the Martial the 18th of March, 1813, to inspect the state of the crew, when mention was made of a person having died by dysentery, but no particulars stated. Never heard of the death of Ansell till lately. Received no official report from the surgeon.

Thompson, master of the Martial, acknowledged having told the master's-mate of the Salvador, that if prisoner had not made a fuss about some money due from the ship's company, this difference would not have taken place.

On the 6th day the Court again met, and after deliberating for five hours, the following sentence was pronounced:—

“That the 1st, 2d, and 4th charges were not proved, but that the 3d was in part proved; in consequence whereof, the prisoner was sentenced to be dismissed from his Majesty's service: but on account of the great length of time elapsed before the production of the charges, and other circumstances, the Court earnestly recommended his case to the favourable consideration of the Admiralty.”

SEPT. 4. The following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—

“WINDSOR CASTLE, SEPT. 3. 1814.—His Majesty continues tranquil, and in good health.—H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, W. HERBERT, J. WILLIS, R. WILLIS.”

19. James Mitchell, for the murder of Miss Welshman, and William Henry Hol-

lings, for the murder of Elizabeth Pilder, were executed pursuant to their sentence opposite the Debtor's door, Newgate. The unfortunate delinquents anticipated their fate previous to their trial. It appears, however, that Mitchell had entertained some hopes of acquittal, as he was often heard to say, “There was no corroborating proof of his having fired the pistol.” Hollings had had some flights of incoherency after his committal, but there was no doubt he was perfectly sane at the commission of the act, and that he had premeditated the murder. On Sunday, at noon, they were visited by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary, and the Rev. Mr. Frere, a dissenter; they appeared perfectly resigned, and received the sacrament. At a quarter before eight, the prisoners were introduced to the press yard, for the purpose of having their irons knocked off. Mitchell, dressed in black, was first brought out from the cell: he looked pale, and maintained a deportment of sullen resignation; he did not say a word, nor did he betray the slightest symptom of feeling at his awful situation. He looked at the objects which surrounded him with indifference, and upon the whole appeared regardless of any earthly transaction. The irons being knocked off, and the usual awful ceremony of tying the hands being executed, he lifted his hands as far as he was permitted, and looking up, bowed, and appeared to be in prayer. Hollings was very tranquil, and upon being disencumbered of his irons, addressed the persons around him in nearly the following words:—“Here you see I stand a victim of passion and barbarity: my crime is great, and I acknowledge the justice of my sentence. But, oh! the unfortunate girl I loved, I adored as one of my own: I have made contrition, and prayed for forgiveness; I resign myself under an impression that Almighty God has heard my prayers, and will forgive me: may you and the world take warning by my example, and here I confess the justice of my fate; receive my soul, O God!” At the last expression his feelings overcame him, and he wept. The whole of the awful arrangements being complete, they were ushered to the fatal scaffold. Mitchell, who was until this time firm and unconcerned, now became much agitated. Hollings shook hands with the officers of justice; declared to Mr. Frere that he was quite comfortable and happy, and mounted the scaffold with great firmness and resignation. The Clergymen continued to pray to them, until the fatal signal was given, when the drop fell. Mitchell continued in the strongest convulsions for several minutes. At nine o'clock the bodies were sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON!

Just as our Publication was going to press, Accounts were received in Town of the

Capture and Destruction of the City of Washington, and the following Bulletin was issued by Government:—

Admiralty Office, Sept. 27, 1814.

Captain Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, arrived early this morning at this Office, with despatches from Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief on the American station, with an account of the Capture and Destruction, by his Majesty's Forces, of the City of Washington, on the 24th ult. after a severe, but brilliant action, in which the enemy was defeated with great loss.

On the 19th, the army under Major-General Ross, with the Marine Battalion, a detachment of Seamen, and the Rocket Corps, were landed at Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent.

On the 21st, the army advanced to Nottingham, higher up the river on the same bank; the armed boats and tenders of the fleet, under Rear-Admiral Cockburn, making a corresponding movement in communication with the troops ashore, and in pursuit of Commodore Barney, who, with his flotilla of 17 gun-vessels, retired before them.

On the 22d, the army moved to Marlborough, while the boats pursued the flotilla; and on their near approach, the sloop which bore Commodore Barney's broad pendant was observed to be on fire, and the whole flotilla was blown up in succession, except the last gun-boat, which, with about 17 merchant vessels, and a considerable quantity of property, were captured, and such as were worth transporting have been brought away.

In consequence of this success, the right bank of the river was secured, and Major-General Ross, in concert with Rear-Admiral Cockburn, determined to advance upon the City of Washington.

In the course of the 23d, all necessary preparations were made for the advance, and in the afternoon, the troops (an additional number of seamen and marines being landed from the fleet) proceeded six miles toward Washington, where they bivouacuated for that night.

On the morning of the 24th, the whole, with the Major-General and the Rear-Admiral, accompanied by Captain Wainwright of the *Tonnant*, Captain Palmer of the *Hebrus*, and Captain Money of the *Trave*, advanced to Bladensburgh, a village and strong position about five miles from Washington, where the enemy's army, estimated at 8,000 men, with Commodore Barney, and the remainder of the crew of his flotilla, were posted on very strong ground, defended by two batteries. Notwithstanding the great fatigue which the state of the weather, and their previous march and labours had occasioned, his Majesty's forces evinced the greatest alacrity, and while a part only of the army was coming up, the Major-General, seeing a favourable

opportunity of attack, resolved not to defer it; and a column of about 1,500 men advanced upon the enemy, stormed his position, and totally routed him, taking all their cannon, killing great numbers, and making many prisoners. Among the latter was Commodore Barney, who was also wounded.

Mr. Madison, the President, the Secretary at War, and the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, are stated to have been present, at the beginning, at least, of the action.

The British loss in this decisive affair, was about 43 men killed, and 193 wounded. Colonel Thornton, of the 85th; Lieut.-Col. Wood and Major Brown; of the same regiment; Lieutenant John Staveland and Ensign James Buchanan, of the 4th regiment, were wounded; as was Mr. M'Daniel, midshipman of the *Tonnant*.

Immediately after the action, the remains of the American army retreated through Washington and across the Potomac into Virginia, and the British army advanced; and, after a slight resistance by a few shot from the first houses of the town, took possession of the city of Washington.

All that evening and night, the time was employed in destroying all the public buildings and property. The enemy in his retreat had set fire to the dock yard and arsenal, and a frigate of the largest class, just ready for launching, and a sloop of war already afloat, were burned. The destruction was completed by the seamen next morning, and every public building, and every article of public stores or property, to a great amount, were totally destroyed in the course of the 25th; in the evening of which day the army began to return to its embarkation, in which movement it was totally unmolested by the enemy. On the 26th the troops again reached Marlborough; on the 27th they were at Nottingham, where they remained the 28th; and on the 29th proceeded to Benedict, where the army embarked the following morning; having accomplished all the objects of the expedition with the utmost celerity and success, and with a very disproportionate loss.

While this main attack was in progress, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane had directed two diversions to be made, the one towards Baltimore, by the *Menelaus*, Capt. Sir Peter Parker; the other up the Potomac, against Fort Washington, under Capt. Gordon, of the *Seahorse*, both of which had the desired effect, though in the course of his operations Capt. Sir Peter Parker was mortally wounded in a most gallant attack on a camp of the enemy's on shore, for which he had disembarked the seamen and marines of his ship.

The details of the operations in the Potomac had not been received, but the country people reported that the squadron had completely succeeded in destroying Fort Washington.

PREFERMENTS.

THE Hon. and Rev. A. Legge, to be Archdeacon of Winchester, in the room of the Hon. and Rev. T. De Grey, resigned.

Christi College, Cambridge, late Morning Preacher of St. James's, Clerkenwell, to the living of St. John's, Clerkenwell, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, of Corpus

BIRTHS.

AUGUST 7.

AT Beighton Fields, Derbyshire, the Lady of Bruno Bowden, Esq. of a son.

13. At Dalkeith-house, Scotland, the Duchess of Buccleugh and Queensberry, of a daughter.

17. The Lady of Lieut. Gen. Loft, of a son, being her seventeenth child.

20. At the Royal Military College, Berkshire, the Lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir Alex. Hope, K. B. of a son.

23. At Methley Park, Viscountess Polington, of a son.

24. In St. James's-square, the Lady of Lord Viscount Anson, of a daughter.

SEPT. 2. At Walthamstow, the Lady of John Henry Koch, Esq. of Jeffrey-square, of a son.

6. At the Dowager-Marchioness of Waterford's house, in Upper Harley-street the Rt. Hon. Lady Isabella Anne Brydges, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

JULY 27.

J. STUART DOBSON, Esq. of Harlow, Essex, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Sheppcutt, Esq. solicitor, of Featherstone-buildings.

28. Capt. Givern, of the Royal Hussars, to Mrs. Henry Lambert, widow of the late Capt. H. Lambert, R. N.—The Rev. W. D. Thring, Rector of Sutton, Wiltshire, to Jane, daughter of R. Dugdale, Esq. of Great Marlborough-street.—At Doddeshill, the Rev. J. B. Hollingsworth, B. D. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Lydia, daughter of the late R. Amphlett, Esq. of Hadsor-house, Worcestershire.

29. At Camberwell, H. Remington, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of A. Wilcoxon, Esq. of Camberwell.

30. John Turner, Esq. of Bedford-row, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mrs. Clark, of Higham Ferrers.—Mr. J. W. Haywood, of the Courier Office, and one of the Proprietors of the Royal Circus, to Miss Dely, of Newington, and also of the Royal Circus.

AUG. 2. At Exmouth, E. Archer, Esq. eldest son of Sam. Archer, Esq. of Trelaske House, Cornwall, to Charlotte Catherine, only child of Chas. Harward, Esq. of Hayne House, Devonshire.—Mr. J. Thompson, jun. of Lawrence Pountney-lane, to Miss Mary Ann Thompson, the only daughter of Joseph Thompson, Esq. of Winkworth-place, City-road.—J. Powell Craumer (here-

tofore J. Powell Mounsey), Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Cranmer, of Queendon Hall, Essex.—Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. to Miss Mary Elizabeth Egerton, of Tutton Park, Cheshire.

4. At Swine, near Hull, in Yorkshire, by the Rev. Richard Yates, the Rev. Philip Dodd, Rector of Aldrington, Sussex, to Martha, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wilson, Deputy Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital.—At Lambeth, Col. Fenwick, to Miss Harriet Woodward.—Ottywell Robinson, Esq. of Argyll-street, to Maria, only daughter of W. Walker, Esq. of High Lands.—At Pancras, T. France, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Fede, of Pullborough, Sussex.—Neptune Blood, Esq. of Thomas-street, Limerick, eldest son of E. Blood, Esq. barrister, to Miss Roche, daughter of David Roche, Esq. of Carass, county of Limerick.—At Prospect Hall, near Kilarney, E. Hore, Esq. of Cork, merchant, to Miss Gramont, of London.—At West Boldon, Capt. Barber, of the Northumberland Militia, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Ralph Spencer, Esq. of Bishop Auckland, Durham.

6. Mr. Christ. Harrison, of Brompton, to Miss Morgan, of Savage-gardens.

SEPT. 10. At Dublin, the Right Hon. Wm. McMahon, Master of the Rolls for Ireland, to Miss Shaw, sister to R. Shaw, Esq. M. P. for Dublin.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, In Gray's Alms Houses, Taunton, aged 82, Hannah Merton a maiden lady. She vowed, several years ago, that no

HE FELLOW should ever touch her, living or dead.—In pursuance of this resolution, about 10 years since, she purchased a coffin, in

which, whenever she felt serious illness, she immediately deposited herself—thus ensuring the gratification of her peculiar sensibility. The coffin was not, however, exclusively appropriated to the reception of her mortal remains, but served also as her wardrobe and the depository of her bread and cheese.

At Barmeth (Louth), the seat of Sir E. Bellew, Bart. aged 74. Mrs. Strange, wife of R. Strange, Esq. of Limerick.

At Cork, Mrs. Howard, wife of Thos. Howard, Esq. attorney.

At the Havaunah, Mr. Oddy, of St. James's square, and who once stood Candidate for the Borough of Stamford.—He was a gentleman of very extensive commercial knowledge, and wrote a valuable book on the subject of European commerce.

At St. Christopher's, Major-Gen. Elrington of the 115th Foot, formerly of Low Hill, near Worcester.

At an early period of life, on his passage from Bengal, Bob. Alexander, Esq. third son of R. Alexander, Esq. of Sea Mount in the county of Dublin.

At Fort Richieu, in Genoa, Lieut. St. John Harmon, of the 11th Regiment of Foot, in the 20th year of his age; he was the youngest son of Mr. Harman, of Jermyn-street.—His death was occasioned by lightning.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 52d year, R. Smith, Esq. late of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

MARCH 17, on his passage from Madras, on board the Lord Melville Indianan, Lieutenant and Adjutant George Scoones, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Madras Establishment.

JUNE 15, At Kingston, Jamaica, in his 26th year, of the yellow fever Mr. S. Cooper, fourth son of the late R. Cooper, Esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

JULY 16, At Salcoats, Mrs. Mullender, formerly a favourite actress in the Greenock Theatre.

29. At St. John's Newfoundland, in his 29th year, Capt. Edward Wrottesley, of his Majesty's ship Sabine.

Aug. 6. At Erskine Manse, in the 69th year of his age, and 42th of his ministry, Walter Young, D. D. and F.R.S.E.—He is well known to the learned by his Papers in the printed translations of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was a Member.

11. Suddenly, whilst on a visit at Mr. J. Doughty's, of Brockdish, near Harleston, Norfolk, in her 47th year, Mrs. Means, wife of Mr. J. Means, of Roud-lane Fenchurch-street.

12. At Dundee, in her 88th year, Mrs. Helen Murray, wife of Henry Craufurd, Esq. of Monorgan.—Robert Blennerhassett, Esq. of Fortfield (Kerry).—He was returning to his lodgings in Tralee, apparently in perfect health, in company with

another gentleman, and when within a few yards of the house, fell lifeless to the ground; several unavailing efforts were immediately made to restore animation. The cause of his sudden death is attributed to the bursting of a blood vessel on the brain.

13. At Eastmeon, Hants, Mr. J. Vapley, a respectable tradesman of Westmeon.—He had kindly attended to afford assistance at a public dinner given to the poor of Eastmeon, when he dropped down at the table, and instantly expired!

14. Aged 58, very suddenly Mrs. Mary Bell, for 15 years Matron of the General Infirmary at Hull.—Mrs. Bell had attended service at the Methodist Chapel in George-yard, about six o'clock in perfect health, as usual; but being suddenly taken ill in the chapel, went out to the house of a friend opposite, where she expired within half an hour.—At the Royal Artillery Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent. Edward Spencer, Esq. late of New Bridge-street, London.

15. At Holme Rook, near Raven-glass, in his 78th year, Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq. of Whitehaven, Admiral of the Blue.—In his 92d year, J. Baker, sen. Esq. of Branscombe Port, Gloucestershire.—At Ilfracombe, near Exeter, the Rev. George Lee, Dissenting Minister.—At Rendlesham, in her 23d year, the Right Hon. Lady Rendlesham.

16. Near Crosmonna, in the county of Mayo, at the advanced age of 112 years, Thomas Gaughan.—Though poor, yet always cheerful and content, this hardy veteran passed 110 years of his life wholly unacquainted with sickness, up to the end of which period he was able to take a full share with all the young members of his family in the labours of the field.—A memorable circumstance in his otherwise eventless history, was, his appearance in the County Court, at the age of 106, where, by his clear and intelligent evidence, he fully proved the validity of a survey made in the year 1725, thereby contributing chiefly to the termination of an important law-suit. His eldest son, whom he was still in the habit of calling "the boy" though upwards of 70, bids fair to emulate the father's patriarchal fame.—At Clifton, the Right Hon. the Countess of Dysart.

17. At his seat in Hampshire, in his 74th year, Sir John Pollen, one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.—Of an apoplectic seizure, in his 75th year, J. Noad Esq. of Road, Somersetshire.—At Brixham, Devonshire, aged 74, Capt. David Pryca Cumby, of the Royal Navy.

18. At Leigh, near Bristol, Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Col. Hugh Duncan Baillie.—Aged 71, S. Warner Esq. of Surrey-place, Kent road.

19. At Autueil, Count Rumford, Assoc.

late of the French Institute, and of the Royal Society of London, &c.——At Whitby, Yorkshire, aged 72, Jas. Atty, Esq.——At Southampton, Joanna, wife of T. Beckford, Esq.——At Cadroxton Lodge, Glamorganshire, John Nath. Miers, Esq.——Mrs. Parry, of Gt. Oxford Lodge, Denbighshire.——James Henshaw, Esq. of Croydon.——Miss Reece, wife of Wm. Reece, Esq. of Wandlemouse, Wandsworth.——At the College of Fermoy, the Rev. W. Adair, LL.D. and head of that Seminary since its establishment.

20. At Old Warden, Bedfordshire, aged 42, Robert Henley, Lord Ongley. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, a minor. His lordship's father was the first Lord Ongley, who died in 1785. It is an Irish Peerage—Robert Henley, the first Lord, assumed the name and arms of Ongley, on succeeding to the estates of his great uncle, Sir Sam. Ongley, of Kent; and was created, July 30, 1776, Baron Ongley, of Old Warden.

20. Aged 30, Rich. Hannan, Esq. of Sloane-street.——At Carlisle, Jane, relict of the late W. Ogle, Esq. of his Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot.——At Kensington, Mrs. Johnson, widow of Mr. John Wm. Johnson, late of the Bank of England.——Aged 83, Wm. Brooke, Esq. of the Grove-house, Bromsbury.

21. In Westmorland-street, Dublin, in his 51st year, Mr. G. Goulding, music-seller, both there, and in Soho-square, London.——At Litchfield Farm, near Whitechurch, aged 59, Mr. Wm. Vincent.——In her 17th year, Sarah, third daughter of Thomas Chevalier, Esq. of South Audley-street.——At Malvern Wells, Miss Holland, daughter of the late Henry Holland, Esq. of Sloane-place.——At Sheffield-place, Sussex, Elizabeth Ann Cooper, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, Bart.——At Tenterden, Kent, aged 76, Rich. Curteis, Esq.——At Bromley, Kent, aged 72, Mr. Richard Rawes, At Norton, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Sarah Withering, sister of the late Dr. Withering.

22. At Deptford, Daniel Isaac Eaton, the publisher of certain free theological and political works, for which he had been deservedly prosecuted eight times by the Attorney-General. His last imprisonment of 18 months was for "The Third Part of Paine's Age of Reason." He was lately prosecuted for a work called "Ecce Homo," for which he suffered judgment to go by default. He was not, however, brought up for judgment, in consideration of his advanced years, and his having given up the author.——At Whimble, Devonshire, Richard Smith, Esq. first partner, in the East Devon Bank.

23. At Hythe, near Southampton (whilst on a visit to Portsmouth and the Isle

of Wight, in his 68d year, suddenly in his chair, Mr. P. Warne of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

24. The Rev. Rob. Swett, for many years the Agent of the English Catholic Clergy at Rome.——Aged 74, Mr. J. Brett, news-vender, of Union-street, Lambeth.——At his son-in-law's, C. Carpenter, Esq. of Modetontham, Cornwall, the Rev. J. Norris.

25. At Plymouth, Lieut. Anstruther, late Commander of the Baslik.——At Warristown house, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Wm. Fred. Mackenzie, only surviving son of Francis Lord Seaforth, and Representative in Parliament for the county.

26. At Brentwood, Essex, the Lady of Wm. Jerningham, Esq.——In Dublin, R. Ellis, Esq. Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and father to T. Ellis, Esq. a Master in Chancery.

27. In his 70th year, R. B. Wray, Esq. of Salisbury.——In Sloane-street, H. Mackenzie, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, third surviving son of H. Mackenzie, Comptroller of Taxes for Scotland.

28. Aged 49, J. Dayrell Martin, Esq. of Furnival's Inn.——In Oxford-buildings, Bath, in her 88th year, Mrs. Melmoth, relict of W. Melmoth, Esq. so justly celebrated in the literary world.

Mary Singer, wife of R. Hedger, Esq. barrister.——Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe, wife of J. Lowe, Esq. F.A.S. of Carleton-place, St. Alban's-street.

Suddenly, aged 24, Miss Parish, milliner, of Exeter. She was in perfect health at the house of a neighbour, and, with a few friends, was just about to proceed to Church to attend the ceremony of a christening; but while in the act of kissing the child, she dropped down and expired immediately.

——In his 61st year, the Rev. W. Walford, of Hatfield Peverel Essex.——At Cheltenham, suddenly, Philip Bewicke, Esq. of Wimpole-street, son of B. Bewicke, Esq. of New Ormond-street.

——At Chertsey, in his 59th year, Capt. J. Kerr, formerly Commander of his Majesty's Packet the Princess Charlotte, on the Falmouth station.——Mrs. Cheere, of Duke-street, Manchester-square, relict of the late Charles Cheere, Esq.

29. At Ardert Abbey (Kerry), the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Glandore, Dianna, Countess of Glandore, daughter of the Right Hon. George Viscount Sackville, and cousin to the present Duke of Dorset. Her Ladyship was born July 8, 1756, and was married Nov. 26, 1777, to John Crosbie, Earl of Glandore, by whom she has issue, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, Kerry.——At Mosely, Worcester-shire, John Taylor, Esq. of Birmingham and Lombard street, banker.

30. At Cheltenham, Rob. Myddleton Biddulph, Esq. of Stanhope-st. May-fair.

31. At Canterbury, Captain R. Bullen, of the 2d Dragoons, brother of Captain C. Bullen, of the Royal Navy.—Whilst playing at Cricket, a few days previously, endeavouring to catch a ball, his thumb-nail was forced by it considerably into the flesh; inflammation, rapid mortification, and death were the consequence.

SEPT. 1. After a few hours illness, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, beloved and respected by all who knew him, Peregrine Dealtry, Esq. of Bradenham, near Wycombe, Bucks.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. R. Green, of Long-acre.—At Worthing, Miss Sarah Margaretta Cockayne, eighth daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Cockayne, of Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire.—At Grove-house, Denbigh, in his 58th year, the Rev. T. Clough, Canon of St. Asaph, Rector of Denbigh, Vicar of Nantglyn, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

2. At his son's at Kensington, in his 84th year, W. Edwards, Esq. many years Accountant-General of the Bank of England.—Aged 75, Mrs. Agnes Browne, of High-street, Islington.

3. At Hornsey, aged 48, Mr. T. Nicholson, of the late firm of Roxby, Armstrong, and Co. London-bridge.

4. At Layton, Essex, aged 32, Mr. K. Dixon, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-st. solicitor.—After a few hours illness, in his 76th year, the Rev. Sir George Glyn, Bart. long Rector of Ewell, Surrey.—At Camberwell, in his 71st year, J. Woodbridge, Esq.

5. Miss Parry, of Brook-green, Hammer-smith.—At Newcastle, Miss Ross, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Ross, Bart. of Balmagown.

6. At Malden, Essex, W. S. Blake, Esq. of Cornhill.—Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Ann Tookey, of New Bond-street.—Mrs. Sarah Harvey, relict of Mr. Pet. Harvey, late of the Black Dog inn, Bedford, Middlesex.—At Walton-on-Thames, in her 16th year, Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Henry Skrine, Esq. of Warely, near Bath.—At Colchester, aged 23, Mr. C. Patience, Brother to Mr. Patience, of Wormwood-street.

7. At Penzance, suddenly, in the prime of life, Captain Jas. Woolridge, of the Royal Navy.—This gallant Officer commanded the Mediator frigate, under Lord Cochrane, at Basque Roads, and had the honour of breaking the enemy's boom: for which he was presented with a gold chain and medal, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty.—At Highgate, in her 71st year, Mrs. Wagstaffe.—At Dawlish, Mrs. Georgiana Sophia Bampfylde, sister of Sir Charles Bampfylde, Bart.—In Guilford place, the Right honourable Lady Mary Martin, sister to his Grace the Duke of Athol.—Aged 77, Peter Levesque, Esq.—At Ewell, Ann, wife of Mr. James

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Waghorn, leaving five children incapable of conceiving their loss.—At Islington, at an advanced age, Wm. Ashton, Esq. many years merchant in the island of St. Croix.—Mr. Wm. Peyton, late Surgeon of the Retreat East India-man.

8. Mr. T. Spence, Author of several political Tracts, &c.—John Guernsey, Esq. of Earliham, near Norwich.—In her 20th year, Mrs. Clifford, wife of H. Clifford, Esq. jun.—At his Chambers in Gray's Inn, after a short illness, aged 74, Edward Van Harthals, Esq.

9. Mrs. Mary Quince, of Ixworth, near Bury.—In Phillimore-place, Kensington, aged 75, John Green, Esq.—In his 21st year, Andrew, fourth son of the late Sam. Moody, Esq. of Queens-square, Bloomsbury.—At Footscray, aged 25, Charlotte, daughter of Major-gen. Mackey, of the East India Company's Madras Establishment.

10. In her 72d year, Mrs. Charlotte D. Baber, second daughter of the late T. D. Baber, Esq. of Sunning-hill-park.—In Dover-street, Thomas Lee, Esq.

11. At Cork, Sir Hugh Massey, of Glenville (Limerick), late Captain in the 35th Regiment of Foot.—Mr. Jasper Devonsmith, many years Gentleman Steward to his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, South Audley-street.—He was found dead in his bed.—Ralph Knight Allen, Esq. of New-house, near Sawbridgworth, Essex, and a Magistrate of that county.—At her mother's, aged 39, Mary,

wife of Mr. J. Horder, of Haydon-square, Minorics.—At North Brixton, Surrey, Mrs. Irving, wife of Mr. Irving, of the Navy Pay-Office.—At Havre-de-Grace, Mrs. Murray, wife of Captain Jas. Murray, of the Hon. East India Company's Military Service.

12. In Edward-street, Cavendish-square, J. Cavanagh Murphy, Esq.—At the Grove, Mrs. Odell, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Odell, M.P. for the County of Limerick, and one of the Lords of the Treasury.

13. In his 68th year, Mr. R. Lea, of Greek-street, Soho, Bookseller.—William James Jones, Esq. of Egham.—At Castle Connell, aged 29, Thomas Fre-win, Esq.

14. At Southall-green, Mrs. Margaret Barrett.—At Croom, the Rev. Lawrence Harnett, P.P.—At her son's at Clapton, aged 70, Ann, relict of the late Alderman Hamerton.—In Manchester-buildings, in his 61st year, J. Parkhouse, Esq. Secretary to the Carnatic Commissioners.

15. In his 76th year, Mr. Arthur Ball, many years Accountant to the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Company.—In Somers Town, Mr. W. Lee, many years Clerk to the firm of Roberts, Curtis, and Co. Lombard-street.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

N. JICKLING, Esq. barrister, is preparing a Digest of the Custom Laws, to be printed in a quarto volume.

The Rev. T. Vaughan has in the press, *Some Account of the Life*, with original Letters, of the Rev. T. Robinson, late of Leicester.

Mr. Maddock, barrister, has in considerable forwardness, the *Principles and Practice of the Court of Chancery*, in two large octavo volumes.

Mr. James, of Well-street, will speedily publish a *Treatise on the Principles of Projection*, the projections of the sphere, and the construction of maps, illustrated by eighteen plates of diagrams.

Mr. Leigh Hunt has in the press, the *Desscent of Liberty*; a mask in allusion to the close of the war.

A Short excursion in France, 1814, with engravings of the *Venus de Medicis* and *Apollo Belvidere*, is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. J. Grant will soon publish the second volume of his *History of the English Church and Sects*, which will include an account of the sect who have adopted the delusions of Joanna Southcott.

Dr. Spurzheim is preparing for the press, an *Anatomical and Physiological Examination of the Brain*, as indicative of the faculties of the mind. The work will appear in a royal octavo volume, with engravings.

A *Memoir of the Expedition employed in the Conquest of Java*, with a Survey of the Islands forming the *Oriental Archipelago*, is in the press, illustrated by thirty-four maps and views.

Dr. Trotter, of Newcastle, is preparing for the press *Reflections on the Diseases of the Poor for the last Ten Years*; being a

summary of the cases of upward of 3000 patients, who have received his gratuitous advice.

Mr. John Greig will soon publish, in quarto, a *Brief Survey of Holy Island, the Farn Islands, and the Adjacent Coast of Northumberland*, illustrated by engravings.

The Rev. Wm. Butcher, of Ropsley, will soon publish a volume of *Discourses on the leading Doctrines of Christianity*, calculated for family reading.

The Rev. C. Wellbeloved, of York, is preparing an edition of the *Holy Bible*, with notes, critical, moral, and devotional, which is intended to be published in parts.

Mr. James White, of Exeter, has a fourth volume of his *Treatise on Veterinary Medicine* nearly ready for publication.

A *Treatise on the Abuses of the Laws* is in the press; principally intended to show that the arrest on mesne process is equally oppressive on the plaintiff as the defendant, and the necessity of establishing some court, in which a tradesman can recover a small debt.

Mf. Watkins is engaged on a new edition, with great additions, of his *Treatise on Copyholds*, which will be printed in two royal octavo volumes.

A new edition of *Byron's Miscellaneous Poems*, in two octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. Jamieson is preparing a new edition of the *Life of King Robert Bruce*, by John Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen; and of the *Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace*, by Henry the Minstrel; from the MS. of both in the Advocates Library, with biographical sketches, notes, and a glossary.

Miss Starke's *Letters from Italy*, with considerable additions, are now in the press.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN AUGUST,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed,

It is earnestly requested, that Authors, and Publishers, will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

Eustace's *Letters from Paris*, 4s.
Burn's *Works*, 5 vols. 18mo. *bds.* 1l. 5s.
Rowe's *Doctrine of Chances*, 15s.
Poetical Register, 1810 and 11., 12s.
Rivington's Annual Register, 1805, 18s.
Corn Reports (Lord's), 10s. 6d.

Alexis and Catharine, a *Russian Poem*, *bds.* 5s. 6d.
Picture of London for 1815, red, 6s. 6d.
Oxford Sausage, 8vo. 9s.
—, *Imperial*, 10s. 6d.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. is unavoidably deferred till our next.

We are obliged to omit several interesting articles this month for want of room.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST, TO SATURDAY, 23D SEPTEMBER, 1814.

Extracted from the London Gazette,

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

ADAMS, S. T. Great Russell st. builder, Sept. 24.
 Birkinshaw, N. Derbyshire, timber merchant, Sept. 17.
 Bond, J. Marton, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Sept. 24.
 Dayman, Rev. C. Poundstock, Aug. 27.
 Dyer, J. Goswell-st. watch case maker, Aug. 27.

Hague, G. Sheffield, cutler, Sept. 3.
 Heald, J. Cateaton-st. warehouseman, Aug. 27.
 Hurst, W. Portsea, biscuit baker, Sept. 17.
 Lang, J. Manchester, linen draper, Sept. 17.
 Parkin, T. Broad-st. merchant, Sept. 17.

BANKRUPTS.

AYRE, R. Spalding, Lincolnshire, merchant, Oct. 8.
 Hart, Spalding. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.] Aug. 27.
 Auckland, W. J. Doncaster, sadler, Oct. 11, George and Dragon, Hanaworth. [Longdill and Co. Gray's inn.] Aug. 30.
 Atkinson, J. Crutched friars, merchant, Oct. 11. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.] Aug. 30.
 Anderson and Co. Wormwood st. merchants. [Blackstone and Co. Temple.] Sept. 17.
 Blackwell, T. N. Huntingdon, miller, Oct. 11, George, Buckden. [Clenelli, Staple inn.] Aug. 30.
 Burnup, D. East Smithfield, haberdasher, Oct. 11. [Stott, Gray's inn sq.] Aug. 30.
 Baggeley, T. Stafford, china manufacturer, Oct. 11, Roebuck, Newcastle under Lyme. [Whalley, Furnival's inn.] Aug. 30.
 Baker, W. Alton, Southampton, mercer, Oct. 15, Swan, Alton. [Clement, Alton.] Sept. 3.
 Bewick, T. Manchester, warehouseman, Oct. 15, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.] Sept. 3.
 Brown, R. Aston, builder, Oct. 15, Royal, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's inn sq.] Sept. 3.
 Brown, J. Springfield, coal merchant, Oct. 22. [Wadeson and Co. Austin friars.] Sept. 10.
 Berger, G. S. Upper Thames st. blue maker, Oct. 22. [Lamb and Co. Prince's st. Bank.] Sept. 10.
 Broad, J. Walworth, dealer, Oct. 22. [Rogers and Co. Manchester bu. Westminster. Sept. 10.
 Birkinshaw, N. Outwoods, Derby, timber merchant, Oct. 29, King's Head, Derby. [Lowes and Co. Temple.] Sept. 17.
 Back, W. Battle, spirit merchant, Oct. 29. [Child, King-st.] Sept. 17.
 Brown, R. Worcester, glover, Nov. 1, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Collett and Co. Chancery la.] Sept. 20.
 Bates, J. Bishop Stortford, Hertford, draper, Nov. 1. [Wilde, Warwick sq.] Sept. 20.
 Bannister, J. Newington Butts, Surrey, silversmith, Nov. 1. [Pope, Fenchurch st.] Sept. 20.
 Bennett, C. Norfolk st. Strand, tailor, Nov. 1. [Searle, Fetter la. Fleet st.] Sept. 20.
 Bond, J. Marton, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Nov. 5, Sun, Skipton. [Lamberts and Co. Gray's inn.] Sept. 24.
 Croft, T. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 8, Spread Eagle, Manchester. [Makinson, Temple.] Aug. 27.
 Caruthers, T. Cumberland, bacon dealer, Oct. 8, Bush, Carlisle. [Young, Charlotte row, Mansion house.] Aug. 27.
 Cassidy, T. Hemel Hempstead, Herts, draper, Oct. 15. [Parton, Walbrook.] Sept. 3.
 Chulow, E. New Mills, Derby, cotton spinner, Oct. 15, Dog, Manchester. [Cooper and Co. Southampton bu. Chancery la.] Sept. 3.
 Gabbett, J. Kilmeraden, Somerset, cordwainer, Oct. 29, Bell, Shepton Mallet. [Blensdale and Co. New inn.] Sept. 10.
 Cartwell, W. Liverpool, coach maker, Oct. 29, Shakespeare, Liverpool. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge st.] Sept. 17.
 Cowley and Co. Bristol, stationers, Nov. 5, Mr. Jarvie's, Bristol. [Whitcomb and Co. Serjeants' inn.] Sept. 24.
 Douglas, W. F. Aldersgate st. baker, Oct. 8. [West, Red lion st. Wapping.] Aug. 27.

Dolphin, J. Leamington Priors, Warwick, confectioner, Nov. 1, Royal, Leamington. [Meyrick and Co. Red lion sq.] Sept. 20.
 Fox, G. Manchester sq. surgeon, Oct. 8. [Ficke, Pinners' hall, Old Broad st.] Aug. 27.
 Ford, J. Gloucestershire, clothier, Oct. 8, Old Bell, Dursley. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's inn.] Aug. 27.
 Frost, R. K. Launceston, Cornwall, maltster, Oct. 2. [Walker, Chancery la.] Aug. 27.
 Faulkner and Co. Crutched friars, merchants, Oct. 18. [Tomlinson and Co. Coptiall co. Throgmorton-st.] Sept. 6.
 Fotherley, T. Gosport, merchant, Oct. 22, Fountain, Portsmouth. [Callaway, Portsmouth.] Sept. 10.
 Pacey and Co. Haslerleigh, Dover, farmers, Oct. 25, Rummer, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.] Sept. 13.
 Gibson, J. jun. Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 1. [Lawrence and Co. Corsitor st.] Sept. 20.
 Hyde and Co. Yorkshire, merchant, Oct. 8, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.] Aug. 27.
 Halst and Co. Healey Wood, Lancashire, cotton spinners, Oct. 8, Thorn, Burnley. [Hurd, Inner Temple.] Aug. 27.
 Hardy, N. Wormwood st. merchant, Oct. 11. [Blandford and Co. Temple.] Aug. 30.
 Heathfield and Co. Broad st. Manchester, cotton spinners, Oct. 11, Palace, Manchester. [Edge, Arms st. Manchester.] Aug. 30.
 Harrison, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, corn merchant, Oct. 11, George, Newcastle. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery la.] Aug. 30.
 Heskeath, S. Dinsbury, cow dealer, Oct. 15, Dog, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Sept. 3.
 Halton, W. Dean st. Soho, tailor, Oct. 15. [Oldham, Earl st. Black Friars.] Sept. 3.
 Harrison, W. Dartmouth st. Westminster, army accoutrement maker, Oct. 25. [Mills and Co. Parliament st. Westminster.] Sept. 13.
 Hubbard and Co. Oxford st. milliners, Oct. 29. [Blandford and Co. Temple.] Sept. 17.
 Jones and Co. Leominster, Hereford, linen drapers, Oct. 11, Red Lion, Leominster. [Hurd, Temple.] Aug. 30.
 Jutson, W. Warminster, linen draper, Oct. 18, George, Somerset. [Ellis, Hatton garden.] Sept. 6.
 Kistling, C. Wigmore st. Cavendish sq. upholsterer, Nov. 5. [Dalton and Co. Bishopsgate st.] Sept. 24.
 Longstaff, E. Cloak la. scrivener, Oct. 11. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's co. Cornhill.] Aug. 30.
 Leonard and Co. Bristol, common brewers, Oct. 22, Rummer, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery la.] Sept. 10.
 Leeds, R. Norwich, brush maker, Oct. 29, Angel, Norwich. [Blensdale and Co. New inn.] Sept. 17.
 Linsey, J. Paul st. Finsbury sq. upholsterer, Nov. 5. [Birkett, Cloak la.] Sept. 24.
 Moore, W. and R. Ripon, Yorkshire, flax dressers, Oct. 8, Golden Lion, North Allerton. [Exley and Co. Furnival's inn.] Aug. 27.
 Mottershead, J. Lancaster, cotton spinner, Oct. 8, Thorn, Burnley. [Hurd, Inner Temple.] Aug. 27.
 Mitchinson, P. Gateshead, Durham, rope maker, Oct. 22, George, Newcastle upon Tyne. [Bell and Co. Bow church yard.] Sept. 10.
 Manton, J. Birmingham, factor, Oct. 29, White Hart, Birmingham. [Baxter, Furnival's inn.] Sept. 17.
 Moore, H. Alrewas, Staffordshire, cheese factor,

- Oct. 29, Royal, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's inn.] Sept. 17.
 May, J. Totness, Devon, merchant, Nov. 1. [Lamb and Co. Prince's st. Bank.] Sept. 30.
 O'Donnoghue, H. C. Bristol, dealer, Oct. 11, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Smith, Broad st.]
 Pratt, J. Huntingdon, farmer, Oct. 11, George, Buckden. [Forbes and Co. Holborn.] Aug. 30.
 Pullin and Co. Bristol, chemists, Oct. 18, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Bourdillon and Co. Friday st.] Sept. 6.
 Pratt, J. Tattenhall, Stafford, ironmonger, Oct. 22, Lord Bradford's Arms, Stafford. [Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.] Sept. 10.
 Park, W. T. Long acre, music dealer, Oct. 25. [Hutchinson and Co. Brewers' hall.] Sept. 13.
 Ratford and Co. Rochester, tailors, Oct. 18. [Walker, Chancery la.] Sept. 6.
 Tidley, G. Tenbury, Worcester, baker, Oct. 25, Royal Oak, Tenbury. [Baddeley, James st.] Sept. 13.
 Rogers, T. Basingstoke, sadler, Nov. 5, Crown, Basingstoke. [Brimridge and Co. Dyer's buildings, Holborn.] Sept. 24.
 Pry, J. Bath, apothecary, Oct. 8, York, Bath. [Frowd and Co. Lincoln's inn.] Aug. 27.
 Simco, S. Woodstock, druggist, Oct. 11, Marlborough Arms. [Bousfield, Fleet-st.] Aug. 30.
 Simons, J. Halesworth, butcher, Oct. 11, Angel, Halesworth. [Pugh, Russell-sq.] Aug. 30.
 Smith and Co. Bristol, cabinet makers, Oct. 18, Greyhound, Bristol. [Heelis, Staple inn.]
 Sawyer, J. M. Prince's st. Lothbury, bill broker, Oct. 22. [Passmore, Warrford-co. Throgmorton st.] Sept. 10.
 Spiring, W. Bristol, nurseryman, Oct. 22, Rummer, Bristol. [Sir Samuel Whitcomb and Co. Fleet st.] Sept. 10.
 Sanderson, A. Narrow st. Limehouse, coal merchant, Oct. 22. [Welch, Nicholas la. Lombard st.] Sept. 10.
 Stanley, J. Coleman st. merchant, Nov. 8, [Holt and Co. Threadneedle st.] Sept. 24.
 Thornton, J. Leeds, broker, Oct. 8, White Horse, Leeds. [Robinson, Essex st. Strand.] Aug. 27.
 Tregent and Co. Birmingham, auctioneers, Oct. 18, Reindeer, Worcester. [Hurd, Temple.] Sept. 6.
 Tucker, W. jun. Bedford sq. merchant, Nov. 8. [Hall and Co. Salters' hall.] Sept. 24.
 Wise, B. Keynsham, Somerset, carpenter, Oct. 18, Rummer, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.] Sept. 3.
 Warren, W. Manchester, horse dealer, Oct. 18, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.] Sept. 6.
 Wells, G. Spoforth, York, linen manufacturer, Oct. 22, White Horse, Leeds. [Lake, Dowgate hill.] Sept. 10.
 Webb, W. Maiden-la. Wood st. Cheapside, hostler, Oct. 22. [Cole, Wood st.] Sept. 10.
 Webb, R. Bath, baker, Oct. 29, Angel, Bath. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford row.] Sept. 17.
 Warren, J. Fore st. Limehouse, cooper, Nov. 5. [Dennett and Co. Coleman st.] Sept. 24.
 Wilson, W. Blackfriars-road, glass cutter, Nov. 5. [Dugleby, Old City chambers.] Sept. 24.
 Wright, G. Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 5, Royal, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's inn.] Sept. 24.
 Young and Co. Taunton, Somerset, bankers, Oct. 18, Castle, Taunton. [Heelis, Staple inn.] Sept. 6.
 Yoldon, R. Igsdon Mills, Devon, miller, Oct. 22, Globe, Exeter. [Palmer, Barnard's inn.] Sept. 10.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, TO SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1814.

- DAMS, B. Southampton, Oct. 4.
 Eames, E. Whitcomb st. Sept. 12.
 Elen and Co. Clerkenwell, Sept. 13.
 Erahams, M. Duke st. Nov. 5.
 Eawick, J. Stockport, Sept. 28.
 Eileau, D. Kingston upon Hull, Sept. 23.
 Eas and Co. Liverpool, Sept. 19.
 Edgeman, T. Birmingham, Sept. 17.
 Ert, E. Cornwall, Sept. 21.
 Eirrows and Co. Upper Thames st. Sept. 20.
 Eown, H. Percy st. Sept. 27.
 Eackburn, T. Mount st. Oct. 11.
 Eay, W. F. Broad st. Oct. 1.
 Eham, J. Norwich, Oct. 7.
 Ennett, T. Long acre, Oct. 25.
 Ease, J. Marston, Oct. 17.
 Eker, C. Bristol, Oct. 6.
 Epenier, E. J. Deal, Sept. 17.
 Eppin, T. M. Great Prescot st. Sept. 9.
 Easley, W. Hayes, Oct. 25.
 Eanstable and Co. Shad Thames, Nov. 1.
 Eamberlain, J. Lisson grove, Oct. 1.
 Eoke, W. Liverpool, Oct. 19.
 Eddy and Co. Kingston upon Hull, Oct. 11.
 Ewding, R. Wapping wall, Oct. 11.
 Eshy, J. B. Cable st. Oct. 1.
 Eves and Co. Holt, Oct. 3.
 Egnal, W. Liverpool, Oct. 29.
 Elington, J. Birmingham, Oct. 3.
 Eton, P. Witton, Oct. 1.
 Eher, W. Cambridge, Sept. 17.
 Eist, J. Doncaster, Sept. 23.
 Ercott, W. Liverpool, Sept. 27.
 Eton, G. Liverpool, Sept. 24.
 Eher, B. Dudley, Oct. 15.
 Eodall, T. Philpot la. Oct. 8.
 Eal, R. Birmingham, Oct. 6.
 Eithe, J. Knighton, Oct. 17.
 Eard, J. G. Basinghall st. Oct. 29.
 Eadon, J. Cornhill co. Oct. 22.
 Epell, J. Mowkewarmouth, Sept. 2.
 Holt, D. Lenden, Sept. 30.
 Haynes, J. Lower East Smithfield, Sept. 24.
 Howgate and Co. Wakefield, Sept. 20.
 Hornby and Co. Marsden, Sept. 29.
 Hall, S. Bristol, Oct. 12.
 Harnett, W. sen. Canterbury, Sept. 28.
 Harr ett, W. jun. Canterbury, Sept. 28.
 Herbert, T. Seaford, Oct. 1.
 Hawkeley, J. Arnold, Oct. 10.
 Howels, W. Leominster, Oct. 12.
 Hanson, J. St. John's st. Oct. 8.
 Hall, H. jun. Chiswell st. Oct. 29.
 Harritz, J. Narrow st. Oct. 1.
 Hockett, J. Bursfield, Oct. 11.
 Jones, A. Chester, Sept. 6.
 James, T. Wapping st. Sept. 27.
 Jones, C. Cannon st. Oct. 4.
 Jackson, F. jun. York, Sept. 30.
 Judkins, T. Chester, Oct. 1.
 Jones, J. Chester, Oct. 3.
 Ivory, J. Mark la. Oct. 1.
 Juxon and Co. Birmingham, Oct. 10.
 Kettle, S. Liverpool, Sept. 30.
 Kemp, T. York, Sept. 23.
 King, W. H. Fleet la. Oct. 1.
 Kay, R. Bedale, Oct. 4.
 Layton, T. Canterbury, Oct. 29.
 Lingard, S. Lancashire, Oct. 29.
 Lawrence, R. New Windsor, Oct. 29.
 Moss, J. Stafford, Oct. 18.
 Moses, S. Watford, Oct. 1.
 Moffett, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, Oct. 22.
 Matthews, G. Kent, Oct. 1.
 Mortleman, J. Suffolk, Oct. 6.
 Major, W. Friday st. Oct. 29.
 Neal, J. Worcester, Sept. 26.
 Oakley, F. Hereford, Oct. 25.
 Pain, J. Surrey, Sept. 17.
 Park, G. North Shields, Sept. 19.
 Pereira, D. L. Artillery pl. Finsbury, Sept. 30.
 Pennell, W. jun. Queenchilthe, Sept. 30.
 Parker, G. Sun st. Sept. 30.
 Pinchin, T. Durham, Oct. 10.
 Pilgrim, J. Christchurch, Oct. 1.
 Power, N. Old Broad st. Oct. 2.
 Pilgrim, J. Christchurch, Oct. 22.
 Parkin and Co. Broad st. Oct. 22.
 Robson, T. Durham, Sept. 19.
 Russell, D. Bath, Sept. 24.
 Richardson, H. Euston sq. Sept. 15.
 Rose, W. Earl's co. Oct. 1.
 Rickett, J. Oundle, Oct. 12.
 Strafford, T. Holborn hill, Nov. 12.
 Southal and Co. Dudley, Oct. 1.
 Strick Van Linschoten, F. A. L. Hackney road, Sept. 15.
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate hill, Sept. 15.
 Sykes, J. Almondbury, Sept. 27.
 Schaffer, J. London road, Sept. 30.
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate hill, Sept. 27.
 Stevenson, A. jun. Newcastle upon Tyne, Oct. 22.
 Story, G. Northallerton, Oct. 15.
 Swainson, L. Nag's head co. Oct. 29.
 Steele, T. Chester, Oct. 15.
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate hill, Oct. 4.
 Stelling, R. Yorkshire, Oct. 25.
 Temple, S. Jarrow, Sept. 10.
 Tarry, J. Colchester, Sept. 17.
 Tubbs, D. Liverpool, Sept. 22.
 Thomas, H. Neath, Oct. 4.
 Tadbail, W. Taunton, Oct. 7.
 Taylor, W. New Milton, Oct. 11.
 Thistle, E. Bridge st. Oct. 6.
 Thompson and Co. Liverpool, Oct. 10.
 Tyerman, J. Brompton, Oct. 19.
 Trevor, J. Gainsborough, Oct. 15.
 Williams, J. Oxford st. Sept. 17.
 Watling, J. jun. Shipdam, Sept. 26.
 Watts, W. Bristol, Sept. 27.
 Withey, R. Charter house st. Oct. 22.
 Walker and Co. Kirk bridge, Oct. 11.
 Wellings, T. Church la. Oct. 15.
 Westlake, R. Devonshire, Oct. 17.
 Young, T. Downend, Oct. 17.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, TO SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1814.

BUSH, R. Norwich, Sept. 20.	Herbert, T. Seaford, Oct. 1.	Phelps, J. M. Plymouth dock, Oct. 1.
Brooks, W. Paddington, Sept. 24.	Hellyer, R. Tottenham, Oct. 11.	Polding, J. Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Ball, J. Burr st. Sept. 24.	Jenkins, J. Cow co. Sept. 17.	Rye, S. Egham, Sept. 17.
Bentham, J. Yarm, Oct. 1.	Jackson, W. Anglesea, Sept. 27.	Rodway, J. Union st. Oct. 4.
Barrett, J. Plymouth dock, Oct. 1.	Knowles, A. Elham pl. Sept. 24.	Roberts, J. Nottingham, Oct. 11.
Bilham, J. Norwich, Oct. 4.	Lufkin, S. Goswell st. Oct. 4.	Rogerson and Co. Sotley, Oct. 15.
Bedwell, J. Fenchurch st. Oct. 15.	Lewis and Co. St. James's st. Oct. 11.	Sparrow, S. jun. Store st. Sept. 17.
Copland, R. jun. Liverpool, Sept. 17.	Lewis and Co. Strand, Oct. 11.	Solomon, S. M. Birmingham, Sept. 27.
Crawford, R. Newcastle upon Tyne, Sept. 27.	Martin, P. Oxford st. Oct. 1.	Stanton, J. New road, Oct. 4.
Coombes, J. Shadwell dock, Oct. 11.	Matcham, G. New Sarum, Oct. 4.	Sanderson, J. Leeds, Oct. 15.
Chambers, J. Manchester, Oct. 15.	Mortleman, J. Suffolk, Oct. 11.	Thompson and Co. Paternoster row
Duke, W. York, Oct. 1.	Miles, W. Durham, Oct. 15.	Sept. 17.
Davies, J. Bedford, Oct. 1.	Needham, R. Manchester, Sept. 27.	Townsend, W. Bristol, Sept. 27.
Duff, R. Rosemary-la. Oct. 11.	Pilton, J. Chelsea, Oct. 11.	Thompson, J. Keeble grove, Sept. 27.
Few, J. Downham, Sept. 17.	Penny, J. Nottingham, Oct. 11.	Tyndale, G. Oxford st. Oct. 1.
Field, J. Southampton pl. Sept. 20.	Perry and Co. Gloucester, Oct. 4.	Thomas, J. Machen, Oct. 15.
Fosbery, W. Liverpool, Oct. 15.	Phelps and Co. Newnham, Oct. 4.	Waters, E. Newport, Sept. 17.
Ham, M. Totness, Oct. 1.	Price, R. Regency park, Sept. 17.	Williamson, D. Liverpool, Sept. 24.
Hollet, W. Deptford, Sept. 17.	Porcas, T. King's row, Sept. 20.	Wiles, W. York row, Oct. 12.
Howard, W. Woodford, Sept. 24.	Parkin, W. York, Sept. 20.	Wilson, W. Broken wharf, Oct. 15.
Hobson, J. Stockport, Sept. 24.	Politt, J. Cockermouth, Sept. 24.	Wilson, G. Great St. Helen's, Oct. 15.
Hengham, W. Harrington, Sept. 27.	Preedy, J. Oxford, Sept. 27.	
Hiams, J. York st. Sept. 27.	Parker, J. Deal, Oct. 1.	

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

From the 25th of August, to the 23d of September, 1814.

HAYMARKET.

1814.	
Aug.	25. Love and Gout—Blue Devils—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	26. Ditto—Day after the Wedding—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	27. Ditto—Lovers Quarrels—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	29. Ditto—Personation—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	30. Ditto—Yard Arm and Yard Arm—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	31. Ditto—Yes or No—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
Sept.	1. Ditto—Day after the Wedding—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	4. Deaf and Dumb—Wedding Day—Darkness Visible.
	5. Love and Gout—Lovers Quarrels—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	6. Birth Day—Come and See.
	7. Love and Gout—Yes or No—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	8. Ditto—Personation—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	9. Three and the Deuce—Catherine and Petruccio.
	10. Love and Gout—Blue Devils—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	11. Ditto—Saracen's Head—Deaf Lover.
	12. Ditto—Ditto—Doctor Hocus Pocus.
	13. Doctor Hocus Pocus—Saracen's Head—Love and Gout.
	14. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
	15. Love and Gout—Saracen's Head—Doctor Hocus Pocus.

COVENT-GARDEN.

1814.	
Sept.	12. Pizarro—Miller and his Men.
	13. Lord of the Manor—Timour the Tartar.
	14. Midas—Child of Nature—Grand Alliance—Timour the Tartar.
	15. Hamlet—Timour the Tartar.
	16. Exile—Ditto.
	17. Henry IV.—Aladdin.
	18. Beggars' Opera—Miller and his Men—Mother Goose.
	19. Love in a Village—Aladdin.
	20. Artaxerxes—Bombastes Furioso—Miller and his Men.
	21. Alexander the Great—Doctor Sangrado—Richard Coeur de Lion.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

1814.	
Aug.	25. Frederick the Great—Harlequin Hoax.
	26. Ditto—Ditto.
	27. Ditto—Ditto.
	28. Ditto—Ditto.
	29. Ditto—Ditto.
	30. Ditto—Ditto.
	31. Ditto—Ditto.
Sept.	1. Ditto—Ditto.
	2. One o'Clock—Sharp and Flat.
	3. Jovial Crew—Boarding House.
	4. Frederick the Great—Harlequin Hoax.
	5. Ditto—Ditto.
	6. Ditto—Ditto.
	7. Ditto—Ditto.
	8. Ditto—Ditto.
	9. One o'Clock—Sharp and Flat.
	10. Frederick the Great—Harlequin Hoax.
	11. One o'Clock—Ditto.
	12. Frederick the Great—Ditto.
	13. Ditto—Ditto.
	14. Ditto—Ditto.
	15. Ditto—Ditto.
	16. Ditto—Ditto.
	17. Ditto—Ditto.
	18. Ditto—Ditto.

DRURY-LANE.

1814.	
Sept.	20. Rivals—Bee-hive.
	21. Wild Oats—Review.
	22. Hypocrite—Turnpike Gate.

Weekly Statement of the London Markets.
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,
 FROM THE 22D OF AUGUST, TO THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1814.

	August 22 to August 29.	August 29 to September 5.	September 5 to September 12.	September 12 to September 19.
BREAD, per quarter	1 1	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½
Flour, Fine, per sack	70 0 a 75 0	65 0 a 75 0	63 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0
—, Seconds	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 63 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
—, Scotch	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Wheat, White, per quarter	52 0 a 84 0	48 0 a 80 0	48 0 a 80 0	58 0 a 84 0
—, Red	50 0 a 78 0	46 0 a 74 0	46 0 a 74 0	50 0 a 78 0
—, Foreign	48 0 a 63 0	44 0 a 66 0	44 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Barley, English	32 0 a 38 0	30 0 a 36 0	28 0 a 35 0	28 0 a 35 0
Oats, Feed	16 0 a 27 0	15 0 a 26 0	15 0 a 26 0	17 0 a 27 0
Rye	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0	36 0 a 40 0	36 0 a 40 0
Malt	60 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 74 0	60 0 a 76 0	60 0 a 70 0
Pottard	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0
Bran	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0
Beans, Pigeon	48 0 a 51 0	44 0 a 48 0	44 0 a 48 0	44 0 a 48 0
Pease, Boiling	50 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 64 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	10 0 a 18 0	11 0 a 19 0	18 0 a 20 0	13 0 a 18 0
—, White	6 0 a 14 0	7 0 a 15 0	14 0 a 17 0	10 0 a 16 0
Tares	7 0 a 10 0	7 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 12 0	8 0 a 12 0
Turnips, Round	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0
Hemp, per quarter	66 0 a 74 0	66 0 a 76 0	76 0 a 82 0	76 0 a 82 0
Cinque Foil	00 0 a 00 0	00 0 a 00 0	40 0 a 50 0	40 0 a 50 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	40 0 a 82 0	40 0 a 82 0	45 0 a 90 0	45 0 a 90 0
—, White	70 0 a 105 0	70 0 a 105 0	75 0 a 112 0	75 0 a 112 0
Trefoil	10 0 a 34 0	10 0 a 34 0	12 0 a 34 0	19 0 a 34 0
Rape Seed, per last	30 0 a 34 0	30 0 a 34 0	30 0 a 34 0	30 0 a 38 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	18 18 a 0 0	18 18 a 0 0	18 18 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Rape Seed Cakes	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	0 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel	3 0 a 5 0	3 6 a 5 0	3 0 a 4 6	4 0 a 6 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	4 0 a 5 0	3 0 a 3 10	2 10 a 5 0	3 0 a 5 0
—, Champions	2 0 a 2 10	2 0 a 2 10	2 10 a 3 0	2 0 a 2 10
Beef	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 4 a 5 4	5 0 a 5 0
Mutton	4 4 a 5 4	4 5 a 5 4	4 8 a 5 8	4 4 a 5 4
Lamb	5 0 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 4	5 4 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 4
Veal	4 4 a 6 0	4 8 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0	4 6 a 6 0
Pork	6 0 a 7 0	6 8 a 7 8	7 4 a 8 4	7 0 a 8 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. averaged	3 4 s½	3 11 s½	3 10 s½	3 12 s½
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	0 0	118 0	122 0	126 0
—, Carlow	118 0	126 0	130 0	134 0
—, Dutch	90 0	120 0	0 0	134 0
—, York, per firkin	60 0	63 0	65 0	0 0
—, Cambridge	62 0	65 0	62 0	0 0
—, Dorset	65 0	68 0	74 0	0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	100 0 a 105 0
—, Ditto, New	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 88 0	80 0 a 86 0
—, Gloucester, double	86 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 90 0
—, Ditto, single	72 0 a 78 0	72 0 a 76 0	66 0 a 70 0	66 0 a 70 0
—, Dutch	50 0 a 60 0	80 0 a 82 0	80 0 a 0 0	0 0
Hams, Westphalia	100 0	112 0	120 0 a 0 0	0 0
—, York	120 0	120 0	120 0 a 0 0	120 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	7 0	6 6	6 0	0 0
—, Irish	5 6	5 6	5 6	0 0
—, York, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Lard	100 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per cwt.	83 0	87 0	87 0	88 0
Candles, Store, per dozen	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0
—, Moulds	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 6
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	98 0	98 0	98 0	118 0
Ditto, Mottled	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0
Ditto, Curded	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0
Ditto, Windsor	144 0	144 0	144 0	144 0
Starch	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4
Coals, Newcastle	50 0 a 57 6	45 6 a 59 6	48 0 a 58 6	0 0 a 0 0
—, Sunderland	51 0 a 51 6	50 0 a 55 6	51 0 a 54 0	0 0 a 0 0
Hops, in bags { Kent	5 0 a 7 7	7 0 a 8 15	4 10 a 6 0	5 0 a 7 7
—, { Sussex	5 0 a 6 0	6 10 a 8 0	4 4 a 5 15	4 15 a 6 18
Ditto, in pockets { Kent	6 0 a 9 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 5 a 8 0	5 15 a 8 12
—, { Sussex	6 0 a 7 10	4 10 a 6 10	5 0 a 7 2	5 5 a 7 16
—, { Farnham	10 0 a 14 0	8 0 a 11 0	7 0 a 11 0	8 0 a 12 0
Hay	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 4 0	4 2 0
Clover	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw	2 0 6	2 4 0	2 6 6	2 5 9
Hay	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 12 6
Clover	6 10 0	3 15 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
Straw	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 17 6	1 19 6
Hay	5 1 6	5 5 0	0 0 0	5 0 0
Clover	6 10 0	6 17 0	5 13 6	6 18 0
Straw	1 19 0	1 19 0	2 0 0	1 19 6

RETURN OF WHEAT.

Aug. 8 to 13	Total	7,776 quarters, average 72s. 7½d. per quarter, or 8s. 4½d. lower than last return.
Aug. 15 to 20		12,506 quarters, average 78s. 6½d. per quarter, or 8s. 1d. higher than last return.
Aug. 22 to 27		9,004 quarters, average 81s. 1d. per quarter, or 2s. 6½d. higher than last return.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 3		7,098 quarters, average 79s. 8½d. per quarter, or 6s. 4½d. higher than last return.

RETURN OF FLOUR.

Aug. 13 to 19	Total	18,302 sacks, average 72s. 1½d. per sack, or 5s. 1½d. higher than last return.
Aug. 20 to 26		13,361 sacks, average 73s. 9½d. per sack, or 1s. 8d. higher than last return.
Aug. 27 to Sept. 2		10,132 sacks, average 74s. 0½d. per sack, or 0s. 3½d. higher than last return.
Sept. 3 to 9		9,370 sacks, average 74s. 0½d. per sack, or 0s. 6½d. lower than last return.

Canal Shares.—Government Life Annuities.—&c. 223 **Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.**

Canals.

Grand Junction, div. 7l.	220l. a 218l. per share.
Grand Surrey	60l. 10s. ditto.
Ditto (Optional Loan)	10l. disc.
Grand Union	92l. per share.
Huddersfield	14l. 10s. per share.
Kennet and Avon	22l. 5s. a 22l. do. ex div.
Ditto (New), 17l. paid	16l. a 15l. 10s. ditto.
Lancaster, div. 1l.	15l. 10s. per sh.
Leeds and Liverpool, div. 8l.	208l. per share.
Ditto (New)	107l. ditto.
Leicester and Northampton, or Old Union, div. 4l.	130l. a 129l. ditto.
Monmouthshire, div. 10l.	160l. per sh.
Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk, div. 50l.	

Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid,	42l. a 48l. 10s. per sh.
div. 2l. 14s. 0d. per share	
Rock, 20l. sh. 2l. paid. div. 5l.	
per cent.	shut.
Royal Exchange	95l.

Water-Works.

East London, 100l. sh., all paid	70l. per share.
Grand Junction, 50l. sh. all paid	34l. a 35l. ditto.
Kent, 100l. sh. all paid	52l. 10s. ditto.
Portsmouth and Farnlington, 50l. sh. 31l. ditto.	
West Middlesex, 100l. sh. all paid	

Mines.

Beeralstone Lead and Silver	
100l. sh. 15l. pd. div. 5l. year	90l. per share.
Butspil, 100l. sh. 5l. paid	
Comb Martin, 100l. sh. 7l. 10s. pd	
Garras, 7l. 10s. paid	

Bridges, &c.

Strand, 100l. sh. all paid	20l. per share.
Ditto Annuities	12l. a 10l. prem.
Vauxhall, 100l. sh. 95l. paid	

Literary Institutions.

London, 75 gu. sh.	
Russell, 25 gu. sh.	18l. 18s. per share.
Surrey, 30 gu. sh.	14l. 14s. ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Auction Mart, 50l. share	29l.
Highgate Archway, 50l. sh.	10l. per sh.
Gas Light and Coke Company	20l. per share.
London Commercial Sale Rooms,	100l. sh.

R. L. PERCY,

London, 24th September 1814. *Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.*

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stocks being now 63 and under 64.	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 14 0 average-rate 100l. money 7 8 0
40	5 0 0 7 17 6
45	5 6 0 8 10 11
50	5 15 0 9 1 1
55	6 6 0 9 18 6
60	7 0 0 11 0 6
65	8 0 0 12 12 0
70	9 11 0 15 0 9
75 and upwards	12 0 0 18 17 11

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, *the same as the dividends*, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

. Annuities are granted on *Joint Lives* also.

Particulars may be had, *gratis*, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank-street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

FURTHER LOAN of 24,000,000l. for the service of the Year 1814.

A Discount allowed after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum for payment made in full.

PAYMENTS.	
3d Payment	15l. per Cent. 19 August 1814.
4th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 16 September
5th Ditto	15l. per Cent. 21 October
6th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 18 November
7th Payment	10l. per Cent. 23 December 1814
8th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 20 January 1815
Last Ditto	10l. per Cent. 17 February

August 4, 1814.—Mr. Hase informed the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange this day, that the Honourable Directors of the Bank of England had resolved to make the remaining payments on the Loan of 24,000,000l. for the service of the present year, for those persons who request it, excepting the last, which is to be made by the Proprietors as usual, and to be redeemed with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, on or before the 25th February, 1815.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from August 30th, to September 23d, 1814, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. 2 U.	36—2 a 33—8	Corunna	41 a 39
Ditto at sight	35—10 a 33—4	Gibraltar	33 a 34
Amsterdam, c. f.	11—0 a 10—2	Leghorn	55 a 52
Ditto at sight	10—18 a 10—0	Genoa	51½ a 49
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U.	11—1 a 10—3	Venice, Italian Liv.	33—50 a 31—0
Hamburg, 2½ U.	33—1 a 31—2	Malta	56 a 52
Altona, 2½ U.	33—2 a 31—3	Naples	45 a 54
Paris, 1 day's date	23—30 a 22—30	Palermo per oz.	140d. a 125d.
Ditto, 6 Usance	23—50 a 22—50	Lisbon	67 a 65
Bordeaux, ditto	23—50 a 22—50	Oporto	67 a 65
Madrid, effective	41 a 40	Rio Janeiro	75 a 79
Cadiz, effective	41 a 40	Dublin	7 a 6½
Bilboa, effective	41 a 39	Cork	7½
St. Sebastian	41 a 39		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 3 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 7s. 0d. a 4l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	6l. 5s. 8d. a 6l. 3s. 6d.
Gold in Bars	4l. 6s. 0d. a 4l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 5s. 8d.
New Doubloons	4l. 7s. 0d. a 4l. 3s. 6d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, BROKER.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM AUGUST 26, TO SEPTEMBER 24, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3perCt	3perCt	4perCt	3perCt	Long	Irish	Imp.	Imp.	Ann.	Sec. On.	India	So. Sea	So. Sea	Ann.	Sea An.	Ind. Bon.	3perCt	3perDy	Consol	St. Lot.
1814	Stock.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 13pr.	5s 2s pr.	66 1/2	6 211 19s	
Aug 26	257	56	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	14s 11spr.	5s 1s pr.	65 1/2	6 211 19s	
27			65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	14s 13spr.	5s 1s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
29			66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	14s 13spr.	5s 1s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
30			66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	14s 12spr.	5s 1s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
31	255		65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	14s 12spr.	5s 1s pr.	65 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
Sept. 1	254	53	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	5s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
2	London		65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	5s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
3			65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	5s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
5			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 11spr.	4s pr.	66 1/2	6 211 19s	
6			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	4s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
7			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	4s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
8			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 11spr.	5s 1s pr.	66 1/2	6 211 19s	
9			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s pr.	5s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
10			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s pr.	5s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
12			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2 ds.	1 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	14s 12spr.	4s 1s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
13			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s pr.	4s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
14			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	4s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
15			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	4s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
16			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	4s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
17			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	13s 12spr.	4s pr.	66 1/2	5 1/2 211 19s	
19			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	11s pr.	4spr. 1sdi.	64 1/2	3 1/2 211 19s	
20			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	12s 11spr.	3spr. 3sdi.	64 1/2	3 1/2 211 19s	
21	St. Mat	the w.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	10s 7spr.	1spr. 4sdi.	63 1/2	3 1/2 211 19s	
22	King	Ge	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	9s 8spr.	1spr. 3sdi.	63 1/2	3 1/2 211 19s	
23			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2			63 1/2	3 1/2 211 19s	
24			66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2 ds.	2 1/2 ds.	194	69	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2			63 1/2	3 1/2 211 19s	

* 3 per Cent. Reduced, and 4 per Cent. Consols. sell as above, with the Dividend for the Opening.

* * * All EXCHANGE BILLS dated prior to the Month of August, 1813, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.
N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castagn, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

European Magazine

FOR OCTOBER, 1814.

[Embellished with a Portrait of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P.]

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London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom,

This Work is also regularly delivered to all parts of EUROPE, FREE OF POSTAGE, at Two Guineas per Annum;—by Mr. WILLIAM SERGEANT, of the General Post Office, London, or No. 22, Sherborne-lane, for the Countries bordering on the Baltic, Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Brazils;—by Mr. COWIE, G. P. O. for France, Holland, German, and the Brazils;—by Mr. THORNHILL, G. P. O. or No. 23, Sherborne-lane, for the many, Hamburg, &c.;—by Mr. THORNHILL, G. P. O. or No. 23, Sherborne-lane, for the West Indies, Bahama, Madeira, Bermuda, Canada, and Nova Scotia;—by Mr. AUSTIN, G. P. O. for Ireland;—and by Mr. GRAY, of the India House, for the Cape of Good Hope and all Parts of India.

Nothing, therefore, is required, but to give their Orders as above, or to any Local Post-Master, which will secure the punctual and early Delivery of this Magazine to any Part of the civilized World.

N.B. All Letters must be Post Paid, and a Reference given for Payment in England.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Oct. 1814.

P p

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER.

Stations.	Line.	50-44.	Frigates.	Sloops and Yachts.	Bombs. Fire Ships.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. V. Lag. &c.	Total.
Downs - - - - -	2	1	1	8	0	7	3	1	17
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	1	1	0	24	0	1	27
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	3	0	13	13	3	20	2	7	61
Irish Station - - - - -	3	0	4	8	0	8	0	2	25
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	1	0	5	5	1	4	0	0	16
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	6	1	7	7	1	15	0	1	38
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	16	8	44	24	2	28	0	9	131
West Indies (Leeward Islands - - - - -	2	0	8	8	0	15	0	1	34
Jamaica, &c. - - - - -	1	0	3	3	0	8	0	0	19
Brazil Station - - - - -	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	7
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	4	1	12	7	0	3	0	0	27
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	39	11	104	86	7	134	6	24	411
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	33	3	36	32	1	25	5	11	145
Guard Ships - - - - -	4	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	17
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	30	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	38
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	106	20	145	128	8	159	11	35	612
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	97	13	69	32	2	26	1	3	243
Building - - - - -	22	3	8	10	0	3	0	0	45
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	225	36	293	170	10	187	12	38	900

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from October 8 to October 15, 1814.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	73 1 44	0 36	0 28	10 43	9
Kent	74 4 45	0 36	4 28	4 40	4
Sussex	70 8 00	0 35	0 27	0 00	0
Suffolk	65 0 40	0 38	6 25	6 43	5
Cambridge	73 6 40	0 38	2 20	2 44	4
Norfolk	65 5 31	10 32	7 24	6 00	0
Lincoln	73 3 40	0 39	7 21	6 38	1
York	70 0 48	0 38	10 23	1 38	6
Durham	74 9 00	0 44	0 30	11 00	0
Northumb.	67 8 52	0 33	6 27	4 00	0
Cumberl.	71 2 45	4 35	6 28	2 00	0
Westmori.	78 10 50	0 35	2 30	1 00	0
Lancaster	77 8 00	0 00	0 28	9 00	0
Chester	70 10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Gloucester	85 8 00	0 35	3 28	6 44	2
Somerset	81 6 00	0 00	0 25	4 45	4
Monmouth	75 2 00	0 36	1 00	0 00	0
Devon	66 8 00	0 28	4 22	4 00	0
Cornwall	67 10 00	0 29	4 23	6 00	0
Dorset	74 5 00	0 32	11 26	0 54	0
Hants	70 6 00	0 33	1 25	10 46	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	72 9 47	9 55	8 27	0 47	3
Surrey	70 8 48	0 37	6 31	0 43	6
Hertford	71 4 35	0 36	6 27	8 55	9
Bedford	73 10 44	0 37	3 30	3 44	0
Huntingd.	78 9 00	0 38	0 22	8 41	4
Northampton	81 10 64	0 38	6 26	4 46	0
Rutland	83 5 00	0 35	9 26	7 44	0
Leicester	84 0 00	0 39	0 30	4 46	0
Nottingham	84 0 41	0 43	4 27	8 49	0
Derby	84 0 00	0 45	6 29	8 51	10
Stafford	77 1 00	0 39	3 24	10 51	11
Salop	77 2 51	6 38	8 33	11 00	0
Hereford	75 9 40	0 33	5 31	6 11	2
Worcester	84 9 51	8 41	7 36	2 42	8
Warwick	83 4 00	0 43	2 32	8 55	4
Wilts	73 0 00	0 36	2 30	2 52	0
Berks	71 0 00	0 35	0 27	7 47	7
Oxford	80 0 00	0 33	6 27	0 44	3
Bucks	80 4 00	0 38	6 27	4 43	0

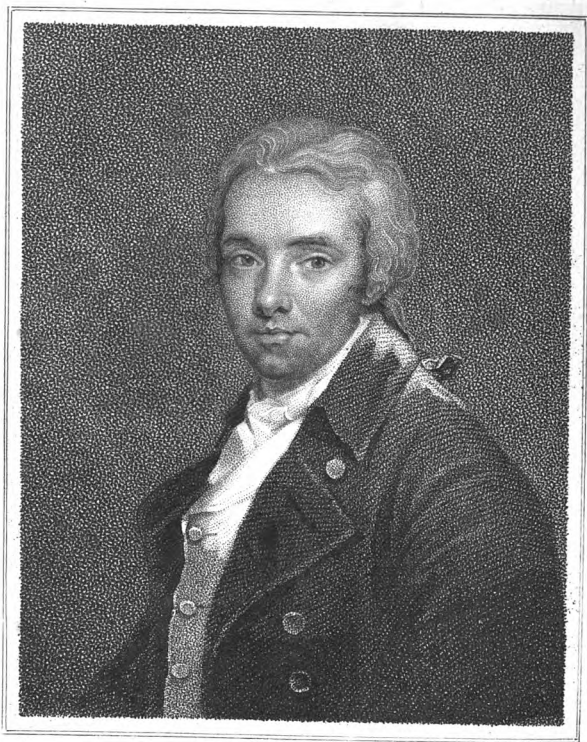
WALES.

N. Wales	71	8 00	0 40	0 24	0 00	0
S. Wales	70	8 00	0 31	3 19	7 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1814 Barom Ther. Wind Obser.				1814 Barom Ther. Wind Obser.					
Sep. 26	29.81	64	S	Fair	Oct. 12	29.86	49	SW	Fair
27	29.74	63	SW	Rain	13	29.60	58	S	Ditto
28	29.64	57	N	Ditto	14	29.44	58	S	Ditto
29	30.04	63	E	Fair	15	29.55	56	SW	Ditto
30	30.03	58	NE	Ditto	16	29.66	58	SW	Ditto
Oct. 1	30.03	56	NE	Ditto	17	29.74	54	SW	Ditto
2	30.11	55	NE	Ditto	18	29.32	55	S	Rain
3	30.23	49	NE	Ditto	19	29.15	56	S	Ditto
4	30.31	46	NE	Ditto	20	29.36	48	W	Fair
5	30.07	48	E	Ditto	21	29.77	48	W	Ditto
6	29.83	47	SW	Ditto	22	29.88	56	SW	Ditto
7	29.80	48	W	Ditto	23	29.61	50	W	Ditto
8	29.83	45	NW	Ditto	24	29.83	45	W	Ditto
9	30.07	43	W	Ditto	25	29.70	44	NW	Rain
10	30.20	33	SW	Ditto	26	29.55	40	N	Ditto
11	29.98	45	SW	Ditto					



Engraved by T. Blund for the European Magazine from an Original Painting by Reynolds R.S.

William Wilberforce Esq. M.P.

London - Engraved by J. Aspern 32 Cornhill 1st Nov. 1814.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR OCTOBER, 1814.

MEMOIR OF
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq., M. P.

[WITH A PORTRAIT ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY
RUSSELL, R. A.]

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. the Gentleman whose Portrait embellishes this number of our work, was born at Hull, in Aug. 1759, of a mercantile stock, though of an ancient family in Yorkshire, of the name of Wilberfoss;—Mr. W.'s grandfather having changed the last syllable of his name, to remedy an inconvenience he experienced from the miscarriage of his letters, which were often sent to another Mr. Wilberfoss, also in business. Mr. W.'s grandfather was a man of superior understanding and energy. He was long one of the chief members of the Corporation of Hull, till at a late period of life he resigned his alderman's gown. He distinguished himself especially by his public spirit and vigour in the Rebellion of 1745, and died at the age of 84 from the effects of an accident. Mr. W. having lost his father when he was very young, the important task of educating him fell to the direction of a prudent and affectionate mother, and in some measure also to his father's elder brother. He was for some years at an academy near London, and afterwards for four years at Mr. Baskett's school, at Pocklington, Yorkshire; whence, in the autumn of 1776, he went to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1780, when he had but just completed his 21st year, he was almost unanimously elected Member for his native town: there being a warm contest between two other candidates; and was again elected Member for Hull at the general election in March 1784, though having been also chosen Member for the county of York,

he made his election for the latter, which he continued to represent till the 18th Nov. 1812, having been six times placed in that honourable situation. When at Cambridge, he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Pitt; this, on their settling in London, became an intimate friendship; which, notwithstanding occasional differences on important political questions, continued unbroken till Mr. Pitt's lamented death.—In 1783, during Mr. Pitt's absence from office, Mr. W. and he, with Mr. Pitt's brother-in-law, Mr. Elliot, visited the Continent for a short time.—Mr. W., immediately on the dissolution of Parliament in 1812, declared his intention to retire from a parliamentary situation, which appeared to him to require a closer and more laborious attention than was compatible with the state of his health, and with his domestic duties, but he was elected Member for Bramber, in Sussex, which he now represents. Mr. W. took an active part in support of Mr. Pitt, in all the contests concerning the East India Bill, and its consequences, in 1784; and also in the internal dissensions produced by the French Revolution in 1796.—In 1788, he brought forward the question for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and occasionally renewed his endeavours for its extinction, till 1807, when the Bill passed for its entire abolition, having been brought forward by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords, and by Lord Howick (now Earl Grey), with Mr. Wilberforce's full concurrence, in the House of Commons.—In 1797, he

published a work entitled, "A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians, in the higher and middle Classes in this Country, contrasted with real Christianity." This work has had a rapid and most extensive circulation.—In the same year he married the eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq. of Warwickshire, by whom he has six children.

As a friend to human kind, we have ample evidence to Mr. Wilberforce's character; and his benevolent exertions, in favour of an injured race of men, must entitle him to the esteem of every philanthropist.

In private life he exhibits, in a very eminent degré, that humanity, benevolence, and strict piety, for which he has been a public advocate; and we sincerely hope that the country will long be possessed of the benefit of that eloquence, and those parliamentary exertions, which have been celebrated in the remotest corners of the world.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to appease, if I may, the wrath of Montague in your last Magazine, who requires an explanation, in decent terms to be sure, for that I said, "the learned among the Romans could not esteem the language of Homer." Taking fire at this sentiment, he hastily "invokes the manes of Cicero, of Virgil, of Horace, of Ovid, and many other noble and enlightened poets, to attest the falsity of the accusation!! Good heavens! what would they think," continues he, "were they capable of hearing this vile insinuation,—this bolt levelled at their taste, their learning, and their reputation? Who, that is acquainted with the history and manners of Rome, could assert, that the Romans could not esteem the language of Homer? and still Philotheorus can assert, that the language of Homer was not *fashionable* in that *stately* period."

You well know, Mr. Editor, it is usual to judge of nations in the gross. There *may* have been a few individuals in France, who could feel the various conflicting passions in the character of Othello, and admire such an exquisite display of human nature; and many there are among the Britons, who know how to appreciate the declamations and sentiments in the tragedies of Corneille and Racine. Yet I am persuaded their

dramas would not be endured on the London boards, where the spectators require a transcript of real life; and that our Shakespeare would be utterly condemned for exhibiting man as he is, in the theatres of Paris, where the tragedians before-mentioned endeavoured so highly to exalt their personages, and portray ideal beings which were never seen elsewhere. And, "to please upon the French stage, every person of every age and nation was made to adopt their manners."

Since, then, so great a disagreement prevails in the taste and in the judgment of two kingdoms, in the same age too, and separated only by a narrow channel, why should we apprehend no difference in taste, and even in judgment, occupied the Roman mind, when so many centuries had intervened between the siege of Troy, when the states of Greece were just emerging from barbarism, to the period when ancient Rome was deservedly the first of nations on the globe!

Herodotus, the historian of Greece, lived subsequent to Homer four hundred years at least, yet how great the contrast, in the beautiful simplicity of his composition, to the high-wrought elegance of language in those Roman historians, Livy and Tacitus!—Virgil's hero is of equal antiquity with the Achilles of Homer: Why then, it may be asked, did not the Roman poet adhere to the simplicity of the Grecian bard? On the contrary, he wrote his *Æneid* in the most elaborate style; the majesty of Rome itself shines out in every line: by which mode, he endangered the credulity of his readers of that age in the interference of heavenly powers, and even risked annihilating their religious opinions (Vide l. vii. 286). Do not such instances loudly declare their taste, and their approbation of their own dignified mode of speech, in preference to the simple dialect of old times before them, seen in Homer? It is hence, Philotheorus asserts, that the language of Homer was not fashionable in that stately period.

We all know the regard which attaches man to the customs and manners that attended his infancy, and accompanied him in life; and no language is so pleasing to his ear as the one which is familiar to him. The importance besides, and self-sufficiency of a Roman, induced him to despise almost every other community, and, of course, to

think unfavourably of their habits and dialect. St. Paul himself deems it to his advantage to have been *free-born* of the 'eternal city' (Acts xxii. 25-28.); and the vanity and pride of a Roman is scarcely surpassed at the present day, even by our neighbours on the continent.

The modern French and the ancient Roman, alike condemn the manners of Homer's heroes. They feel disgust when Achilles and his friend Patroclus, themselves, prepare a repast for the ambassadors from Agamemnon to him; and, instead of commending the poet for such an historic trait, as it appears to be, they blame him for a want of more becoming dignity of conduct, such as might better correspond with the manners of the Augustan age, or those of Louis le Grand.

"Modern critics," says Bishop Warburton, "accuse Virgil's judgment, who, in a poem written in the refined and enlightened age of Rome, followed the marvellous of Homer so closely."

"Ce qui est beau dans Homère pourroit avoir été mal reçu dans les ouvrages d'un poëta des tems d'Auguste."—"Nous ne trouverons point, dans la fable de l'Enéide, cette simplicité qu' Aristote a trouvée si divine dans Homère." *Traité du poëme epique*, l. iii. c. 8. de l'admirable.

"With regard to Homer's style and manner of writing," says Dr. Blair, "it is easy, natural, and, in the highest degree, animated. *It will be admired by such only as relish ancient simplicity*, and can make allowance for certain negligences and repetitions, which greater refinements in the art of writing, has taught succeeding, though far inferior poets to avoid. For Homer is the most simple in his style of all the great poets, and resembles most the style of the poetical parts of the Old Testament. They can have no conception of his manner, who are acquainted with him in Mr. Pope's translation only."

"Virgil wrote in a language," says Dr. Johnson, "of the same general fabric with that of Homer: in verses of the same measure, and, in an age nearer to Homer's time (than when Pope translated the *Iliad*) by eighteen hundred years; yet he found, even then, the state of the world so much altered, and the demand for elegance so much increased, that mere nature would be endured no longer." And this might in-

duce Philotheorus to say, the learned among the Romans could not esteem the language of Homer. But when P— said so, he did not know the superior mind of Montague.

The golden precept of Isocrates, which M— is at a loss to apply to his conduct, may be seen in a book which every house possesses; and as P— has not that author by him, he will direct his attention to Matthew, vii. 12; and Luke, vi. 31. As P— wishes to do justice to the departed as well as to those who are present, he referred M— to the supposed original; but our late great moralist would not hesitate to aver, as every good gift is from above, that the same benign Power which dictated to the Evangelists, had infused the highly-valued rule into the mind of Isocrates for the benefit of a heathen world.

Oct. 18, 1814. PHILOTHEORUS.

TWO LETTERS from a GERMAN in ENGLAND to his FRIEND at BERLIN.
To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
London, Sept. 1814:

MY DEAR FRIEND,

AWARE of the interest which you have always taken in every thing relating to this country, I am now going to give you an account of a walking excursion which I lately made to Cambridge and its vicinity. I well knew, previous to my setting out, that the English look with no favourable eye upon foot travellers, of which the adventures of our friend Moritz here are sufficient proofs; yet I could not resolve to forego a mode of travelling which long habit has rendered agreeable to me, particularly in a country of all others the best adapted for it, by the excellence of its roads and the frequency of its accommodations. Desirous then of visiting the celebrated seats of learning in Great Britain, and having already seen Oxford, I determined now to bend my course towards the sister University.

To a foot traveller, few preparations are necessary;—with a single shirt in my pocket, I have travelled several hundred miles, without any other provision than a little of that universal necessary article—money. I quitted London, in company with an Englishman of my acquaintance, on the morning of the 13th of last month; still passing, however, through a continued succession of houses without noticing

any thing remarkable, until about four miles from the town, in a village called Tottenham, I saw a kind of pillar close upon the foot-path, which had all the appearance of having been lately erected. I was informed, however, that it was very ancient, having been built by Edward the First, in honour of his wife Eleanor, who had died in the centre of England, and had been brought up to Westminster Abbey for burial. Wherever the bearers halted with the body, Edward ordered one of these pillars or crosses to be set up. This, however, having been lately entirely repaired and covered with a composition resembling stone, had all the appearance of a new structure, and is rather the memorial of the former cross than the cross itself. Tottenham is a long straggling village, full, however, of good houses, and closely joined to Edmonton, another place of the same description. The country all around is very flat, having apparently been formerly overflowed by the River Lea, which runs at no great distance. I was at first surprised to see so many good houses in such a dead flat; but it was soon evident that the greater part were built sixty, seventy, or even an hundred years ago, when the Dutch taste brought over by William still prevailed. Thus tenaciously do men transfer their habits from one place where they are suitable and natural, perhaps necessary to another where they are directly the reverse. In England, in Java, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutchman still delights in a level plain, which with infinite labour he intersects with unwholesome ditches, or surrounds his house with a stagnant moat. At Edmonton I noticed, on the left hand, an inn, which has for its sign a man run away with by his horse. I was at a loss to comprehend why this should have been adopted for a sign, until my companion explained it to me, as taken from a ludicrous narrative by the poet Cowper, which some years ago made a prodigious noise here, and was publicly recited to crowded audiences. After passing through Edmonton, we came to Enfield High Way, a succession of houses along the road-side, but among which few or none are deserving of the least notice.

I was beginning to be tired of the continued flat over which we were passing, along a road bordered with thick hedges, when about ten miles from London we came to Waltham

Cross, one of the structures already mentioned, as built in honour of Queen Eleanor. This, although partially repaired, still retains much of the original form, and even the ancient images with which it is ornamented, are tolerably entire. From this cross we have a view of Waltham Abbey, at the distance of little more than half an English mile, a still more ancient structure, being in the oldest style of Saxon architecture, and celebrated as the spot where the body of Harold was deposited, after the battle of Hastings. This favour was granted by William the Conqueror to the entreaties of the mother of the fallen monarch, who inscribed upon his tomb this short inscription :

“ HAROLD INFELIX.”

Nearly eight hundred years have passed away since his death; yet of all that period no monumental inscription remains comparable to this for its elegant and pathetic brevity.

At the distance of twelve miles from London, we passed through Cheshunt, where Richard Cromwell, the son of the Usurper, spent, after his dethronement, a long and harmless life.—about four miles further, we began to ascend a gentle elevation, and reached Hoddesdon, a considerable country town, on the borders of Hertfordshire. There was great appearance of animation here, apparently from its being a market town and the spot where several roads centre and join the great London road. We had now a view of the flats over which we had so long travelled, and which has evidently been once an immense marsh formed by the collection and stagnation of waters which at length found or formed the vent which now constitutes the River Lea. From Hoddesdon we proceeded four miles farther to Ware, a considerable town situated in a plain, and close upon the sea. Near this, in a meadow, are some springs, which form the source of the New River, a canal dug for the purpose of conveying water to the metropolis, but which would be wholly inadequate for that purpose were it not for the supply which it derives from the Lea. The river, as well as the canal, is the property of individuals, and the quantity of water allowed was of course a subject of contract between the two companies. Finding the quantity first agreed upon to

be too small for its purposes, the New River Company engaged to give double the price it then paid for a pipe of double the diameter. To this the agent of the Lea River Company weakly assented, being so grossly ignorant of his business as not to be aware that two orifices are to each other as the squares of their diameters. In consequence of this want of a very slight tincture of mathematical knowledge, the River Lea Company is now obliged to furnish four times the quantity of water which it originally supplied for only twice the sum which it at first received. Well might their agent exclaim, like the pupil of Jean Jacques, "Oh! I see mathematics may be good for something."

We stopped at Ware to dine, having already walked twenty-one English miles without a halt. The English are so little accustomed to walking, that they consider this as a great exertion, and, indeed, when they do condescend to use their legs, you seldom see them proceed more than a German mile without stopping to take some refreshment, a drink of beer, or at least a rest. But I will own to you that, notwithstanding my pedestrian pride, I was not able, after dinner, to resist the solicitations of my companion and the temptation of a return chaise, which was going our road. You can have no idea of the elegance and lightness of some of these carriages, to which we have nothing comparable in Germany. My companion and I travelled like gentlemen, at our ease, and were too proud to think of stopping to see the great bed, for which Ware is celebrated. Yes, my friend, this town, among the English vulgar, is known for nothing so well as its great bed, a relic of barbarous times, when half a dozen travellers met by chance, and slept together. So various are the modes of distinction in this world. Seven cities of antiquity are mentioned as having laid claim to the honour of giving Homer birth. Athens and Rome are still celebrated for their monuments of art. Ephesus was renowned for her temple, of which only a few mutilated columns now remain; and perhaps future travellers may find only the posts of the great bed at Ware. As we did not see this national monument, I am afraid we shall be ranked with those travellers who go to Paris without visiting the Louvre; or to Berlin, without seeing the Brandenburg gate.

However this may be, we were indifferent to such censures; and, sitting in our chaise, enjoyed at once a prolongation of our rest, and a shortening of our journey; being carried forward nearly ten English miles for little more than a dollar. Our driver very cunningly made us get out at the entrance of Huntingford, the town where his master lived. We, therefore, walked through it, and finding it a small, and apparently somewhat poor place, and the sun not having yet set, continued our journey onward to Royston, a farther distance of about six miles. In the country round, the harvest was everywhere got in, and the fields were full of old women and children gathering up the scattered ears to increase their little winter stores. As night came on, they began to return home, and passed us in long files (with their bundles upon their heads), generally singing and cheerful. It became dark before we reached Royston, to which, however, we could discern by the light of the stars, that we made a considerable descent. By the same pale light we could also see that the country round was open, but whether cultivated or heath we could not distinguish.

Between eight and nine o'clock we arrived at Royston, and went boldly into the principal inn, where, notwithstanding our being foot travellers, we were treated with great respect. This I did not fail to attribute to the commanding air which I assumed on so important an occasion. For let me tell you, it is no joke, going into an English inn at the close of the evening, with your shoes dusty, and with the appearance of having been making the natural use of your limbs all day: sour looks from the waiter, harsh questions from the landlord or landlady; perhaps a flat refusal to accommodate you with a bed are the result. Not so at Royston, however. No, my friend. There the nimble waiter set before us a smoking dish of lamb cutlets to crown the labours of the day, and the smiling chambermaid, like another Nausicaæ, spread our couches with clean linen, on which we gladly stretched our wearied limbs to repose.

Royston is a neat little town, situated in a plain, close at the bottom of a ridge of small hills, among which a considerable mixture of chalk appears. The country round is open, and appears to have been taken generally into cultiva-

tion only within these few years; perhaps twenty or thirty at most. Hence no country houses appear scattered about, and no hedges, which give to the English landscape such peculiar beauty, conveying to the mind of the traveller the impression of the highest cultivation, and of the most profound security. Pursuing our journey early in the morning, we saw on every side extensive fields of the Polish oat; the general backwardness of which announced either an unfavourable season or a cold soil. The country, though open, was diversified by gentle undulations rising to the westward, into something like hills, and before us, at the distance of a few miles, appeared Melbourne, embosomed among trees. This we found to be a long straggling village, but neat, the houses being generally either white-washed, or well-built of bricks. From Melbourne we continued our walk to Harston, within five miles of Cambridge, where we breakfasted. The country from Melbourne was entirely flat, and especially to the eastward stretched away into an immense level, which undoubtedly was once overflowed by the tides of the sea. So perfectly flat is the country, that the bushes and trees and banks along the road-side entirely screen Cambridge from the sight, at least of the foot-traveller, until almost close upon it. Then at the distance of about a mile, its towers and halls and colleges break upon the view, but with an effect far inferior to that of Oxford seen in any direction. Neither is this appearance of inferiority diminished on entering the town, the streets being narrow and winding, and such as might well belong to any town of little note. The public buildings, no doubt, redeem its character, and raise it far above the rank of ordinary cities; yet still it cannot compete with Oxford, which conveys at once to the mind of the traveller the idea of a seat of learning. I do not pretend to decide upon the comparative essential merits of these two celebrated universities. That can only be done by a man profoundly versed in the history of English literature. But of their general external appearance, and the impressions which they are separately calculated to produce upon the mind of the stranger, there can, I think, be but one opinion.—In my next letter, I shall give you my details of Cambridge, and

my further progress to Ely and Newmarket.—In the mean time, I remain,

Your affectionate friend, R. S.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FONTENELLE

DIED in February 1757, just one month before completing his 100th year. His character, both personal and literary, is admirably given by M. Grimm. Utterly without heart, generosity, or sympathy with any human being, he was extremely complaisant and amusing in general society, where he dealt out epigrams to the very last with a neatness and vivacity that was extremely engaging; and continued to be universally acceptable, without even pretending to take an interest in any thing but himself. In the whole course of his long life, it was remarked of him, that he was never known either to laugh or to cry; and he even came at last, it seems, to make a boast of this insensibility. He had a great liking for asparagus, and preferred it dressed with oil. One day, a certain *bon vivant* Abbé, with whom he was extremely intimate, came unexpectedly to dinner. The Abbé was very fond of asparagus also, but liked his dressed with butter. Fontenelle said, that for such a friend there was no sacrifice of which he did not feel himself capable, and that he should have half the dish of asparagus which he had just ordered for himself, and that half, moreover, should be done with butter! While they were conversing together very lovingly, and waiting for dinner, the poor Abbé falls suddenly down in a fit of apoplexy—upon which Fontenelle instantly springs up, scampers down to the kitchen with incredible agility, and brawls out to his cook with eagerness, “The whole with oil, the whole with oil, as at first.”—*Edinb. Rev.*

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

CAN any of your intelligent Correspondents give me some information relative to Wm. Wollaston, the admired Author of the “Religion of Nature Delineated;” a few particulars concerning his life will be highly acceptable, and esteemed as a considerable favour, by a constant reader of your invaluable work.

Holloway, near Islington,

Oct. 15, 1814.

I. D.

MISCELLANEA.

No. VI.

IN Xenophon's *Ellenics*, b. 5, c. 3, it is mentioned, that Agesipolis was sent home for interment *εν μέλει τιθείς*. Among the ancients, bodies which were to be preserved any length of time were covered with wax, or with honey, if the former could not be procured.

Horace, in his first Satire, line 100,

Diviti medium fortissima Tyndaridarum,
seems to allude to the Choephoreæ of *Eschylus*, line 885, where Clytemnestra says,

*Δὴ τις ἀνδροκμήτα πέλεκυν, ὡς τάχος,
ἔειδον ἢ νικῶμαι ἢ νικώμεθα.*

It appears from Livy (lib. 25, c. 3.), that the fraud practised upon the underwriters of vessels is not the invention of modern times. The historian had mentioned, that, from the poverty of the treasury, the senate were obliged to apply to certain of the publicani, who were to supply the army with necessaries. "Hi," he adds, "quia publicum periculum erat a vi tempestatis in iis quæ portarentur ad exercitus, et ementili erant falsa naufragia, et ea ipsa quæ vera renunciaverant, fraude ipsorum facta erant, non casu; in veteres quasque naves paucis et parvi prelii rebus impositis, quum mersissent eos in alto, exceptis in præparatas scaphas nautis, multiplices fuisse merces ementiebatur."

There are other rogueries also of which the ancients claim the invention. Witness Aristophanes in the *Σφηκες*, line 554, where Philocleon is describing the happy life of a judge, and adds,

— εὐθὺς προσιών τις
Ἐμβαλλί μοι τὴν χεῖρ' ἀπαλὴν τῶν δημο-
σίων κειλοφύειαν·
Ἰκετεύσιν δ' ὑποκύπτοντες, τὴν φωνὴν οἰ-
τροκαῶντες·
Οἰκτιρὸν μ', ὦ πάτερ, αἰτῆμαι σ', εἰ καὶ
τὸς πᾶνθ' ὀφείλω,
Ἀρχὴν ἀβέας, ἢ πλὴν στρατιᾶς τοῖς ξυστοί-
τοις ἀγορεύων.—

"The years of man are threescore and ten." Solon, in his speech to Croesus (*Herodotus*, lib. 1. c. 32.), says, *εἰς ἑξομῆκοντα ἔτηα βρον τῆς ζωῆς ἀνθρώπου* *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Oct. 1814.*

προτίθημι. He mentions this number in order to introduce a calculation which he is about to make; but the coincidence is a remarkable one.

Aristotle mentions, in his Treatise upon Government (book 7, c. 2.), that *ἐν τοῖς Ἰσθμοῖς, τοσάτους τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄβελισκοὺς καταπνύουσιν περὶ τὸν τάφον, ὅσους ἂν διαφθείρῃ τῶν πολέμιων*. The custom of placing a circle of stones round a barrow, which is still to be seen in many instances both in Wiltshire and in other parts of England, had probably this origin: for as the mode of interment used *ἐν τοῖς Ἰσθμοῖς*, and *ἐν τοῖς βρετανικοῖς*, at that distant period, was, probably, nearly the same, I cannot but think that the funeral honours of one nation may be illustrated by a reference to those of the other.

Why do we always say *situated*, with a final d? The old law term is still *situate*, and I am strongly inclined to think it is correct. For we cannot form *situated* as a participle from any known verb whatever. Johnson speaks only of *situate* in his Dictionary, and supports that orthography by the usage of the best writers, particularly of Swift.

Again, from whence comes the late innovation of using the word *drowned*, to express a person rendered insensible only, and not suffocated by the water? That a person should be drowned and brought to life again, is to me an inexplicable riddle; but it is occasionally mentioned in conversation, and now and then appears in the papers. Were I once *drowned*, I would not give a fig for my chance of reanimation, even if the whole Humane Society were to set to work upon me. See Johnson's Dict. upon this.

We commonly say engraved by such an one. I have heard of a graven image, a graven one is never mentioned. So also, "I found Mr. Such-an-one out," is a clear bull, only to be remedied by saying, "I found that he was out." *Auditory* now has completely supplanted *audience*. *Auditory* properly signifies a place to hear in, and is used, as one or two other words, to express the persons contained in such place. But this is a liberty to be used sparingly, and with moderation. Thus, borrowing from a Greek phrase,* we say,

* See Longinus.

"the whole theatre applauded," and the expression is correct; but who would venture to say of the audience, that the whole theatre went away? As a body of persons engaged in viewing the performances represented on the stage, they are "the theatre;" but, as individuals, they are "the audience."

"Write me by to-morrow's post."—What has the unfortunate preposition "to" done, that it should be omitted?

There is an inquiry which I wish to make respecting those mysterious letters, which authors are in the habit of subjoining to their names: such, for instance, as LL.B. F.R.S. A.S.S. A.M. &c. Now, as no one of these is, of course, to be obtained without great labour, study, or the possession of a certain degree of literary reputation, I would wish to know how far the unauthorised adoption of any of them is punishable by law. That it is punishable, I cannot but suppose. For, under the present system of toleration, any person, no matter how mean or contemptible, having, upon demand, received his shilling certificate, is called a Reverend, equally with him who has spent a poor man's fortune to gain that appellation. If the itinerant preacher, having gone thus far, may, with impunity, assume the letters A.B. or A.M., by what criterion are we to distinguish him from a clergyman of the established church?

Poetry warms the heart, and fills the head with useful and agreeable maxims and beautiful images, sublimates the affections, and thereby enlarges our enjoyment and worth. To be insensible to the charms of the Muses, argues at once a stupid head and grovelling heart. I do not hesitate to say, that moral excellence depends on exquisite sentiments: a person may have naturally both a lively sensibility and an improved taste, and yet be a bad character, from giving himself up to the dominion of his passions: nevertheless, without this enlivened temper of soul, no man ever became excellent.

Music should be such as soothes the mind, or excites to bold and manly deeds. The light giddy airs of the day, are not only ridiculous in themselves, but have a bad effect upon the passions. Rousseau, whose impassioned bosom was alive to every thing, and

who understood music, as well as all the finer movements of the soul, better than any man of the day, called the giddy airs of the French opera a *cours courant*: what would he say to that of our theatre? With what contemptuous astonishment would he hear the grating discords of so many different instruments, the performers on any two of which are able by themselves to tear up every finer feeling, without the assistance of such a cloud of auxiliaries. But our theatre and our music answer their purposes. They are frequented by those who wish to kill time and reflection: the greater the discord, the better their purposes are answered.

Frequently reflect on what you learn, and arrange your ideas under proper heads. In proportion as you improve your imagination, memory, and understanding, you exalt yourselves in the scale of thinking beings; and this improvement depends more than is generally allowed upon the senses of the body, the sight, the hearing, the taste, the smell, and the touch. Such is the constitution of man, that even corporal debility or depravity weakens and degenerates the mind; and we shall find purity of sentiment ever accompanied with a genuine delicacy of corporal sense.

A. B.

"As justice in a great measure constitutes the real good man, so it ought to be the perpetual study of the accomplished Mason, never to deviate from the minutest principle thereof."

Ashe. Masonic Manual.

"Cette fraternité, véritable visage de l'âge d'or, a été mêlée dans la franc-maçonnerie à beaucoup d'autres idées qui sont aussi bonnes et morales."

Madame de Staël "De l'Allemagne."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

ATTACHED to the cause of masonry, I have perused, with deep regret, the endeavours of several of the continental powers to suppress a fraternity, the basis of whose constitution is founded upon the eternal and immutable principles of religion and morality. It is strange, that at a moment when so many monarchs are restored to their countries and their thrones, after years of exile and sufferings, they should signalize the commencement of their new reigns by acts

of oppression; instead of returning thanks to that Providence, who has protected them throughout their wanderings, and restored them to their homes, and proving their gratitude for their own restoration to freedom, by granting it to those beneath them. But, while the mason laments, that the renewal of the ancient dynasties of Europe is, in some degree, marked by an attempted subversion of his order, he may still derive consolation from the reflection, that the efforts of its enemies cannot brand masonry with disgrace; for, while with one hand they level a blow at the masonic superstructure, with the other, they stifle the new-born liberty of the press, ratify the wretched ignominious doom of the African negro, re-establish the dark cells of the Inquisition, and legalize the Machiavelian wiles of the Jesuits.

The foes of freedom, of open, honest discussions, are the foes of freemasonry: in this fortunate country, this sublime art, truly called Royal, since it ennobles even the proudest monarchs, flourishes, and it is to be hoped will long flourish, uncontrolled: for liberty and masonry go hand in hand;—not that unbounded licentiousness, unjustly termed liberty, which so eminently called forth the emphatic, animated exclamation of the wife of the virtuous Roland, when led to execution—“*Oh! Liberté, que de forfaits on commet en ton nom.*”—not that tremendous disorganization of every social tie, that entire subversion of reason, religion, morality, and talent, which has marked in indelible characters of blood the career of revolutionary France; but that mild, that gentle power, that true freedom, which, while it inculcates tranquil obedience to just and equitable laws, to virtuous and legitimate sovereigns; arms the hand of just retribution against the tyrant; and teaches, that the duty of every good, every brave man, every true mason, is to die, when he cannot live, for the defence of his country, his religion, and genuine liberty.

London, Sept. 19, 1814. MASONICUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Oct. 3.

THE venerable Rowland Hill, a Member of whom stands as vanguard in your last Publication, is un-

noticed in the elaborate account of the Hill family, article Berwick, in Debrett's Peerage for 1812, Vol. I. p. 405. The reason why a gospel minister of such piety should be passed over in silence in an account of a family where every collateral and other connexion, however remote, if titled, is studiously introduced, it is not easy to assign. For my own part, I like to see the Christian religion so warmly advocated by persons of such illustrious descent, and noble alliance, as the Rev. Rowland Hill. It proves that nobility and Christian graces are not incompatible, and that persons of that order are “not ashamed of the gospel of Christ.”

The family of Hill is to be traced in Shropshire up to the time of Edward I. and have partaken by marriage of the blood of several of the noblest families. The first public character of the name of Hill, was the opulent Sir Rowland Hill, Knt. twice lord-mayor of London, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was the founder of the churches of Stoke and Hodnet, the schools at Drayton near Hawkestone, and the stone bridges over the Severn, &c. near Attingham. By the wealth he bequeathed among his nieces and sister's children, he may be considered not improperly as being also the founder of the house of Hill.

The next person of note was the Right Hon. Richard Hill, great uncle to the present Rev. Rowland Hill, and of the late Lord Berwick, the present peer's father, &c. He was deputed to several embassies in the reign of William III. and subsequently appointed a lord of the Treasury. He appears to have declined any hereditary honour in his own person; but the title of baronet was conferred by George I. on his nephew and heir, Sir Rowland, M.P. father of the late Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkestone, M.P. for Salop; of John Hill, M.P. for Shrewsbury; and of the subject of this article, the Rev. Rowland Hill, A.M.

One of the sisters of the Right Hon. Richard Hill, above-named, married a Mr. Harwood, of Shrewsbury (her second husband), and had, among other issue, two sons: the younger of whom was the Rev. Rowland Harwood, rector of Hodnet, Salop, who took the name of Hill; and the elder son, Thomas Harwood, M.P. for Shrewsbury, who also took the name of Hill, married to his second wife, Susanna Maria, daughter of the

Hon. William Noel, and was, by her, father of Noel Hill, first Lord Berwick, so created in 1784, who was father of Thomas Noel Hill, the present Lord; the Hon. William Hill, M.P. for Shrewsbury; and of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Hill, &c.*

P. 195. I must dissent from your Correspondent, as to La Fontaine having excelled his copiest in nobleness of sentiment, pathos, and sense of morality.

P. 199. In the very satisfactory letter of your learned Correspondent, Mr. Cassan, in the 1st column and 2d and 6th lines from bottom, your printer has mistaken the *Greek* preposition *ex*, and instead thereof has inserted *ex*.

P. 221, 1st col. last line at bottom, Sir James Macpherson should be Sir John.

P. 275. The death of the Countess of Dysart is erroneous. The lady that is there meant is the Countess of Desart, who was formerly Lady Anne Browne, sister of the late Marquis of Sligo. The Countess of Dysart died in 1804.

P. 276. The late Countess of Glandore was *sister*, not *mother*, of the Hon. Mrs. Herbert. This error has crept into all the public prints. Her ladyship died issueless, and the heir presumptive to the *barony only* is the Rev. William Crosbie, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick.

P. 277. Of the late lamented Lady Mary Martin, it might have been added, that she was also sister of the late Right Hon. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's; and of the late Rev. Lord Charles Murray, who took the name of Ayresley, Dean of Bocking. Her ladyship married in 1787, at the age of eighteen, the Rev. Mr. Martin.

Your general extreme accuracy makes me thus particular.

Yours, &c. CRITIC.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following account of the Cochineal worth it, you will oblige me by its insertion in your valuable Magazine.

Yours, &c. H. H.
Prospect-place, Lambeth,
Sept. 27, 1814.

* For a Portrait and Memoir of LORD HILL, nephew of the Rev. Rowland Hill, and an account of the Hill Family, we refer our readers to the European Magazine, Vol. LXI. page 8.

THE cochineal insect, to which we owe our beautiful scarlet and purple colours, has not yet been found any where but in Mexico.

It is asserted, from the testimony of the best writers, that the nature of this colour was not known till the year 1692, when Father Plumier Pomet gave an account of its being an animal—and that before this period, the world knew nothing more of it, than that it was gathered from certain plants in Mexico; on which account it was naturally supposed to be a seed. Upon searching into the originals, however, we find, that Acosta in 1530, and Herrera in 1601, had described it, as well as our modern naturalists.

The cochineal is an insect much of the size and shape of a bug; it is bred upon the Nopal Cactus, or Indian fig, a shrub common all over New Spain; about five feet high; its stem is fleshy; large, flattened, downy, and covered with clusters of thorns; it branches out very much, and grows narrow, as well as its branches, at every point of ramification. This gives to each portion of the plant, thus made narrow, the form of an oval, thick, and thorny leaf. It has no other leaves but these. Its flowers scattered over the young stems are succeeded by a fruit that is fit for eating, and resembles a fig.

The cochineal insect, like all others, is of two sexes, but which are exceedingly dissimilar in their appearance. The female, which alone is valuable for its colour, has her eyes, mouth, and antennæ, fixed so deep, and so concealed in the folds of the skin, that it is impossible to distinguish them without a microscope. From the first instant of its birth, almost, it remains attached to one point of the plant by a kind of trunk, and presents to the eye only an hemispherical crust. This covering is changed twice in twenty-five days, and is sprinkled over with a white and thick dust, which is immiscible with water. At this period, which is that of puberty, the male, which is much smaller, active, and more slightly made, issues out of a farinaceous tube, by means of wings with which he is provided. He flutters over the immoveable females, fixes upon each of them, and soon perishes after fecundation. The male is very scarce, and one is said to be sufficient for 300 females, or more. The bulk of the female now visibly enlarges, till a drop of liquid which escapes

n under her shews that the eggs, ch are in great number, will soon ce their appearance. The little in- s burst their covering at the time of ir birth, and soon spread themselves r the plant, to choose a favourable t to fix upon. They particularly en- vour to shelter themselves from the t wind; accordingly, the nopal, when wed on that side, appears quite green, ist upon the opposite side it is full of ects, and white. The best method of ping the nopal plantations in order to replant them every six years, by tting several pieces of the stems into rities of some depth. They must be eded frequently, but with precaution, order not to disturb the insect. The livator must also take care to get rid the animals that would destroy the ant, the most formidable of which is caterpillar, which makes its way even rough the inside of the plant, and tacks the insect from underneath. ighteen months after the planting, nall nests of twelve or fifteen, ready to y the eggs, are fixed upon the nopal, t certain distances. The little ones hich come out attain their full growth t two months, which is the limited uration of their life. They are then- attered, and this operation is re- ewed every two months from October o May. This crop is to be gathered ome days before the laying of the ggs, either to prevent the loss of the ggs, which are rich in colour, or to nder the little ones from fixing on a plant which is already exhausted, and must be left to itself for a few months.

Immediately before the rainy season comes on, in order to prevent the total destruction of the cochineal, which might be occasioned by the unwholesomeness of the air, the branches of the nopal, loaded with infant insects, are cut off. These branches are laid up in the houses, where they maintain their freshness, as all mucilaginous plants do. Here the cochineals thrive during the bad season. As soon as that is passed, they are placed on the trees, where the vivifying freshness of the air soon makes them propagate.

The cochineal insect may in some circumstances be compared to the silk-worm, particularly in the way of depositing its eggs. The insects destined for this purpose are taken at a proper time of their growth, and put into a box well closed, and lined with a coarse

cloth; and in this confinement they lay their eggs, and die.

The box is kept close shut till the time of placing the eggs on the nopal; when, if any motion is perceived, it is a sufficient indication that the animalcule has life, though the egg is so minute as hardly to be perceived.

When the cochineal is gathered from the nopal, it is put into pots of earthen ware, where it is killed, and then packed in serons. The Mexicans have three different ways of killing them; one by hot water, another by fire, and a third by the rays of the sun, whereof the latter seems to deserve the preference; and great precaution is necessary in either method to preserve the good colour. To the different ways of killing this insect are owing the several gradations of colour.

The wild cochineal, a different species from the fine, or Mestique, cochineal we have been speaking of, but cultivated in the same places, does not require so much care or precaution. It is a more hardy insect, and bears the injury of the air better. The crop of it is, consequently, less variable in its produce, and may be gathered all the year. This insect is less abounding in colour than the other; but as its produce is more certain, and its price equivalent to two-thirds of that of the fine sort, it may be cultivated to advantage. This species is also found in Peru.

Though the cochineal belongs to the animal kingdom, of all others the most likely to corrupt, yet it never spoils if kept dry.

This valuable production would probably succeed in different parts of Mexico; but hitherto scarce any beside the province of Oaxaca has seriously attended to it. Each acre of nopal plants produces as much as two quintals of fine cochineal, with the attendance of one man. Exclusive of what is consumed by America and the Philippines, Europe receives annually four thousand quintals of fine cochineal, two hundred quintals of granilla, one hundred quintals of cochineal dust, and three hundred quintals of wild cochineal.

The principal countries where the cochineal insects are bred, are Oaxaca, Iluscula, Chulula, Nueva, Galicia, and Chiapa, all in Mexico; and Kumbato, Loja, and Tucuman, in Peru; but it is only in Oaxaca that they are gathered in large quantities, and form a branch of commerce. Their cultivation has

been successfully attempted in the French part of St. Domingo; and it has been found to thrive in the Bahama Islands; and was it followed up with spirit, there is no doubt the latter place would produce as fine cochineal as any in Mexico.

The cochineal in the state in which it is brought to us, is in small bodies of an irregular figure, usually convex, ridged, and furrowed on one side, and concave on the other: the colour of the best is a purplish grey, powdered over with a sort of white dust. This is called silver cochineal.

Cochineal is highly valued in every part of the world for the incomparable beauty of its red colour, which it readily communicates to wool and silk, but with more difficulty to linen and cotton; it is principally used by dyers for preparing crimsons and scarlets. The red colour called carmine is also made from cochineal. In medicine, cochineal is used as a cordiac, sudorific, alexipharmic, and febrifuge.

It is well known, that the cactus, or nopal plant, bears a succulent fruit or berry at the extremity of its leaves, filled with a juice of a delicate red colour and agreeable taste. This juice is the natural food of the cochineal insect, which owes to it the value and property it possesses as a red dye. Whence it follows, that the juice itself, if brought to a consistence, must yield a true and perfect colour, lively and brilliant as we find it, in its natural state. Upon this hypothesis, Mr. David Riz, of Kingston, in Jamaica, made experiments to obtain from the plant artificially, what nature accomplished in the insect; and at length happily succeeded, by inspissating the juice. After a number of experiments, he found one process which communicated a crimson colour to silk and wool, superior to that given by cochineal. He came to England; and trials of the same were made before a number of the principal dyers in and about London, at the Museum of the Royal Society. He also found two other processes, which promised, with very little alteration in their manufactory, to afford the colour-making dyes of scarlet and purple. Upon a moderate calculation, it was found that this colour would go farther than three times the quantity of cochineal; which he accounted for by remarking, that there is a great part of the insect, as its skin, &c. which affords no dye, but that

the whole of his process was genuine colour, with little or no impurity.

Notwithstanding the advantages that might be derived to the nation from this gentleman's discovery, he met, upon the whole, with very little encouragement to prosecute his manufacture; though the sums annually expended in purchasing cochineal from the Spaniards are very large, and thousands of acres now waste in Jamaica might be cultivated with this plant, with little trouble and expense, and a quantity obtained answerable to the home demand.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

AS the articles in your monthly Publication evidently manifest a disposition to combine the instructive and interesting, I send for insertion the annexed account of the Naptha Springs, for the benefit of your numerous readers.

Houston, 10th Oct. 1814. R. P.

NAPTHA SPRINGS.

TWO letters now lie before me, with accounts of these Naptha Springs: one from Dr. James Mounsey, physician to the army of the Czarina; the other, from Jonas Hanway, Esq.; both gentlemen who, by their Travels; their residence in Muscovy, and their acquaintance with several people who have been upon the spot, have had great opportunities of becoming perfectly informed of every thing relating to the subject; and whose judgment and veracity may be depended on.—Both their accounts agree, that on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, not far from the city of Baku, there is a large spot of ground, where, on taking off two or three inches of the surface of the earth, and then applying a live coal, the place uncovered catches fire, even before the coal touches the ground, and sends forth a light blue flame, which goes not out unless it be smothered by throwing earth, or something else, upon it. This flame makes the earth hot, but does not consume it. If a tube (even of paper) or a reed be set about two inches in the ground, and made close below with earth, on touching the top of it with a live coal, and blowing, a flame immediately issues forth, without burning either the reed or paper, provided the edges be covered with clay. This method supplies the want of candles in their houses. Three

four of these canes will also boil water in a pot, and they dress their vicls with it. The flame may be blown like that of a lamp, but otherwise it continues burning; it smells somewhat phurrous, or rather like naphtha, but very little offensive. The ground is dry and stony, and the more stony the ground, the stronger and clearer the flame. Near this place they dig brimstone; and here are also the Naptha springs. But the chief place for Naptha is Swieten Island, a small tract of land on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, and uninhabited, except at such seasons they fetch Naptha from thence: which the Persians load in their wretched emerkations, without barrels or any other vessels, so that sometimes you see the sea covered with it for leagues together. The springs boil up highest in thick and clear weather, and the Naptha sometimes takes fire on the surface, and runs down or burning into the sea in great quantities, and to great distances. In clear weather, it does not bubble up above two or three feet. People make stoves near the springs, into which they convey what overflows by troughs, taking off the Naptha from the surface, under which there is a mixture of water, or some other heavier fluid. The greater part is of a dark grey colour, very unpleasant to the smell, but used in lamps by the poorer sort. There are also springs of black Naptha, which is thick, and in distillation grows not clear, but yellow; but the most valuable is the white Naptha, which is naturally clear and yellowish, and bears a great price. The Russians drink it as a cordial, but it does not intoxicate: it is used also for pains or aches, and is carried into India as a great rarity, where they make with it the most beautiful and lasting Japan that has ever yet been known.

What the Indians call the Everlasting Fire, lies about ten English miles, N.E. by E. from the city of Baku, on dry rocky ground. There are several ancient temples, built with stone, supposed to have been all dedicated to fire; most of them are low arched vaults, from ten to fifteen feet high. Amongst the rest, there is a temple in which the Indians now worship; near the altar, about three feet high, there is a large hollow cane, from the end of which issues a flame, in colour and gentleness not unlike a lamp that burns with spirits. The Indians affirm, this

flame has continued burning some thousands of years, and believe it will last to the end of the world; and that if it was resisted or suppressed in this place, it would rise in some other. By the number of temples, it is probable there were formerly a great number of worshippers of fire, as well Indians as Persians: they are called Gouers. At present, here are only about twenty persons, who reside constantly, and go almost naked. In summer, it is very hot; and in winter they dwell within doors, and keep what fire they please, in the manner above described: they live upon roots and herbs for the most part, and are supposed to attend as mediators for the sins of many who are absent; and by their applications to this fire, in which the Deity is supposed to be present and visible, they atone for the sins of others. A little way from the temple just now mentioned, near Baku, is a low cliff of a rock, in which there is a horizontal gap, two feet from the ground; between five and six long, and about three feet broad, out of which issues a constant flame, much of the colour mentioned already, being a light blue. It rises sometimes eight feet high, but is more low in still weather. They do not perceive the rock waste in the least. This also the Indians worship, and say it cannot be put out. About twenty yards on the back of this cliff is a well, and a rock twelve or fourteen fathoms deep, with exceeding good water.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A WHOLE FAMILY LOST!!!

IF any of the relations, or next of kin, of one Mr. GUINEA, who about the year 1800 was much seen in England, and is supposed to be an Englishman, will give information where he can now be met with, they will be handsomely rewarded, on application to Mr. JOHN BULL, *Growling-lane, opposite Threadneedle-street*.—A proportionate reward will be given for information relative to his son, Mr. HALF GUINEA; or his grandson, Young SEVEN SHILLING PIECE.—*Papers* innumerable have been issued in consequence of their disappearance, but all in vain; and they are believed by many persons to have left the kingdom; though others shrewdly suspect they lie hid somewhere in the country, wait-

ing for more favourable times, before they dare make their appearance; as they have reason to suppose they would be instantly *taken up*, and put in *close confinement*.—Their sudden disappearance is particularly to be regretted, as they were in great favour with the people, and enjoyed even the *King's countenance*, to such a degree, that they actually bore the *Royal Arms*.

Notwithstanding they are persons of real worth, yet it must be confessed, that by getting occasionally into bad company, they have lost some little of their *wight* in society; yet if they will return, all faults will be forgiven, no questions will be asked; but they may depend upon being received with open arms, by their disconsolate friends, who by this temporary separation have learnt how to appreciate their *sterling worth*.

They resemble each other very closely, and may very easily be known by their *round faces*, and by their complexion, which is of a *bright yellow*; for though they, it is true, were born, and acquired their *polish* and insinuating manners in London; yet it is well ascertained, that the family originally came, and derived their name, from the coast of *Guinea*, a place too well known in *Liverpool* to require any description.

R. P.

ANECDOTES of SOUWOROW.

SOUWOROW was educated in a school at St. Petersburg, and during his stay there, shewed nothing eccentric or remarkable, except extreme thoughtfulness and occasional absence of mind, which often made him the sport of his companions. It happened once, that the Duke of Holstein being present at the public examination of the scholars, asked Souworow some questions, which the youth answered as if he did not hear or understand them; while his school-fellows laughed at him for this fresh instance of forgetfulness, and at length compelled him to resent their conduct so fiercely, as for ever after to command their respect: the Duke, who was deeply struck with the acuteness, brevity, and energy of his answers, though in no way bearing upon the questions, observed to the professor, on leaving the school, "If I mistake not, this young man is destined to play a great part in the world."

It has been generally considered as a mark of great mind in a soldier, successfully to attempt hazardous things on his own responsibility; that is, without orders, or contrary to their spirit. Souworow did more, for he dared to violate the positive orders of his commander, and staked his life upon the issue of an enterprise not only expressly forbidden, but extremely perilous, and seemingly desperate. While yet a major, he commanded an outpost in sight of the enemy, who daily growing stronger, he requested permission to attack him, and went far to pledge himself for the success. The commander-in-chief, thinking it rash and impracticable, on account of the enemy's great superiority, forbade the attempt under pain of death; and made the chagrin of Souworow, who was conscious of his own better judgment, quite insupportable. Foreseeing the enemy's numerical superiority, constantly increasing, would shortly deprive him of the opportunity of striking the meditated blow, he invited his brother officers to a supper, and by flattering them with the certain prospect of glory, while the deadly prohibition was confined to his own breast, that he alone might suffer in case of failure, he prevailed on them to join in the attack, and they mustered a force of 1000 strong from the junction of different outposts, under the command of Souworow. Justly calculating that the enemy, being five times stronger, had too much confidence to expect or to be prepared for an attack from so weak a body—Souworow fell upon him at night, defeated him with great slaughter, and obtained a decisive victory, which he thus reported:—"As a soldier, I deserve death for disobeying your orders; as a Russian, I have done my duty; the enemy is no more." The commander-in-chief was thunder-struck on reading this dispatch, yet so pleased with the boldness of Souworow's genius, and the brilliant result of his conduct, that not knowing how to decide himself, he stated the whole to the Empress, and sent her the original dispatch. Her Majesty immediately returned the following answer, addressed to Souworow:—"As a soldier, I leave you to the mercy of the commander-in-chief: as a Russian, I congratulate you as my lieutenant-colonel." From this time Souworow's rise was regular and progressive; and the impression he made on the Empress was never effaced."

ELEAZAR AND NAPHTALI.

FROM THE FRENCH OF M. FLORIAN.

IN FOUR CANTOS.

BY J. J.

Canto I.

CHILDREN of Zilpah!—ye who mourn before the Lord our fatal records—ye, who, alone of Israel, have not yet forgotten that we are nation of brethren—assemble around me. Come, little family, come into the beautiful valley crowned by the mountains of Gilead. There under the shade of ancient cedars, reclining on the rocks on which our fathers rested, let us talk of their felicity, and of their virtues. Let us bring to recollection those happy times when our tribes united adored the Lord of hosts—shared the fruits of the earth—and, long taught, in the Desert, to endure the ills which Nature imposes on us, endeavoured to alleviate them by friendship, concord, and fraternal affection. Ah! let us retrace the picture of those simple and affecting manners—let the aged, who hear me, exult in the reflection that they were born in times less distant from those peaceful days—let the young feel in their hearts the desire of imitating their ancestors—and let the infant as it looks at me sitting on its mother's knee smile at the ravishing picture—pleased—it knows not why.

In the days which succeeded the death of Joshua, Israel had no chief. The tribes, established in their conquests—satisfied with the portion of land allotted to them—thought of nothing but how best to enjoy the blessings of the Almighty. The victorious sword and spear were converted into instruments of agriculture—the ardent courser who had pursued the Amorite in the plains of Gibeon—now slowly drew the plough—and every Israelite, at peace with his God, with his brethren, and with himself, reposed in tranquillity under his vine or fig-tree.

The holy ark was at Shiloh.—Not yet placed in a magnificent temple—a cover of skins was its humble repository. Rarely did the blood of the heifer stain the altar of holocausts—rarely did the incense of Tadmor burn upon the altar of perfumes—but the reverence—the veneration of a whole people—the purity of the pontiffs—and the fervour of sincere vows addressed to the Most High—rendered it more dear to him than the superb edifice so often profaned in Zion.

Eur. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Oct. 1814.

Thither, at our principal feasts, came all the tribes of Israel. Thither came the fathers of families, followed by their numerous children, to adore the Lord—to eat the passover with their brethren and to renew the oath of the divine covenant. There were seen mothers presenting their children—delighted with their embraces—and only interrupted by the kind and sympathizing intervention of their husband's conversation. The elders proclaimed the laws delivered to Moses on the holy Mount—the trumpet summoned before them the helpless—the orphan—all who might have to complain of fraud or violence—but there was no one to complain—and the elders praised the Lord.

The grandson of Eleazar, the venerable Sadoc, filled the place of Aaron. Sadoc was beloved of God—for Sadoc was the friend of man. He observed with a rigid zeal all the precepts of the law—he prayed with an impassioned zeal for those who observed them not. During the forty years that he was high priest, the widow, the orphan, the unfortunate of every description, found in him a father and a helper—and when cheered by his care, assistance, and advice, they would weeping kiss his hands, and wonder at his goodness—"God alone is good," would Sadoc say—"all goodness is from God."

Sadoc was a widower. Two twin sons were all that remained to him of his family—Eleazar and Naphtali—who at the age of scarcely nineteen years were the example and the delight of Israel—beautiful and wise as Joseph—amiable as Benjamin—when, dressed in their white robes, they accompanied the high priest, and presented to him at the altar the incense, or unleavened bread, the people fancied they saw Abraham between two angels—and when, at sunset, they walked round the city, they would amuse themselves with raising the heavy stones which covered the cisterns, to water the flocks of the young virgins returning from the fields—who, blushing, received their salutations—and, pensive by their mother's side, would read that evening how Jacob chose for his wife her whose flock he had watered.

Eleazar and Naphtali were as yet strangers to love. A tender and lively friendship sufficed the purity of their souls. This friendship, to them as dear and necessary as existence, was connate, and seemed to have no commencement

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—they had always felt it, and enjoyed it as their life—their hearts were so united, so mingled and confounded—that, without consideration, they scarcely knew in which breast the wish or desire was first formed. Together at the dawn of day—the dawn of the day following found them still together.—The name of brother, which they so much delighted in, added nothing to their proper name—Eleazar without Naphtali—or Naphtali without Eleazar—presented to their minds the idea of annihilation.

There were, however, in their respective characters some marked shades of distinction.

Eleazar, not less tender and affectionate than Naphtali, was more grave and serious—he delighted in meditation—was pleased with the conversation of his elders—with the study of the sacred volumes—and with the ceremonies of religion. His mind, early matured, calm and pious, cherished peace and reflection.

Naphtali, more impetuous, but of equal purity, loved virtue, without contemplating its beauty—his heart open to passion sighed even for its pains—and he preferred to the absence of sentiment the perturbations of an acute sensibility. But the prudence of Eleazar tempered the ardour of his brother—while the sensibility of Naphtali had a constant claim on the kind indulgence of Eleazar. Thus, though born with diverse qualities, these qualities were united by love—were interchanged without loss—and each enjoyed the advantages of either. O, the inestimable privilege of friendship! not only to increase our pleasures, but our virtues also.

Naphtali, long exercised in the warlike sports of the Hebrews, could arrest with his arrows the swiftest bird in its aerial flight. There was none in Ephraim could dispute with him the prize of strength and dexterity.

It was his delight, covered with the skin of the leopard—his loins girded with linen, and without other provision than a vase of milk—the bow in his hand, and the quiver at his back—to plunge into the desert—pursue the stag, or the antelope—or to attack the dreadful lion, and return home trophied with his skin. Eleazar, with less strength and skill, for whom the chase would have had little attraction, but as the delight of Naphtali, accompanied him in his most distant courses. And when, in the performance of his de-

votions, Eleazar, in his turn, would be occupied from the dawn of day to the rising of the evening star, Naphtali, constant to his society, and happy by his brother's side, thought no longer of the chase.

One day, when they had been coursing, followed by their young friends, over the burning rocks of Rimmon, Naphtali yielding to the impulse of pursuit in the chase of a panther, had left far behind him Eleazar and the rest of his companions—passed the known boundaries of his accustomed course—and, led from place to place by the animal which he had wounded, rushed on with increased ardour—and plunged into the midst of unknown rocks—until he had lost both his object and his way. Alarmed—not by his own danger—but by his apprehensions for his brother's safety—he hastened back his steps—flew across the exhausted brooks—and climbed the summits of the mountains;—but all that he discovered served but to bewilder him the more. His cries were lost in air—the burning sun dazzled and enveloped him where'er he turned—exhausted by its rays, he cast his languid eyes around him—nothing presents itself, but naked rocks on every side—and above his head a globe of fire. All nature was still—it was morn oppressed by the star of day. The hours fled, and the heat increased—Naphtali renewed his efforts—and shortly felt that dreadful thirst, which in these climates is alone sufficient to cause immediate death. Faint—and almost breathless—he walked supported by his bow—he raised his languid head—his eyelids drooped before the blazing sun—his thirst increased—oppressed—and was no longer tolerable. He seized the vase of milk—which he still bore in his bosom—this vase his only resource—his only hope of life. He raised it to his lips—when suddenly he heard behind him an inarticulate cry—and at the same instant perceived a young and beautiful Israelite. With arms extended and dishevelled hair, she sprang forward—and fell at his feet—crying, “I die!—I die!—water—in pity—water!”

She had not finished her exclamation—before the vase was at her lips. She drank eagerly—without rising from the ground—without other attention than to the refreshing beverage—while Naphtali stood over her, viewing her

atures—her form—her expressive eyes and forehead whiter than alabaster, contrasted with her long black hair, and cheeks incarnadined with heat.

The sufferings of Naphtali were lost in consideration and contemplation of this beautiful Israelite. He felt a secret charm mingled with a transport so animating—that his soul was penetrated—as filled as by the power of enchantment—his thoughts were dissipated—and his faculties for a time suspended—by this powerful attraction. Happy in reserving the life of this lovely stranger, he forgot himself—saw—thought—and considered of none but her—and as a palsied weakness urged by great and present danger—the sense of his own distress was banished by her fascinating presence.

Having exhausted the vase to the last drop of its contents—the fair Israelite, with a look of the most expressive gratitude, said—“O, my benefactor!—learn from me the extent of my obligation to you!—This morning early, in the pastures at the foot of the mountains, I led my father's sheep—a troop of armed men suddenly appeared before me—they were the cruel Moabites. I flew—I climbed—I gained the summit of these craggy rocks—on which I have strayed without food—without a drop of water to refresh my wearied strength.—To you I owe my life!—Ah, come, come with me to my father's house—we will kill the lamb—we will call around us all our family—and they shall express to you—all that my heart has already conceived!—I will conduct you—come—if not for your pleasure—at least for ours—that we may express—that we may enjoy our gratitude.”

She spoke—Naphtali looked at her—heard her—but his parching thirst, or rather his sense of it, had returned with increased violence—he strove to reply—but his lips half opened served only to discover the adhesion of his tongue. At this instant the veil of the young Israelite, which hung disordered on her head, fell at his feet.—Naphtali stooped to take it up—seized it with trembling hand—but staggered—fell—and remained extended on the ground without word or motion.

Struck with surprise and fright—she looked at him—and conscious that he was perishing from the same want that a little before had endangered her life—and believing that she alone was the

cause of it—she gave a mournful cry—and knowing there was no help for him but in her father's house—left him, and, with the rapidity of a fawn, flew down the mountains for his relief.

In the mean while, Eleazar sought his brother with the most anxious inquiry.—His companions, dispersed by his direction, searched every hole and cavern. Eleazar upon the summit of the rocks looked far and near—and in mournful voice mingled with his prayers to heaven the cry of “Naphtali! my dear Naphtali!”—Then he would listen, motionless—half distracted—and with arms extended toward heaven implore the Almighty to hear his prayers—but the echo of the mountains was his only answer—he drooped his head, and the tears ran down his cheeks.

At length, at the close of day, soon after the departure of the young Israelite, Eleazar arrived at the foot of the rock, where Naphtali, deprived of sense, lay extended on the ground—still grasping in his hand the veil of the fair Israelite.

At the sight of his brother, Eleazar tore his vestments—and throwing himself on the body—embraced it—turned it—examined it—and perceiving no wound—he called to his companions, and collecting into a vase the little milk that remained with each, he poured the kindly liquid within the pale, parched lips of the unhappy Naphtali. Naphtali opened his dim and languid eyes—they sought the Israelite—but wearied with the effort, closed again—his feeble hand slowly conveying to his bosom the veil it had retained.

Eleazar and his friends having, with traversed arms, formed a bed, on which they gently raised him, conducted by a shepherd of the mountains, returned to Shiloh.

But inexpressible was the grief of Sadoc, when he saw his dying son.—In vain did the pious Eleazar disguising his own fears, endeavour to console him with assurances, that he would restore his brother.—The old man remained motionless, mourned, and in silence raised his eyes to heaven—not daring to complain to his God, though of an affliction beyond his strength to bear.

To Naphtali every kind of help and comfort was supplied. Placed on a bed of soft skins—refreshed by small and frequent portions of the exquisite wine

of En-gedi, the young Hebrew returned to himself—his eyes recognized his father—his arms were raised to embrace his brother, who on his knees beside him with one hand supported his drooping head, and with the other presented drink.—Sadoc, weeping, viewed them both—and the whole population of Shiloh assembled round the house, expressing by their cries, their anxiety, and love for Naphtali.

The next day was the sixteenth of the month Sivan—the fiftieth after the Passover, that is the fiftieth day after the departure out of Egypt, when the Eternal, upon Mount Sinai, deigned, himself, to give laws to his chosen people. The memory of this day was duly celebrated. The high priest, assisted by the Levites, presented, in the name of the children of Jacob, two leavened loaves of new meal, the first fruits of the harvest. He sacrificed as a burnt-offering, two young bulls, a ram, seven lambs without blemish, and the male of the unruly she-goat, in expiation of the sins of a too often disobedient people. After the sacrifice of acknowledgment, every family united for the purposes of innocent and cheerful enjoyment—and every Israelite opened his doors to his brethren of other tribes—on this day of festivity, the sole occupation of the whole family of Jacob was, to draw closer the bands of an affectionate fraternity.

Sadoc, after having fulfilled the sacred duties of his ministry, returned to devote his attention to his son. The pious Eleazar had never quitted Naphtali—even to assist at the sacrifice. But when night was come—and a deep and quiet sleep had closed the eyes of him he watched—Eleazar ran to the tabernacle. There prostrate on the ground—with hands extended to the border of the vail which covered the Holy of Holies, long and ardent were his supplications—for he prayed for his brother.

The day had already dawned, and pale was the light cast by the seven lamps of the golden candlestick, when Eleazar arose to return to Naphtali. As he was passing out of the second inclosure, he was suddenly met by a young Israelite, bringing in her hands two doves, and leading a white lamb. Anxiety and grief were depicted in her countenance. The blush of modesty suffused her face, in which piety and chastity were combined with grace. She approached Eleazar with down-

cast eyes, and addressed him in these words:—

“Pardon, holy Levite, pardon a stranger, who would for a moment detain you. Although a stranger in Shiloh, I am not an infidel. I dwell in Benjamin—in the hamlet of Luza. My name is Rachel. My father Abdias adores the God of Isaac. I come to offer to the Eternal this lamb, and these two doves—the only wealth the daughter of a simple shepherd has to offer. Deign, son of Aaron, to immolate them for me on the altar, and implore of the Most High the favour I request.”

She was silent. Eleazar looked at her without the power of reply. His heart was too deeply affected by the sweetness of her accent. Wounded by a stroke which made him bless the wound, he stood motionless with admiration—his senses were inflamed—he felt a strange and pleasing perturbation—expected torture—and found it ecstasy.

Extending his trembling hand to the modest Rachel, “Daughter of Abdias,” said he, “come, attend your sacrifice—your presence will render it more pure. I will immolate your victims—I will, myself, present your gifts—but, that my ardent prayers may unite with yours—answer with sincerity and confidence—what do you require of Heaven?”

The eyes of Rachel were again cast down—and deeper was the blush. “Son of Levi,” she replied, “the pure sentiment which animates me will not—ought not to be concealed. I come to implore the Most High for a mortal, to whom I owe my life—his life is in danger—and I cannot help him!—May Heaven turn on me the affliction he this moment suffers!—This is my request—this is my prayer—and the object of my sacrifice!—The gratitude inspired by Heaven—may be confessed at Heaven’s altar.”*

As she pronounced these words—the tears stood in her eyes—and Eleazar felt his own. He turned towards the Sanctuary—washed his hands and feet in the brazen laver—and prepared his fire on the altar of holocausts. The Levites came to offer their assistance in his preparations, but he declined it—while Rachel on her knees in the court of the Tabernacle, holding her right hand extended on the head of her lamb, and presenting with her left the doves,

* ORIG. *le lieu saint*. Vide EXOD. xxvi. 33.

waited the instant of sacrifice. Nor was it long ere the sacred flame blazed before the Lord. Eleazar seized the victims, and shed their blood on the north side of the altar. The sacrificer added an ephah of pure flour, and pouring on them new oil, they were enveloped with a consuming flame. Rachel prostrate invoked in a low and humble voice the Majesty of heaven—while Eleazar in a voice more audible, implored of him a propitious hearing of the prayers of the pious Benjaminite—and to spare the life of him for whom she was so cordially interested. From her words, he had no doubt it was for her father she felt so great anxiety—and this idea, combined with the recollection of his brother's danger, rendered his prayer more earnest—while the similarity of sentiment which he felt in his own breast with that of Rachel, augmented, if possible, the flame of love she had kindled there, and which raged with inextinguishable ardour.

The sacrifice was scarcely completed, when Eleazar suddenly started up—his eyes sparkling with joy. He ran to Rachel, crying, "Hear what saith the Lord—Return to your house—health is restored to the object of your anxiety. Render thanks to the God of your fathers—and think of the Levite who thanks you for having chosen him—your sacrificer."

Rachel knelt and adored. She arose—and having dried up her tears—she cast on Eleazar a look of gratitude, and immediately departed.

The son of Sadoc dared not detain her—his eyes followed her—he sighed—but the recollection of his brother roused him from his reverie—he hastened his return, and found the house decked with garlands—Naphtali was out of danger, and inquiring for his brother—and weak as he was, he at the threshold received Eleazar in his arms, whom surprise and joy had almost deprived of sense.

Canto II.

Now was all Israel engaged in acts of friendship and of festive joy. The old and young—husbands and wives—fathers and mothers—all clothed in their best apparel. Every one set out his table at his door, covered with inviting delicacies—with delicious food. The young virgins, clothed in linen, and crowned with white roses, danced

through the city to the sound of citterns and cymbals. Parents and friends assembled—the various tribes intermingled—elders, priests, and labourers—the inhabitants of the city and the hamlet formed but one family—hand joined in hand indicated their union in the name of Jacob—embracing, they exclaimed, "We are children of the same father—we enjoy the same blessings—we obey the same laws." Immense as were their numbers, they seemed to have but one soul in the celebration of this delightful festival of kindness and amity.

Sadoc was in the midst of them, accompanied by his two sons. All pressed upon his steps—wherever he appeared, all hands were extended toward heaven—the prayers of all were for the pontiff and his family. Every one contended for a nearer view of the amiable Naphtali, so happily restored by Heaven—every one congratulated his father, and answered, with tears of joy, the tears of gratitude which stood in the old man's eyes.

Naphtali, still pale and languid, supported by Eleazar, walked slowly by the side of his father. The eyes of Eleazar were constantly on him, and his looks expressed the mingled sensation of joy and anxiety. Naphtali would at times encourage him with a smile—but, alas! too evident was the sadness that accompanied it—each had a secret as yet untold—the reserve of which the ardour and intimacy of their friendship rendered to their conviction criminal—both were disquieted—and in their external expressions of affection, their consciences accused them of withholding the confidence it demanded.

As soon as they had returned home—without communicating their design—without evincing their intention by the slightest indication of it—they withdrew from their friends—and walked, by different ways, to the lonely extremity of the field that fed them.—By the side of a rapid stream—the ancient boundary of their inheritance, under the shade of a large fig-tree, planted by the Canaanites—was a grassy seat, where the two brothers were accustomed of an evening to retire, and meditate upon the holy law—and, relaxing from their rustic labours, to cultivate their mutual friendship. To this place they had always come together—this day produced the first instance of their meeting there—

"I have been waiting for you," said they, both arriving at the same time. They now eagerly embraced—looked—and embraced again.—When seated by each other—Naphtali prepared to speak, but was prevented by Eleazar.

"O, Naphtali!—how great the affliction that has threatened us—what thanks do we not owe to Heaven, for your restoration.—Prostrate before the holy ark, in ineffectual prayers and supplications that the Eternal would spare our youth—and grant us a longer day for the perfection of our love—I was hopeless—no auspicious sign answered my prayers. It is evident, said I—Heaven this day presents to me the cup of his wrath—he has placed a cloud before his face, impervious to my prayers—he will deprive me of my brother.—And I was returning, Naphtali, not to mourn you dead—but to die with you.—Alas! what are we Naphtali!—how great our weakness!—how irresistible the power—of a sentiment—until this day a stranger to my soul.—In the bosom of despair—under such an accumulation of grief as rendered existence imperceptible, but by its overwhelming pressure—I saw the young and beauteous Rachel—the daughter of the shepherd Abdias. My heart flew towards her—as the light chaff unto the precious amber.—Oh, Naphtali, had you seen her, on her knees, holding in her hands two doves—her eyes raised to heaven—filled with tears—adorned with grief—more lovely in her sorrow.—She prayed for her father!—he dwells in Benjamin—in the hamlet of Luza—she implored the Most High to save the author of her days—to spare the life of him to whom she owed her own!—Her piety—her affecting virtue—was depicted in her modest countenance—her eyes beamed holy reverence and filial love.—I confess, Naphtali—to you, I should confess it—when I looked at the lovely Rachel—I ceased to think on you—it was the only moment of my life.—Pardon me, Naphtali!—grant me instant pardon—and await not as an inducement the experience of a passion whose first, and instant consequence was,—the oblivion of such a brother!"

Thus, he said, and hid his face in the bosom of Naphtali. Naphtali looked at him, and wept.

"Alas, Eleazar, I have need of the same consideration—the pardon must

be reciprocal—I love like you—like you I burn with a devouring fire! My heart, which could scarce contain the increasing sentiment of our friendship—which to conceive desire—to feel regret—had then to seek the object of its want or wish—that heart, with a bias involuntary and irresistible, agitated and disquieted—inclines, now, to another.—It presents—it desires—it seeks a happiness—where Eleazar is not all;—this happiness I know not—alas!—I no longer know myself!—I feel my soul this instant tormented—tortured—like the stone in a sling impelled by a giant's arm—the next absorbed by the contemplation of her who haunts my imagination where'er I turn—I am isolated by my desires—to see again—to hear—to speak to her!—the time that passes—and she absent—seems to me no longer life!—the world—to me—contracted to the spot where I may again meet her. I am nigh you—I sigh—I embrace you—but I am not happy!—Oh, my Eleazar—pardon me!—or rather let us mutually be assured—that our souls are still the same—the sacred flame of Friendship has not abated of its ardour—it still animates—sustains us—is all by which we live—but there is a different flame consumes us—and we die!"

Naphtali then related how, on the rocks of Rimmom, he had saved the life of the fair Israelite—that at the first sight of her, he felt the flame, thenceforth to be his destiny.—That he knew nothing of her but her beauty and her kindness—that he knew not even her name—and drawing from his bosom the veil she had dropped, he shewed it to his brother—unfolded it—kissed it—and with trembling hand—placed it next his heart. Then suddenly reproaching himself with having occupied Eleazar so long with his own concern—"Eleazar," said he, "my distress, my distraction is great—is intolerable—but there is one way in which it will certainly admit of alleviation—it is in the endeavour to restore your happiness. Nor will the attainment of its object be doubtful or difficult. You know that the fair Rachel lives with her father Abdias, in the hamlet of Luza. Think you that a Hebrew shepherd will refuse his daughter to a son of the High-priest—or that he will not rather offer thanks to Heaven in the presentation of her? Can you have a doubt that

the heart of Rachel will beat with pleasure and with pride, in learning that she is destined for the young Eleazar—already celebrated for his virtue, piety, and the many amiable qualities which makes all Israel love him with all but—his brother's love. Be assured, my Eleazar, I have only to mention to our venerable father your passion for Rachel—and Rachel will be your wife. He will send me instantly to Luz—I shall find Abdias—I shall obtain his daughter for you—I will bring her to you myself—and your happiness will render me more patient in the hope or search of mine.

Eleazar consented to the suggestions of Naphtali—but Rachel no longer sufficed for the completion of his happiness—the discovery of the young and beautiful stranger, as it was the object of his brother's happiness, became his own. He thought of her—he talked of her—while Naphtali spoke only of the daughter of Abdias—the mutual interruptions of either were, to forget his own, in his brother's interest—and from the moment of their mutual confidence, they seemed to have exchanged the object of their affections.

Summoned by the voice of Sadoc—they returned to the old man. Naphtali immediately informed his father of his brother's passion. "Why, my son," said the Pontiff, extending his hand to Eleazar, "why have you not yourself made known to me this desire of your soul—know you not, my children, that to add to your happiness, is, to augment my own. Ah, timid Eleazar!—come to my bosom—and congratulate your father, on the pleasure with which he confirms your choice.—Then addressing Naphtali—"Prepare, my son," said he, "to set out to-morrow for Luz. Mount the patient animal that aids us in the labours of the field—take with you two measures of new barley-meal—and add some dried raisins, dates, and wild figs—present these simple presents to the father of young Rachel, and request him, in my name, to bestow his daughter on my son—And for her I will give you the earrings, and two rings of gold, that were your mother's."

Thus he said—the preparations were made—and on the morrow, at the dawn of day, Naphtali was on his road to Luz.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
If you approve, please to give Mr. Morris's Oration a place in the European Magazine, as a rapid display of Napoleon politics.

Sept. 15, 1814.

W. W.

AN ORATION, DELIVERED ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1814, AT THE REQUEST OF A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK, IN CELEBRATION OF THE RECENT DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE FROM THE YOKE OF MILITARY DESPOTISM, BY THE HON. GOVERNOR MORRIS, ESQ.

'TIS done. The long agony is over. The Bourbons are restored. France reposes in the arms of her legitimate prince. We may now express our attachment to *her* consistently with the respect we owe to *ourselves*. We recall to remembrance that interesting period, when, in the fellowship of arms, our souls were mingled at the convivial feast, and our blood on the field of glory. We look, exulting, at the plain of York. There French and American troops contended, in generous strife, who first should reach the goal of victory. There the contest for independence was closed. There was sealed our title to be numbered among the nations.

Thank God, we can, at length, avow the sentiments of gratitude to that august family, under whose sway the fleets and armies of France and Spain were arrayed in defence of American liberty. We then hailed Louis the Sixteenth PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND. We loved him. We deplored his fate. We are unsullied by the embrace of his assassins. Our wishes, our prayers, have accompanied the loyal Spaniards in their struggle; and we blush that Americans were permitted to offer only wishes and prayers.

How interesting, how instructive, the history of the last five and twenty years. In the spring of 1789, the states-general of France were convened to ward off impending bankruptcy. The derangement of their finances was occasioned by the common artifice of cheating people into a belief that debts may be safely incurred without imposing taxes. Large loans had been made: but no funds provided. At the opening of that august assembly, the ministers of finance declared it would have been easy

o cover the deficit, without calling them together, but the king wished their aid to correct abuses.

This hazardous experiment terminated, as was foreseen by intelligent observers, in the overthrow of ancient establishments. The States-general usurped, under the name of National Assembly, unlimited power, and used it with an equal want of wisdom and justice. They destroyed the rights of property; issued paper money; framed an impracticable system of government; and released their king from a prison to place him on a throne, whose foundation they had undermined. Their successors overturned it in less than a year, and again threw the king into prison, whence, in less than six months, he was led to the scaffold.

This virtuous monarch, our friend in the hour of danger, was the victim of his own goodness. Ardently desirous to meliorate the condition of subjects, for whom he felt the fondness of a father, he thought no sacrifice of power too great if it could promote their felicity. He had been persuaded that his prerogative, useless to him, was oppressive to them. Dangerous error! He had been told, and believed, that in their loyalty he had a perfect defence against the intrigues of turbulent demagogues. Fatal delusion! This just, this merciful prince, was led to execution amid the insulting shouts of a ferocious mob. He was guarded by militia who felt horror at the office. The royal victim, collected in himself, was occupied, during the long procession, in beseeching the Divine Majesty to pardon his rebellious subjects. But the stroke which severed from the body his innocent head, cut them off from forgiveness, until they should have expiated the crime by lengthened years of misery.

O! it was a crime against nature and against heaven. A murder most foul and cruel. A deed at which fiends might have wept. I was in Paris. I saw the gush of sorrow. I heard the general groan. Every bosom anticipated the sentence of an avenging God. It was like a second fall of man. An awful scene of affliction, guilt, and horror. All were humbled to the dust; save only those who exulted in screams of diabolic rapture, at their success in driving an assembly over which they tyrannized to this nefarious act.

Mark here the guilt to which faction

leads. That assembly, in general, consisted of two parties; those called Girondistes, at their head the representatives from Bourdeaux, who wished for a federal republic; and the Jacobins, who concealed, under the loud cry for a republic one and indivisible, a design to restore monarchy. Both of them treated with the imprisoned king. He trusted himself to the party of the Gironde. It seemed less criminal than the other, and was more numerous. From that moment the Jacobins doomed him to destruction, that they might destroy their opponents. Those who assaulted the palace, to tear off that semblance of monarchy which the constituent assembly had left, were now called forth to overawe the faction of the Gironde. The assembly surrounded by armed men, a majority was frightened into a sentence of death against their innocent captive; a sentence which the intelligent foresaw would involve their own.

And so it did. The inexorable Danton dragged them before his revolutionary tribunal; and poured their blood on the scaffold wet with that of their murdered monarch. Thus, every circumstance of guilt and shame was combined, in their last moments, to embitter the bitterness of death.

On the same scaffold, condemned by the same judges, perished Danton himself. He perished, conspiring to place the imprisoned son on the throne of a father whom he had laboured to destroy. He believed that Louis the XVIth had been too much disgraced to reign over a proud nation. Combining, therefore, the courage of a hero with the energy of a conspirator, and unrestrained by religion or mercy, he determined to strike off the head which he thought unfit for a crown. In the rapid march of fate his own soon fell. Insulted with the semblance of trial, convicted without proof, condemned unheard, he roared, in a voice of thunder, "I have been told, and now believe, that the punishment of man is the fruit of his crime. Wretches! I gave you the power of dooming innocence to death, and I by your doom must die. The same justice shall overtake those who sent me here, and you also." The voice of the savage was prophetic.

Those who slaughtered their prince, and made havock of each other; those who endeavoured to dethrone the king

Heaven, and establish the worship of man reason—who placed, as representative of the Goddess of Reason, prostitute on the altar which piety dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and down and paid to her their adorations, were, at length, compelled to see d to feel, and, in agony, to own, at there is a God.

I cannot proceed. My heart sickens the recollection of those horrors which desolated France. That charming country, on which the bounty of heaven has lavished blessings, was the ey of monsters. To tell the crimes, every where and every hour perpetrated, would wound the soul of humanity, and shock the ear of modesty. At where, my country! O where shall hide the blush, that these monsters were taken to your bosom?

I retract the charge. Nations of the earth! believe not the imputation. The virtuous sons of America were not guilty of ingratitude. Much as they love liberty, the name of liberty did not drive from their hearts the great friend of liberty, the protector of the rights of mankind. No, holy martyr! their grateful bosoms re-echoed thy dying groan. In humble submission they viewed events whose mystery they could not comprehend, and waited the development of eternal wisdom. They beheld licentious crime, under the name of liberty, roaming over the broad surface of France, seeking virtue for its prey, defiling innocence, despoiling poverty, and laying the very face of nature waste. They saw it voracious at home, victorious abroad, every where triumphant.

Europe was appalled. Her princes trembled. The new-hatched, unfledged French republic soared, as an eagle pinions, beyond the clouds. Dazzled by the lustre of her victories, the moral eye could scarcely perceive the guilt of those profligate leaders who dictated law to a prostrate world.—Drunk with success, slaughtering their countrymen, pillaging their neighbours, seducing subjects from their allegiance, and preceding the storm of conquest by the poison of corruption, they reviled whatever antiquity and custom had rendered respectable, made sport of religion, treated public law as romantic nonsense, and trampled on the decencies of private life. Yet they found admirers every where. What wonder that they should have found adherents

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here? This country is not without bankrupts, both in fortune and in fame; nor fiery spirits prompted by ambition. There are among us some who, wishing to be great, disdain to be good; who, in the pursuit of riches and power, indifferent to right and wrong, take the nearest way. Many too there are who ignorantly swallow every idle tale. Many who, puffed up with conceit, will no longer listen to truth when she offers instruction. A mind bloated by vanity loves to feed on falsehood, and drink the flattery by which its dropsied understanding is drowned. But in that moment when crowned heads in Europe crouched to the French directory, an insult aimed at the honour of America was instantly resented. This dignified conduct of the new world astonished the old. Our character was raised to the highest pitch. Raised, alas! only to be precipitated, by the impetus of its fall, more deeply in shame.

This occasion does not require, neither will it permit of, a history, or even the rapid recapitulation, of important events. We have seen the tumults of democracy terminate, in France, as they have every where terminated, in despotism. What had been foreseen and foretold, arrived. The power of usurpation was directed and maintained by great talents. Gigantic schemes of conquest, prepared with deep and dark intrigue, vast masses of force, conducted with consummate skill, a cold indifference to the miseries of mankind, a profound contempt for moral ties, a marble-hearted atheism, to which religion was only a political instrument, and the stern persevering will to bend every thing to his purpose, were the means of Napoleon to make himself the terror, the wonder, and the scourge of nations. The galling of his iron yoke taught Frenchmen feelingly to know how much they had lost in breaking the bands of their allegiance. They had, indeed, to amuse them, the pomp of triumph, the shout of victory, and the consciousness of force which made the neighbouring nations groan. But the fruits of their labour were wrested from them to gratify the extravagance of vanity, or supply the waste of war. Their children were torn from their bosoms, and marched off in chains to the altar of impious, insatiable ambition. Aged parents, who, with trembling step, had followed

to bid the last of many sours a final, fond adieu, in returning to their cottage, once the scene of humble happiness, but now stripped by remorseless collectors of every thing which could be sold, looking round in vain for the little objects to which use and need had given value, and seeing only the remnant of that loaf from which they had taken their last meal, moistened with bitter tears, turned their eyes to heaven, then, throwing themselves in each other's arms, exclaim, "My child! My child!" Such, France, were thy sufferings. Thus was the innocent blood of thy sovereign visited upon thee. Frenchmen! by these woes were you taught to feel the present, the avenging God. It was this deep agony which led you to declare to your sovereign's brother, in the language of nature and truth, "Sir, we bring you our hearts; the tyrant has left us nothing else to give."

In the month of September, 1812, the son of an obscure family, in a small island of the Mediterranean, was at the head of a greater force than was ever yet commanded by one man, during the long period to which history extends. His brows encircled with an imperial diadem; his sword red with the blood of conquered nations; his eye glaring on the fields he had devoted to plunder; his feet trampling on the neck of kings; his mind glowing with wrath; his heart swollen with the consciousness of power unknown before; he moved, he seemed, he believed himself a god. While at one extremity of Europe his ruthless legions drenched with loyal blood, the arid soil of Spain, he marched, with gigantic stride, at the other extremity, to round his vast dominion in the widest circle of the civilized world. Already he had pierced the Russian line of defence. Already his hungry eagles were pouncing on his prey—Pause. View steadily this statue of colossal power. The arms are of iron; the breast is of brass; but the feet are of clay. The moment of destruction impends. Hark! the blow is given. It totters. It falls. It crumbles to dust. This mighty man, this king of kings, this demi-god, is discomfited. He flies. He is pursued. He hides. Stripped of royal robes; distracted with apprehension; flapping the wings of fear, he scuds in disguise across the wide plain of Poland, not daring to look behind. He takes a moment's breath, and slakes the fever-

ish thirst of his fatigue in the waters of the Elbe. A second flight brings him to the Rhine. After a third effort, he is within the walls of Paris.

Here again he reigns. Here the crafty statesman contrives, and the gloomy tyrant collects, the renewed means of warfare. Again, unhappy France, must thy garners and thy veins be opened. Again, and under the doubled weight of oppression, must thou groan. Vain are expostulations; vain the tumultuous cry for peace; vain the shrieks of despair.

Alexander, the great, the good, advances. He moves, at the head of his hardy Russians, from the ashes of Moscow, toward the bank of the Elbe. At his approach, the plundered, insulted subjects of Prussia rise to vindicate their honour. The Germans burn to avenge their wrongs. But Napoleon has anticipated his enemy. He is in force on the Elbe. His vigour and activity are successful. Again he quaffs the luscious draught of victory. Drunk again with hope, he shuts his ear to the counsel of prudence. But, true to his principles, he calls fraud to the aid of force; and, accepting the mediation of Austria, displays the insidious craft of a perverse policy. For what? To elude a peace which, conceding vast territory, and restoring his captive legions, would have placed him again in a condition to menace, insult, and oppress the world. But no. A confidence in his talents, a confidence in his fortune, have made him blind. He confides in Fortune, the god of atheism, which analyzed is nothing more than the combination of events we cannot discover; in which, nevertheless, though unknown, there is no more of chance than there was in a comet's orbit ere Newton was born. But the adoration of that which derives its essence from ignorance, accords with their wisdom who deny the existence of that Being by whom ponderous planets, hurled through the infinite void, are compelled to move in their prescribed course, till time shall be no more. Buonaparte, elate with rash confidence, eluded negotiation. At length the father of his wife found himself constrained, by duty and honour, to join the allies. At this connexion, which could not have been unexpected, Napoleon was not damaged. Calculating on the hollow faith of coalitions, in which a diversity of interest often keeps asunder the hearts whose hands are united, forgetting, or not

king that his tyranny had formed
 against him stronger than the
 of states; a league of which all
 kind were members, and general
 ment the soul, he still flattered
 self that, by the weight of his arms,
 the edge of his craft, he could sever
 hands of this new alliance. To this
 the bravery of his soldiers, the skill
 of his officers, the dexterity of his mi-
 nisters, and all the resources of his go-
 vernment were exercised and exhausted,
 during the last summer. The plains of
 Germany were wasted with inexorable
 ferocity: Pestilence and famine
 blighted in the train of war, to thin
 the ranks of mankind, to extend the
 empire of human misery, and prepare
 a wide theatre for the display of British
 heroism.

At length, after many battles, the
 well-planned movements of the allies
 obliged Napoleon to abandon Dresden.
 From that moment his position on the
 Rhine was insecure. But pride had fixed
 him there; perhaps, too, the same blind
 confidence in Fortune. His force was
 collected at Leipsic. Leipsic, in the
 war of thirty years, had seen the great
 Sarmatus fall in the arms of victory.
 Leipsic again witnessed a battle, on
 whose issue hung the independence,
 not of Germany alone, but of every
 state on the continent of Europe.
 Hard, long, and obstinate, was the
 conflict. On both sides was displayed
 a union of the rarest skill, discipline,
 and courage. As the flood tide waves
 of the ocean, in approaching the shore,
 rush, foam, thunder, break, retire, re-
 turn—to broke, retired, and returned,
 the allied battalions, impetuously pro-
 pelled by the pressure of their bre-
 thren in arms. And as the whelming
 load, a passage forced through the
 reach, rends, tears, scatters, dissipates,
 and bears away its unnumbered sands,
 so was the tyrant's host overwhelmed,
 scattered, and borne away.

And now behold a scene sublime.—
 Three mighty monarchs lay down their
 crowns and swords. They fall on their
 knees: They raise their eyes and hands
 to heaven. They pour out thanksgiving
 to the God of battles. To him, the
 King of kings, sole, self-existent, in
 whom alone is might, majesty, and
 dominion. With one voice they cry,
 "The Lord be with us! Brother, the
 Lord be with us! Glory be to the
 Lord!" Contrast this spectacle with
 that which had been exhibited thir-

teen months before on the plains of
 Russia.

The anxious hour is passed. We
 respire. The air is embalmed with
 blossoms of liberty. Humanity rears
 her head from the dust, smooths her
 dishevelled locks, and wipes away the
 tear. She greet you, victors! princes!
 heroes! Christians! She bids you fol-
 low the path to immortal glory, pointed
 out by the finger of Heaven. March.
 Lo! already the opposed armies are
 separated only by the Rhine. Here
 again the olive-branch is tendered to
 the fierce Napoleon. Perhaps experi-
 ence may have made him wise. Per-
 haps he has learnt, in the school of ad-
 versity, to moderate his desires. Per-
 haps, confiding in Fortune no more, he
 may begin to believe there is a God
 who governs the world. No. The mys-
 terious plan of Providence is yet in-
 complete. Napoleon's pride is yet un-
 tamed. He confides in wintry storms
 which bid the weary soldier rest. He
 confides in the lofty barrier of the
 Pyrennees. He confides in the fort-
 resses along his frontiers. He confides
 in the neutrality of Switzerland, and
 the reverence of his enemies for pub-
 lic law. The violation of that law was,
 with him, an ordinary measure of war.
 The plunder of neutrals was, with him,
 an ordinary fiscal resource. And yet he
 believes that his foes will be restrained
 by principles he never regarded. He
 is not deceived. He relies, too, on as-
 surances wrung from the subjugated
 Swiss; supposing the sentiments of men
 to be stifled in the bosom of his slaves.
 He is mistaken. The allied armies,
 insensible to frost and fatigue, defy-
 ing alike the rage of elements and the
 rage of man, throw themselves over the
 Rhine. They march through the can-
 tons of Switzerland, not merely autho-
 rized by their permission, but furthered
 by their assistance, masking strong
 places by corps of observation, they
 penetrate the interior of France, on
 the east and the north, while Wellin-
 gton pours in, on the south, his Bri-
 tons, Spaniards, and Portuguese. Mark.
 The representatives of Bourdeaux were
 first to proclaim a French republic.
 Bourdeaux is first to unfurl the royal
 standard. Napoleon, surrounded, beaten,
 on the verge of ruin, remains unmoved.
 The allies, anxious to spare the effusion
 of blood, and terminate the misery of
 Europe, again tenders peace, with the
 possession of undivided, undiminished

France. They are actuated by motives of humanity, and governed by dictates of human policy. But he and they, mighty though they be, are only instruments in a mightier hand. The heart of this modern Pharaoh is hardened. He will not release those whom he holds in bondage. His demands, far from being suited to his condition, would have been unreasonable even had he been victorious. His severity had silenced truth. His violence obliged all who approached to feed his vain glory with pleasing falsehood.

Ignorant, therefore, of his peril, he believes the French attached to his person. Yes. Strange as it may seem, he who led them so long through every stage and degree of suffering, believes himself to be the object of their tender affection. But why wonder at his self-delusion? Has not the same strange thing been asserted by men among us, reputed wise? Nay, has it not been believed by hundreds and thousands of their followers: men who shut their eyes to reason, and their ears to truth, from the fear of perceiving their own delusion? In the great scheme of Providence, as far as men may without impiety attempt to raise the veil, miraculous events appear to be wrought by human intervention. Thus we discover, in the preceding tyranny of Napoleon, the cause of that self-deception and false information. Spectators, amazed that an adventurer, followed by a few exhausted, dissipated soldiers, remnant of reiterated defeats, in the midst of a great nation which holds him in abhorrence, should persist in refusing the throne of France unless other thrones were added, cannot resist the conviction that he is blinded by the direction of the Almighty will. And yet we can trace back the present madness to preceding crimes. Thus punishment springs from offence. That determined, inflexible will, which had beaten down so many thrones, now recoils on himself, and drives him to ruin.

Again the cannon roar. The long arches of the Louvre tremble. The battle rages. The heights of Montmartre are assailed. They are carried. The allies look down, victorious, on the lofty domes and spires of Paris. Lo! the capital of that nation which dictated ignominious terms of peace in Vienna and Berlin; the capital of that nation which wrapt in flames the capital

of the Czars, is in the power of its foes. Their troops are in full march. The flushed soldier may soon satiate his lust, and glut his vengeance. See before you, princes, the school of that wildering philosophy which undermined your thrones. In those sumptuous palaces dwell voluptuaries, who, possessing philanthropy, love only themselves. There recline, on couches of down, those polished friends of man, who, revelling in the bosom of delight, see, with indifference a beggar perish, and calmly issue orders for the conflagration of cities, and the pillage of kingdoms. Listen to the voice of retributive justice. Throw loose the reigns of discipline. Cry havoc! avenge! avenge! No—Yonder is the white flag: Emblem of Peace. It approaches. They supplicate mercy. Halt!—Citizens of America, what, on such an occasion, would Napoleon have done? Interrogate his conduct during fifteen years of triumph. See this paragon of philosophers, spread ruin around him—his iron heart insensible to pity—his ears deaf to the voice of religion and mercy. And now see two Christian monarchs, after granting pardon and protection, descend from the heights of Montmartre, and march through the streets of that great city in peaceful triumph. See, following them, half a million of men, women, and children, who hail with shouts of gratitude, Alexander the deliverer. They literally kiss his feet. And, like those of old, who approached the Saviour of the world, they touch, in transport, the hem of his garment, and seek sanctified. He enters the temple of the living God. In humble imitation of his Divine Master, he proclaims pardon and peace. Those lips, which, victorious in the plain of Leipsic, cried out, “Glory to God,” now, again victorious, complete the anthem of benediction, “Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace. Good will toward men.” Let all nature join in the triumphant song, Glory! Glory! to God; and on earth peace.

Ye who are promoters and supporters of war! Ye whose envenomed tongues have slavered out invective on all who wear legitimate crowns! Ye who represent sovereigns as wild beasts, for whose destruction all means are lawful! Approach. Behold. Come ye also, who, wrapping yourselves up in self-conceit, look with affected pity on such as believe in a Saviour. Ye who

with "cynic satisfaction, on crimes
 fitted by fanatics! Look there.
 kings are Christians. And thou,
 Democracy! savage and wild!
 who wouldst bring down the vir-
 and wise to thy level of folly and
 Thou child of squinting envy and
 orienting spleen! Thou persecutor
 great and good! See, though it
 thine eye-balls, see the objects of
 deadly hate. See lawful princes sur-
 rounded by loyal subjects. See them
 furious over the legions of usurpa-
 n. See, they are hailed, followed,
 most adored, by the nation they con-
 quered, pardoned, and liberated. See
 the nation seize the first moment of
 edon to adopt a constitution like
 gland. The land of our great and
 virtuous forefathers. The land you ab-
 hor. The land at which your madmen,
 heaven indulged them with power,
 could hurl the bolts of vengeance,
 and merge millions of their fellow men
 in the billows of the surrounding sea.
 es, Democracy, these are the objects
 of thy hate: Let those who would know
 the idol of thy devotion seek him in the
 land of Elba.

He abdicates. He shews thee, Demo-
 cracy, his kindred blood. He takes mo-
 ey for his crown. Look at him. Him
 whom you hailed as invincible, omnipo-
 tent. He goes guarded, to protect him
 from being murdered by those lately his
 subjects. He goes, assassin of d'Eng-
 ine, a pensioner of the house of Bour-
 bon.

That royal house now reigns. The
 Bourbons are restored. Rejoice,
 France! Spain! Portugal! You are
 overruled by your legitimate kings.
 Europe! rejoice. The Bourbons are
 restored. The family of nations is
 completed. Peace, the dove descend-
 ing from heaven, spreads over you her
 own pinions. Nations of Europe,
 ye are brethren once more. Embrace.
 rejoice. And thou, too, my much-
 wronged country! My dear, abused,
 self-murdered country! bleeding as
 thou art, rejoice. The Bourbons are
 restored. Thy friends now reign. The
 long agony is over. The Bourbons are
 restored.

to the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
 IN your last month's *Miscellany*, I
 read some observations by *Anaxa-*
oras, giving his opinion that Comets

are not preludes to mischief, in which
 I perfectly agree with him; however, I
 immediately referred to a book, I had
 some years ago subscribed to, entitled,
 "A System of Familiar Philosophy,
 in 12 Lectures, by A. Walker," from
 which I take the liberty of sending you
 the following extracts, as a further elu-
 cidation of the subject in question.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,
 London, 4th October, 1814. W. F.

Mr. WALKER commences his Lecture
 on Astronomy thus:—"Having consid-
 ered the materials of which our globe
 is formed, it is, in the next place, requi-
 site that we should consider it as part of
 a system; the study and knowledge of
 that system, with the starry heaven that
 surrounds it, constitute the noble science
 of astronomy: a science which has en-
 gaged the study and admiration of the
 first characters in all ages of the world;
 and is, probably, the first that ever was
 cultivated by mankind. For, in the first
 ages of the world, when the business of
 the human race was to tend their flocks
 and herds, by night as well as by day, it
 is natural to suppose, when they had no
 other object to look at, they would turn
 their eyes toward heaven: and we ac-
 cordingly find, in the remotest ages,
 that a planet was known from a fixed
 star. But in those times the uninformed
 mind saw divine vengeance in an
 eclipse, and destruction in the tail of
 a comet: and priests and empirics,
 availing themselves of so natural a su-
 perstition, contrived the fallacious and
 wicked impositions of astrology; by
 which the credulous vulgar have been
 the dupes of impostors, who pretended
 to foretel future events by the positions
 of the planets. Had a knowledge of the
 regular and orderly motions of the hea-
 venly bodies done nothing more for
 mankind than expose and confute these
 delusions, and wean the inquiring mind
 from superstitious fears and uncertain-
 ties, humanity ought to have bowed to
 a telescope, and made the pillar of a
 quadrant an altar whereon to sacrifice
 its terrors and ignorance! But these
 illusions are happily done away by this
 enlightening science; and we can now
 look on comets and eclipses with tran-
 quility.

In measuring time (so necessary in all
 human affairs), we have no invariable
 standard but in the heavens. In chro-
 nology, the dates of some of the re-

most events of antiquity are well ascertained by the eclipses that happened about the time. But the most important use of this science is, that of teaching the adventurous navigator how to find his way over a trackless ocean. So that we may say, that the riches and comforts derived from trade and commerce are in a great degree owing to this science. By it also has been ascertained the true figure of the earth; and the situation, shape, and extent of its continents and seas. But of all the means by which mankind have been led to a knowledge of the Deity, this science undoubtedly affords the most conspicuous! A view of creation, through the eyes of astronomy, at once astonishes and overwhelms the mind! The grandeur of such a spectacle, accompanied by an idea of that omnipotent Power, which made and governs the whole, exalts while it chastens our faculties; inspires humility, while the understanding is strengthened and enlarged; and finally leads us to a rational conception of the attributes and perfections of this great and good Being."

COMETS.

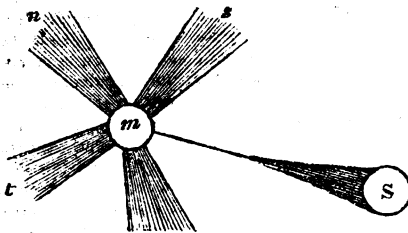
"The system is sometimes visited by bodies which approach the sun in all directions; these are called comets, from their having generally a stream, or hair-like appendage, adhering to them. The various opinions of the learned, respecting those wonderful bodies, would fill a volume. Halley conceived them to be planets, moving in very eccentric orbits, but describing equal areas in equal time, and therefore having their periods reducible to calculation. He contends for the comet of 1682, of 1607, of 1531, of 1456, and 1305, being one and the same; and that the difference in these periods was occasioned by the attraction of Jupiter, as the path of the comet lay near him; but that it would appear again in the year 1758. A small comet was thought to be seen at that time, by a few observers in France, but so unlike the comet of 1682, in size and duration, that it was impossible to be conceived the same. We have been looking out for another, these ten years, that should have appeared according to the above calculation, but it has not yet appeared. When we find such excellent astronomers and mathematicians as Dr. Halley mistaken, I fear we must suspect that the motion of comets does not

come within the sphere of calculation. Sir Isaac Newton supposed the tails of comets a kind of vapour atmosphere, rarified by the sun, and brushed behind the comet by his emanating rays (for the tail of a comet points always from the sun); and that this moisture might be intended to supply the waste, occasioned by vegetation, on the several planets; and, perhaps, at last, the comet might fall into the sun, and recruit him with fresh fuel. Others have supposed them capable of being inhabited, notwithstanding their extremity of heat and cold: that as they approach the sun, the atmosphere becomes so rarified, as to be incapable of imbibing or retaining heat; and that as they recede from him, the atmosphere wraps more round them, becomes more dense, and, of course, more susceptible of imbibing heat. Observing that the tail of a comet, the aurora borealis, and electrical light, do not refract or bend light that passes through them, *i. e.* that stars seen through the tail of a comet, and through an aurora, are seen in the same place, as if there was no such matter between them and the observer; it has been supposed that these three kinds of matter are of one and the same kind of matter.

"Hevelius supposes the nucleus, or head, of a comet to be transparent; and that the sun's light passing through it forms the tail. This idea is ingenious; and I see nothing in the numberless observations upon comets, that proves their nucleus opaque. May I hazard a conjecture in such learned company? Many comets have been traced to the sun, and have not been found to return from him: as many comets have been discovered retrograde as direct, in their motion towards the sun: and it is remarkable, that (except the comet of 1744) they have all moved very oblique to the ecliptic; at great angles, as 36° , 48° , 88° , &c. &c. If concentrated electricity be capable of assuming the appearance of a ball of fire, as proved in the lecture on that subject, and that electricity be but solar light, in a state of great purity, may not contending light, meeting in space from several suns, form such a condensation, as to make a ball of embodied light, like the electrical thunderbolt? That this ball shall be transparent, and impelled from this meeting by that stream of

which is the strongest, and forced towards the next sun? See the following figure (1). We have already suggested, that centrifugal light is thrown off from the equatorial part of our sun, and that repellency is greatest there; therefore, the sun's attraction will be lessened about his poles, and, of course, greatest there. Light is attracted to all bodies, where a repellent power is not predominant on their surface; therefore light, either in a dilute or concentrated state, may be drawn into the body of the sun, about his Poles, notwithstanding the atmospheric repellency of his equatorial parts. May it be accounted for the obliquity with which the comets move, respecting the ecliptic, and the sun's equator, and their universal tendency towards his

Poles? May not the obliquity with which they fall towards the sun, make them sometimes pass by him? and by passing into his equatorial stream be thrown off to a considerable distance, before the medium becomes dilute enough for the nucleus to disperse? and thus the comets to have the appearance of a revolution? Is not the irregularity of their appearance favourable to this conjecture? and is it not probable that meteors themselves are but smaller assemblages of concentrated light, which soon melt in corruscations into the general mass? It may be objected, that light having passed through a transparent body would be less than the light which surrounds it, and therefore that it could not be seen. To this I oppose figure 1."



"Where *m* is the concentrated ball of light, caused by the meeting of the streams *sm*, *tm*, &c. : now if the impulse *nm*, and *tm*, be predominant, the ball will be pushed towards *S*, so far, perhaps, as to come within the attraction of a neighbouring sun; towards which it will be accelerated, and increase in brightness; the sun's rays carrying off a portion of its condensed light, as it passes through it, and thereby increasing also the brightness of the tail. That light is liable to this kind of concentration, we see in many instances; it darts in this state from iron in a white heat, in impalpable balls, that burst with report and emanation. Balls of electrical light fly through a vacuum; and concentrated lightning frequently assumes the appearance of a ball, and has been seen to roll along the earth before it burst. This kind of ball has also been produced by the excitation of common electricity. This is but another conjecture added to the many already in being, and it has its difficulties in common with them. No doubt, comets are ordained for some wise and useful pur-

pose, in the scheme of creation, though we have not yet had penetration enough to find it out."

REVIEW of the DIVINA COMEDIA of DANTE.

(Continued from page 198.)

IF it be necessary to bring forward any proof of the superior merit of Dante, in addition to what has already been stated, nothing can place it in a higher point of view, than the well-known fact, that some of the finest passages of Tasso and Ariosto are imitated from him. It is surprising how much Milton has drawn from him. Many passages almost literally translated from Dante are to be found in his *Paradise Lost*; and probably the English bard might receive much illustration from a comparison of these passages in the work of the *Turca* bard: but of this more hereafter. Having said much of the beauties of this poem, justice requires that I should notice its defects: the greatest of these has been thought by some to be the want of a regular and continued action.

If it had been the object of Dante to compose an epic poem, this objection might have weight: but he professes no such thing: his poem is peculiar in its kind, but that does not detract from its merit; the *Night Thoughts* of Young are not reducible to any established forms of poetical composition, but their own merit will for ever rank the name of their author among the true poets of Great Britain. A more just objection on the *Divina Comedia* applies to that mixture, or *accozzamento*, as the Italians call it, of ancient history with modern, and of the sacred with the fabulous. He is frequently obscure; but this must be in a great degree rather attributed to the remote period in which he wrote. M. Guiseppe di Cesare, one of Dante's commentators, accuses him of misconception, unmeaning phrases, and vulgar proverbs; of introducing puns and images low, and sometimes indecent; and an injudicious affectation of Latinity. But, notwithstanding these heavy accusations, there will be found in the *Divina Comedia*, a simplicity of design, a beauty of expression, and a sublimity of effect, which will ever justify its being regarded as one of the sublimest efforts of human genius, *Κτήμας ἱεραὶ*.

Although some pretend that the same style runs the whole of the three parts of the poem, yet a little attention will show, that each receives its colouring and manner from the particular subject. The awful and sublime abound more in the *Inferno*; the *Purgatorio* breathes a more elegiac and melancholy strain; in the *Paradiso*, religion appears to have instilled serenity and joy into the mind of the poet: and to an attentive reader this variety in the style of his composition will present a subject both of interest and instruction. M. Genguiné has most eloquently described the character of Dante's style; I cannot deny myself the pleasure of inserting it. "Dans la poésie, Dante s'élève tout à coup comme un géant parmi des pygmées; non seulement il efface tout ce qui l'avoit précédé, mais il se fait une place qu'aucun de ceux qui lui succèdent ne peut lui ôter. Pétrarque lui-même, le tendre, l'élegant, le divin Pétrarque ne le surpasse point dans le genre gracieux, et n'a rien qui en approche dans le grand ni dans le terrible. Sans doute le caractère principal du Dante n'est pas cette mélodie pure qu'on admire avec tant de

raison dans Pétrarque; sans doute la dureté, l'apreté de son style choque souvent les oreilles sensibles à l'harmonie, et blesse cet organe superbe que Pétrarque flatte toujours; mais dans ses tableaux énergiques, où il prend son style de maître, il ne conserve de cette apreté que ce qui est imitatif, et dans les peintures, plus douces elle fait place à tout ce que la grâce et la fraîcheur du coloris ont de plus suave et de plus délicieux. Le peintre terrible d'Ugolin est aussi le peintre touchant de Françoise de Rimini. Mais de plus, combien dans toutes les parties de son poëme n'admire-t-on pas de comparaisons, d'images, de représentations naïves des objets les plus familiers et surtout des objets champêtres, où la douceur, l'harmonie, le charme poétique sont, ou dessus de tout ce qu'on peut se figurer, si on ne les lit pas dans la langue originale! Et ce qui lui donne encore dans ce genre un grand et précieux avantage, c'est qu'il est toujours simple et vrai; jamais un trait d'esprit ne vient refroidir une expression de sentiment ou un tableau de nature. Il est naïf comme la nature elle-même, et comme les anciens, ses fidèles imitateurs."

Queen's-row, Brompton.

D. D.

(*To be continued.*)

**A REPLY to the AUTHOR of an ESSAY
"On the Rise and Progress of
SATIRIC POETRY."**

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
WHEN criticism is built upon the basis of candour and truth, it becomes one of the brightest beacons to intellectual knowledge, and mental superiority and refinement; but when erroneous analyses are held forth, purporting to elucidate a subject which the writer does not, or will not, comprehend, he appears to me in the character of some rash, inexperienced, pretending, dogmatical lecturer, who, for the mere purpose of entering the thorny fields of disputation, sacrifices carelessly at the shrine of his pedantry, and short-sighted discrimination, all the finest laurels of literary verdure, and sun-beams of philosophy, which have ever yet graced the brows of superior civilized beings, since Science first shed her heaven-born lustre, for the advancement and humanization of mankind.

These remarks are called forth by observation of your otherwise intelligent Correspondent Harvey, in your last Number, wherein he has the hardihood to assert as follows:—"Dr. Johnson was one of those men who, without poetical abilities, had, by dint of mere application, produced pieces worthy of being classed among the most vigorous of the age."—Surely Harvey did not re-peruse this paragraph after he had written it; or does he mean to maintain, that, because Dr. J. composed his poems with slowness and care, and because there is a paucity in their quantity, that he is, on either account, to be arraigned as "a man possessed of no poetical abilities." If I take Harvey's meaning right, he wishes to inculcate upon our minds the idea, that he, Dr. J. by close mechanical drudgery, elicited from his otherwise lumpish faculties, those bright stars of poetical elegance, which naturally did not belong to the faculties that produced them. I am sorry to have occasion to correct Harvey on the score of his reading; but if he will consult any of Dr. J.'s biographers, and there are plenty of them, he will find, that he was, perhaps, the least laboured writer this country ever produced; and Mr. Boswell informs us, that his *Rasselas*, the finest Oriental tale ever written, *and full of poetical beauties*, was commenced and completed in a fortnight; and Mrs. Piozzi gives us an instance of the wonderful velocity of his pen, in seeing him write off one of the finest papers in his Rambler, whilst the printer's boy was waiting to carry it to the press. Harvey, however, will say, I mean to consider him as a laboured writer only when he attempts to take in hand the reins of Pegasus. Even in this advancement, I must tell him, he is incorrect; for Dr. J. wrote his beautiful poetical tragedy of "Irene" before he came to London; and his most nervous poem, which produced such an encomium from Pope, was written soon after for bread: and it is not likely, therefore, that this beautiful composition owed its origin to "mere application," as he calls it. Harvey must not measure an author's reputation by the smallness, or the tardiness of his productions. Gray, whose bardic effusions might be contained in a closely-printed sheet, spent his whole life upon them, and laboured (like the lapidary in polishing

a diamond), line after line, until he brought them to their present inimitable perfection. The same may be said of Collins, whose works are still fewer in number. Now, perhaps, Harvey will say, that the thoughts which these two exalted geniuses produced, were forced; and that, therefore, they are not entitled to those proud distinctions they have publicly received. Before my brother Correspondent detracts further from Dr. J.'s merits as a poet, let him read only his two fine descriptions of Cardinal Wolsey and Charles the XIIth of Sweden; and then see if in his favourite Pope he can perceive any thing more nervous, and truly elegant. Having said all I consider necessary on the subject, I shall conclude with a quotation of Arthur Murphy's admirable lines addressed to this great Herculean of Literature, wherein Harvey will perceive that our late excellent dramatist differs widely from him in regard to Dr. J.'s poetical abilities.

"Transcendant genius! whose prolific vein
Ne'er knew the frigid poet's toil and pain;
To whom Apollo opens all his store,
And every Muse presents her sacred lore;
Say, powerful Johnson, whence thy verse is
fraught

With so much grace, such energy of thought;
Whether thy Juvenal instructs the age
In chaster numbers, and new points his rage;
Or fair Irene sees, alas! too late,
Her innocence exchange'd for guilty state.
Whate'er you write, in every golden line
Sublimity and elegance combine:
Thy nervous phrase impresses every soul,
While harmony gives rapture to the whole."

T. ENORT SMITH.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
4th Oct. 1814.

THE REPOSITORY. No. VIII.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,
BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, MORAL,
LITERARY, AND ENTERTAINING, IN
PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of
having many ideas under view at once,
it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to
lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLE OF ELBA,

THE following abridged extracts are
from a Voyage to the Isle of Elba,
by Arsenne Thiebaut de Berneaud, which
has been lately translated. M. Thiebaut
made his voyage a few years back, in the

T t

course of a general examination of Italy. The work is not an able one, but it gives the most direct and copious account of the island that we have seen.

"The Isle of Elba, off the coast of Tuscany, is nearly 70 English miles in circuit. In 1778, it contained scarcely 8000 inhabitants; but thirty years afterwards, when the author visited it, the number amounted to nearly 12,000. The inhabitants, he says, are in general good and hospitable, though, like all weak nations, they are flatterers. They are of an ordinary height, well made, and of an excellent constitution, which they preserve by a frugal life, and a love of manly exercises. Their hair is generally black, their complexion brown, and their looks lively and penetrating. Education is greatly neglected among them; and the perpetual revolutions and commotions, which have so often struck at the root of the security and property of the people, have imparted, the author thinks, a singular degree of asperity to their character (a very different account, by the way, from the French official one); but nevertheless, they do not inherit that spirit of hatred and revenge, which is the distinguishing feature of some other nations. They have the ferocity neither of the gloomy Sardinian, nor of the fiery Sicilian; the *duello*, so common in some other parts of Italy, does not even exist among them; nor has he discovered in them the cunning, the laziness, or the listlessness, so natural to a southern people. They are endowed with a certain sprightliness of imagination, which renders them capable of receiving the strongest impressions; and hence proceeds an excessive predilection for extravagant and romantic tales, and for all that is connected with quackery and deception. They are unacquainted with the monstrous luxury of cities. A hat of black straw, a white bodice, a short petticoat of red or blue, is the whole attire of the women,—whom, by the way, the author does not think handsome. They are fond of wearing flowers and rings; and press their swelling bosoms under enormous buxks, laced tight with ribbons—a custom, to which he attributes a forced and disagreeable prominence in front, and an unpleasant stiffness in their arms and motions. They are possessed of a high degree of sensibility, are marriageable very early, acquire an old look in a

short time, and are good mothers, entirely devoted to their families. The food of the Elbese consists of dried pulse, bad cheese made of ewe-milk, salted and smoked provisions in general, coarse bread, fresh fish, chiefly tunny, and a very few vegetables. The salted cheese of Sardinia is an article of great consumption. They also eat an immense quantity of chestnuts, which they grind into flour, and can make into a pastry far superior to any that can be manufactured from maize. It is only upon holidays that their economy allows them to indulge themselves in fresh meat, and in an excellent white wine. On ordinary days they breakfast upon chestnut-cake; towards noon, dine upon bread and beans, lentils, or some other species of pulse, boiled and seasoned with oil; and in the evening, their repast is soup, and fresh or salt fish.—Their houses are low, but neatly and solidly furnished. Their beds are remarkable for their size, containing three, four, and often six persons at once, and frequently sufficient for a whole family. The use of these beds may be traced to the age of chivalry. In the sixteenth century, their counterparts were to be seen in France and Germany. The inhabitants of the town, "as is usually the case," bestow more regard upon their tables and houses, and enjoy most excellent bread, meat and fish, fruits and vegetables, the chief part of which they procure at a heavy expense from the continent.—The natives of Porto-Ferraio, the capital, the author subsequently characterizes as addicted to luxury and libertinism; but the pleasures of the people in general are not of the liveliest description. Dancing is the favourite amusement of the young, but it wants that expression of sentiment, that vivacity of movement, and variety of attitude, which are so enchanting in the countries of Rome, Naples, Tarantum, Apulia, and Calabria. The general bodily diversions are races, bowls, nine-pins, quoits, a kind of tennis, which they play with a wooden bat shaped like a pine-apple, and shooting at a bull; and among the young men, as among the Greeks and Liparots, it is a disgrace not to be able to row, and *avvigo* a bark; but the amusement in which the people take the greatest delight is that of the *improvvisatori*, or reciters of extempore verses, in Elba, as well as at Florence, Rome,

and Naples, the author says he has recognized in these verses entire pieces from Pindar, Ariosto, and Metastasio, which the Improvisatore has adroitly adapted to his own subject.

BARBARY CORSAIRS.

The following is an interesting Narrative of the treatment recently experienced by a most respectable individual (a British subject), who was taken by the Algerines, when on his voyage from England to Sicily, in a vessel belonging to the latter country:—

"We set sail from the Island of St. Pietro, where we had taken shelter from several suspicious vessels that had been seen hovering around us the day before. The inhabitants of this little spot are a good and peaceable people. They enjoy a perfect freedom, and would be completely happy, but for the very frequent landings and incursions of the Algerines, who some few years back carried away the whole population to hard labour and slavery, from which they were afterwards rescued by the magnificence of the King of Sardinia.

"The sun was slowly rising above the horizon, when four suspicious sail, the same which had been seen two days before, appeared in sight. On approaching nearer, the whole extent of our dangerous situation became more evident. We immediately attempted to alter our course, but by an unlucky fatality, the wind, which hitherto had been rather fresh, failed us on a sudden. An iron hand seemed to fasten us to the waves. The seamen, stupified by terror and grief at the sight of those well-known ships, forgot their duties, and nothing was attempted for our safety. For six long hours did we remain in this awful state of suspense: till, at last, the four Algerine sail, which we now made out to be the Algerine squadron, came within pistol-shot of us. Their boats were soon hoisted out, and we were boarded in an instant, amidst the clash of naked scimitars, and the heart-rending, horrible noise of the most barbarous and mauling exultation.

"As soon as the vessel had been taken possession of, and part of the passengers, amongst whom I found myself, had been handcuffed, and thrown into the boats, we were taken on board their flag-ship. On our arrival thither, the Turks and the Moors raised their ferocious shouts of victory, and we were dragged before the first Rais, who

assigned to the whole of us a most wretched hole in the cable tier, surrounded by darkness, and lying upon hard coils of ropes! Who shall describe the horrors of our situation? It seemed to us a dream full of horrible shadows and unreal mockery. On all parts we were assailed by the cries of despair. The sullen blasphemies of the sailor, our fellow-sufferer; the imprecations of the unhappy father, who had left his children behind him; the loud grief of the weeping mothers, and the sobs of the innocent babes, reached us from every point of this dark abode, and deafened our eyes! O God! what a night!

"We continued cruising for two-and-twenty days in search of prey, ourselves become corsairs; and two basins of *lucussu* formed our daily food. Lockman was asked, why he travelled in company with a banditti.—To see how they have contrived to become so wicked and profligate," was his reply.

"At last Algiers came in view, and such had been our state of uncertainty and tormenting suspense, as well as the treatment which we had experienced on board of the Algerine frigate, that we hailed the capital of those free-booters with the same joy with which the Knights of Christ bowed to the shrine of Jerusalem. We were landed amidst a noisy multitude, who followed us to the house in which the Ministers of the Regency were ranged in a barbarous attire. Here we found both the Consul and Vice consul of Great Britain, and we tremblingly awaited for the great sentence which was to decide our destiny. Our papers were examined, and, in spite of the efforts made in our favour by the Consul, Mr. Macdonald, our vessel and cargo were condemned as lawful prize, and ourselves sent to the Bagno, or great Galley. There we were told that all were slaves who set their feet in that place; and there was written on those gates, as on those of hell—

"Uscite di speranza o Voi, che entrate."

"The troubles and agitation of our minds may be more readily imagined than described. We, accustomed to live among civilized nations, and in the society of genteel and amiable people, to be thus condemned to pass our miserable days amidst barbarians! We, coming from happy England, from the

seat of true liberty and the sacred laws, to be robbed of our freedom and property, to be insulted and made wretched by a contemptible race of slaves and assassins! And in what times—in what circumstances? When the sun of liberty dawned on the world—when, after so many years of calamity, Europe began to hope for some serene days—when, in fine, we could have returned to our own country, and the enjoyment of long-suspended tranquillity. And shall we, at such a time, be condemned to drag a miserable existence as slaves, and die on the wretched shores of Africa?

“I had been given to understand that great interest had been made for me; and, in fact, a Turkish soldier came to us, to desire that I, in particular, might be treated with some respect. Hope began to cheer up my dejected countenance. But evening came, and with it the fatal badges of slavery. The fetters which each slave carries to his feet were brought, and, as a special mark of favour, I was permitted to wait till next day, when I should be suffered to put them on myself.

“At dawn of day our jailors waked us, and we prepared ourselves to march off to the morning labours. The sight of those fetters harrowed up my soul, and it shrunk within me. I grasped them with my parched and convulsive hands, and encircled my legs with them; while tears of rage ran down my cheeks, and a chilly shuddering shook all my limbs. To heaven I then raised my hands—my head sunk low on my breast, and I surrendered myself in silent sorrow to my wretched destiny.

“The same day on which I saw my legs encircled by the fetters of slavery, I was set free through the intercession of the British Consul. I have not sufficient expressions to thank that worthy Minister as he deserves. That life which I owe to his kind and powerful intercession, will be for ever consecrated to his service.

“Two hours after this happy event, I was told that I might go to the port, and recover my baggage; but every thing had vanished—all was lost. The linen, dresses, trinkets, a good sum of money, and even the trunks themselves, were no where to be found, and I was left in a state of absolute wretchedness. Even a box of choice books, although entirely useless to those barbarians, had disappeared; but they said, perhaps, as

that caliph who set fire to the library of Alexandria, ‘if these books are conformable to the Alcoran, they are useless—if contrary to it, they ought to be burned.’

“What grieves me more, however, is the irreparable loss of all my manuscripts. This very numerous collection of inedited papers, in prose and in verse, to which I intended devoting part of my time in preparing them for the press, formed the principal objects of my voyage, and promised me some delightful occupation, and a flattering prospect. Alas! all is gone. Six years labour, researches, and meditation, are lost for ever; as are the wish and courage of writing again in future. I longed for an honourable employment of my time, and find myself condemned to ignominious indolence and obscurity—to a life without an object, and without any brilliant illusion. Aliteri used to say, that, in order to insure content, a man ought either to be full of some noble passion; or have in view some noble object. It was the opinion of Lord Rochester, that to live a happy and a merry life, one ought either to write fine things, or perform things worthy of being written.

“Without some ray of glory—without the warmth of some noble sentiment, life is not worth having. This agitation of feelings, or this vanity, if you choose to call it so, will be readily given to any unfortunate author. It is well known, that when Camoens was shipwrecked, he swam on shore with one hand, while with the other he kept his immortal poem above the water.

“The servant-maid of the celebrated lyric poet Le Brun, appearing one day before him with all his manuscripts in her hands, threatened him to consign all his glory to the flames if he did not marry her. Le Brun, frightened at the imminent danger in which his verses were of being reduced to ashes, and of thus losing his hopes of immortality, sent for a lawyer immediately, and married her. I am neither Camoens nor Le Brun, but every one loves his children, and to save my own manuscripts I could have married the Bey’s grandmother.

“During the few days which I remained in Africa, living in the country, and at the house of the British Consul, I used to go every morning into town to visit my unfortunate companions,

particularly the two brothers, Terrens, of Leghorn, one a notable merchant, the other an excellent painter. They were both slaves of the Moorish and Turkish rabble, and by special favour exempt from the public labours. My visits could not be long, and I always returned full of sorrow from that horrible city. The poor feels oppressed and heavy within the walls of Algiers—it seems as if you are weighed with difficulty and pain in that land of terror and despotism.

The sight of tyrants and slaves, of oppressors and oppressed, of haughty barbarians and unhappy wretches—that contrast of arrogance and submission, of licence and fear—the possibility of being insulted and ill-treated with impunity, and of being imprisoned and put to death on a mere suspicion or whim of an absolute tyrant—all tended to render me miserable, to disturb and agitate my mind, and, finally, to suspend even my faculty of thinking.

“Whoever has not experienced what misery is, and has not seen what takes place in Algiers, does not know the most horrible of all misfortunes, and does not know what a state of wretchedness and dejection the mind of an unhappy mortal may fall.

“There were in Algiers above 1600 slaves, and every year more than one hundred die of anger and sorrow, or from fatigue and repeated blows. Shut up every night in the Bagno, the naked wretches lie on their beds, in places open to the wind and rain. They are called up again at the dawn of day, and hurried with heavy blows to their daily hard labours, which last till evening.

“Some amongst them are employed in the arsenal, and for the smallest transgression they are unmercifully beaten, even to the infliction of five hundred strokes of bastinado. Others are condemned like beasts to drag or carry huge stones from the mountains, and often fall and are buried under those ample ruins. I have seen some of them return to town, mutilated and bleeding with blood—I have seen them lying on the road, and be obliged, like the vilest brute, to rise under the infliction of heavy and repeated blows, whilst others would suffer the treatment, and remain prostrate and insensible, waiting and wishing for death.

“The nourishment of these wretches consists of two loaves of bread in the morning, and one in the evening—bread as black as charcoal, and bitter

as poison. They are all miserable, without hope or comfort—they are despised, insulted, and ill-treated by the Moorish and Turkish rabble. Without ministers, or the exercise of religion, these poor abandoned wretches are deprived even of the consolations deriving from them. There is only one poor priest, paid by Spain, who has the care of a small hospital, and attends to the burying of Christians. Some years ago, before Spain had bought the present small cemetery, the poor deceased Christian slaves were denied the sacred rites of sepulture, and remained in the open air, a horrid food for the dogs.

“Unfortunately, the ransom is rendered extremely difficult, on account of the great sums they demand. The Bey asked fifteen hundred piastres for every Sicilian individual; the predominant passions of these barbarians being avarice and ambition, they think of little else but of getting money.

“The Bey and some other families are possessed of immense riches. Justice with him is summary, harsh, and arbitrary; every thing is corrupted and bought with gold. The Algerines are cunning, wicked, and perspicacious. To know how to deceive and avoid deception is what forms their great political study, and they boast of it.

“The present Bey, Hadgy-Aly-Pascir, is the most cruel and ferocious of any that Algiers has ever had. He is in the sixth year of his reign, and owes this long duration to his extreme vigilance and cruelty. His government is made up of injustice, violence, and despotism. There is, indeed, a Regency in Algiers, composed of several Ministers, and a Divan of old Agas, but both these bodies are subservient to the imperious will of the tyrant, or are despised by him. Whenever he shows himself to the public, numerous guards surround him on every side; and the people not daring to look the monster in the face, fall prostrate to the ground, and exclaim *Salameleek*, as he passes. This fellow boasts that his kingdom is a cave of robbers. He once complained that the English had taken a small vessel belonging to him, and on that occasion he observed to them—‘It is wrong in you to do so; if we do it, it is because we are robbers, and I am at the head of them.’

“It is quite an enigma, that with so small a naval force as these scoun-

drels have, and so ill managed as their corsairs are, they should be the terror of the seas, and the desolation of the neighbouring countries.

"While Christian nations are making long and destructive wars against each other, for trivial objects, often from mere rivalry and ambition, they allow these infidels, who are the perpetual enemies of the civilized world, to trample on every right, and the laws of nations—to destroy commerce—to annihilate the mutual exchange of benefits deriving from the intercourse of one kingdom with another—to give to war an atrocious aspect; and they suffer that the inhabitant of civilized Europe should become the slave of a Mahometan and a barbarian!

"Oh, shame!—shame on her who is Queen of the seas! Europe expects from England security of navigation, and England owes it to her high character to obtain it. We should never cease, to call aloud for war—for a war of extermination against the African monsters—against the ferocious tyrants of Barbary!"

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The city of Washington stands in the territory of Columbia, and is situated at the junction of the rivers Potowmac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles each; a spot scarcely to be exceeded in point of salubrity and beauty by any in the world. The plan of the city combines every thing grand and beautiful; for although the land in general appears level, yet by gentle and gradual swellings, a variety of elegant prospects is produced, and a sufficient descent secured for carrying off the rain. The city is divided into squares, or grand divisions, by streets running due north and south, and east and west. But from the Capitol, the President's house and some of the important areas of the city run in diagonal streets, from one principal point to another, which not only produce a variety of fine prospects, but obviate the insipid sameness which renders great cities in general unpleasing. The grand leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet, planted with trees on each side, which leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are in general 110 feet wide; a few only being 90 feet. The squares or divisions of the city amount to 1150. The rect-

angular squares generally contain from three to five acres, and are divided into portions of from 40 to 80 feet in front, their depth being from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the size of the square. There is not a single house in the city, but what is built either of brick or stone; so that its appearance is the most beautiful that can be conceived. The area for the Capitol, or Senate House, is on the most elevated eminence of the city, about a mile from the Eastern Branch, and not much more from the Potowmac, commanding a full view of the city, as well as the surrounding country. In a direction due west from the Capitol, and due south from the President's house, run two great pleasure parks, or malls, which intersect and terminate on the banks of the Potowmac, and are ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant mansions. Fifteen of the best of the open areas, where the principal streets cross each other, are named after the different States composing the Union, and when finished, were to have statues or columns to the memory of their favourite or most eminent men. One of them has been already selected for a statue of James Madison. The equestrian statue of Washington was erected not long since in another. The eastern branch of the Potowmac is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships about four miles above its junction with the Potowmac, while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. The city being situated on the great post road, exactly equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic to the Ohio, was deemed the most eligible situation for the Congress; and the rapidity with which it has been built, is owing to the excellent and inexhaustible quarries of free stone a few miles below it, on the banks of the Potowmac. Extensive coal mines have been ascertained to exist in its neighbourhood.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that the period of learning is confined to youth. He that is capable of acquiring knowledge at sixteen, will retain the same faculty during his life—and though the earlier years of man are of infinite value to him, and ought to be most

gently employed in laying the foundation of knowledge, it is a ruinous task to believe it to be an hopeless attempt, to set about learning any thing after we have passed the meridian of life. The Earl Camden, once High Chancellor of England, is said to have learned Spanish very late in life, for the purpose of reading romances in that language, having examined those written in English, French and Italian. Cato learned Greek at an advanced age; and the venerable Bishop Bedel acquired a knowledge of Latin after his promotion to the see of Down, for the purpose of communicating the rich treasures of the Holy Scriptures to the people of Ireland."

PROBILITIES IN THE PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Miller, two Bakers, with Whitehead—two Roses and two Lemons—An Abbot, a Palmer, a Monk with a good—two Fellows, an Idle Hussey, and two Bastards—two Cooks, two rakes, a Conte, two Herons, a Swan, and two Martins—ten Smiths, a Plumber, two Tailors, a Webster, two coopers, and a Butler—a Farmer, with Colley—a Flood, two Crooks, a Blackburn, with a Fish and a Leech—a Hart, a Hare, and a Lamb—a Brown Horn, with a Broadhead—a Cotter, with a long Pole and a Barn—a Wood, with a Forester—a Desart, a Moore, a Hill, a Head—St. Paul, with a Giddy Chaplain—a Beach, with Banks—a Round Hall, a Thin Clerk—White Cotton—two Pitts—a March Fever—a Long War—a King with a Porter—Rain and Tempest—Shakespeare, Beaumont, Spencer, Milton, Collins, Cowper, Thompson, Campbell, Scott, Montgomery, Moore.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. VI.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LATE CORN REPORT.

THE Reports on the Corn Committee, which are now published, were presented at too late a period of the last Session to become the foundation of any legislative measure then; but as it will, no doubt, be attempted to make them the basis of future proceedings, we must warn the Public to be on their guard upon this important subject.

The Reporters seem to have come to this general deduction, formed upon more or less accurate evidence—that wheat cannot now be produced, but at such an expense, that if the farmer sells it at less than 80s. per quarter, he will be ruined; and that therefore he must be protected in keeping it up at that price; that is, that the whole population of England, the labouring and manufacturing part particularly, are always to eat their bread about one-third dearer than they need do, under a proper importation, in order to prevent the farmer and landholders from becoming bankrupts. This is such a sacrifice of the many to the few, as we know cannot take place, if there were a thousand reports to prove it necessary; and, therefore, we shall investigate the reasons which have led to so unnatural a conclusion, and shew them to be unfounded in reason or in truth.

That the expense attendant upon the production of a quarter of wheat now is much greater than it was twenty years ago, is undoubted; and we will explain the principal cause of this rise. It results chiefly, and fundamentally, from the greater number of unskilful people that are now engaged in the growing of corn. When, by the operations of an unproductive season or two, grain attained a very high price, men, till that time employed in other pursuits, began to turn their attention to the growth of corn, as a promising speculation. This is not the way, in the first instance, in which the necessities of life should be treated. But further, when Buonaparte shut up the Continent against us, and the high price seemed to have obtained something like permanence (though, in fact, it could only remain as long as the unnatural system that gave birth to it), then men of all ranks, trades, and professions, flocked into the farming line. Tailors, travelled and untravelled squires, clergymen, stock-jobbers, lawyers, generals, and even admirals, all of them took to agricultural pursuits. Was it to be expected that such men could produce corn at as low a price as the regular farmer? Certainly not. But the fact, were it necessary, might be proved by other circumstances, of which the following is most conclusive:—It is notorious to every one, and has been matter of universal observation, that, notwithstanding the high price of corn, yet the gentleman cultivator has gone on from year to year, gaining

nothing by fasting. His bailiffs and land-agents, and now-fancied schemes and implements, having in part consumed his profits; while incompetence to superintend the concern in the head department has generated all the waste and idleness in the subordinate ones, which such incompetence universally occasions. But in the mean time the practical farmer, by being able, notwithstanding the bad example of his superior, to raise his corn at half the expense, has entirely got out of his sphere, and either become the great purchaser of land himself, or has taken to wallow in all the sordid luxury which wealth and ignorance can covet; and now the enormous expense to which the former class of men subject themselves, is thrown into the general mass, on a calculation of the cost at which corn can be raised; and they are to be protected in the further practice of these follies, to our injury. But this is not all the mischief which the great class of cultivators have done; they have most unnecessarily thrown large capitals, still with a view to great returns, into the management of land. They have torn up commons, rooted up woods; they have forced, by dint of expense, lands into the production of wheat, for which they were by nature totally unfit; but still the high price of grain served in some degree, if not to enrich, yet to keep them contented with their busy idleness;—a high price produced by circumstances which have no parallel in our history, nor ever can again;—a high price resulting from a system, called by Buonaparte his continental system, which never may be attempted again; which, if it is attempted, never can obtain completion; and which, therefore, it is unnecessary to provide against by an intermediate state of suffering, as it would be, to live in caves, from the dread of an earthquake. The joint operation, then, of these causes—inappropriate lands, and inappropriate workmen or cultivators of them—have involved the production of a quarter of wheat in so much expense.

And let not any one suppose this to be a fanciful theory. The Report of the House of Commons itself states, under the head of the "Price necessary to remunerate the Grower of Corn," that this price "will vary according to the variations of soil, markets, skill, and industry of the occu-

piec?" What skill and industry are there as those above described, available to possess in the production of wheat, is obvious enough. We have had no objection to their vesting their capital in farming concerns; and, during this period of continental exclusion, they may have been useful to the community; at least, at whatever expense raised, or by the sacrifice of whatever other objects obtained, more native grain has been brought into the market; but now, when the necessity which gave rise to their speculations has ceased (which they ought to have considered as probable), are they to be supported in the consummation and perpetuation of them, at the expense of the labouring community of Great Britain and Ireland? Are we to eat our bread at almost double the price at which we ought to eat it, lest the farmers should fall back into their original condition of farmers, and land-owners be checked in their attempts to subject the first necessities of life to expensive projects of commercial scheming? The simple truth is, that Buonaparte's unnatural efforts to starve us, have produced unnatural efforts in us to feed ourselves; and even should any other prodigious Tyrant, such as Nature only produces once in a thousand years, arise some ten years hence (when agriculture may have fallen back into its natural state), and attempt to revive the same system, why may not our efforts in our own support keep pace with his exertions for our destruction, as in the recent instance? But was any thing ever so preposterous as to keep up the price of corn now, by factitious arts, because it may rise at some indefinite period hereafter!

It is farther said, that years of natural scarcity may occur frequently enough, and it is wise to provide against them by keeping up the high price of grain, and so inducing the grower to retain as great a portion of land as possible in the production of it. To the inflictions of Providence (we reply), whenever we are visited by them, we bow with all humility; but can it fail of occurring, on a slight consideration, that the system here recommended, in order to abate the rigour of adverse seasons, is the only one that can make them really destructive! The advocates for the high price of corn argue thus:—If the price is permanently low, the farmer will convert his land to other purposes; and then, when the

...fail in England from accidental causes, we have nothing for our support during the year. But cannot the half-reasoners carry this argument to its just length, and observe, that if, by unnatural incitement to produce great quantities of corn at home, we cut off importation, then the foreign grower, having no vent for his commodity whatever, will turn his land to other kinds of culture; and that, then, only when the crops fail in England, we are without resource! And this observation is the more striking, as we perceive it stated in the report, that in the countries "bordering on the Baltic and the North Sea, wheat is grown, not so much for the consumption of their own population (which is supplied by rye and other inferior grain), as for a foreign market; that from Poland in particular, the greatest part of the wheat annually produced is regularly sent down to the shipping ports for exportation; and that these are the only ports of Europe to which the countries not growing wheat enough for their own consumption can resort, with the certainty of an annual supply." When, therefore, the only object, namely, exportation, for which the Poles grow wheat is removed, why should they continue to cultivate it at all? And if they cease from the cultivation of it, whither, in an ungenial season here, which affects extensive tracts of land as well as small ones, are we to fly for the supply of our necessities? Men can find out, that the want of an adequate demand will prevent the growth of wheat at home; but they cannot carry this reasoning beyond their own shores.

The report recommends, that this country, besides its own consumption of foreign wheat, should be rendered a great depository of it upon the bonding system; but as the same report likewise urges, that the price of the article should be kept up higher here than any where else, for the sake of the native grower, it should have told us, whither its owners would wish the wheat to be sent, after it had been warehoused upon bonds in the country where it might be sold, to the best advantage!

We take it for granted, that the members of the committee were not generally engaged in speculative farming concerns, of which the success is contingent on the high price of grain;

or if even they were, men in their station of life possess too much honour to be swayed by considerations of personal interest; but we would suggest, that the evidence of surveyors and let- ters of land should be received with great caution; and upon the whole we consider we have said enough to warn the people of England, that the most mischievous opinions are prevalent on the subject of rural economy; and that it is their duty to oppose the execution of any project for keeping up the price of corn by unnatural means.

The contracts for Irish beef and pork for the navy for the ensuing year have been arranged by the Commissioners of the Victualling Board. The quantity is little more than half of what was required last year, and the price is considerably lower. Last year the total supply was 75,000 tierces, beef and pork. This year the total supply is 40,000. The price on the average of beef and pork is about 8*l.* per tierce. The price last year was 12*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

In consequence of an enquiry instituted with the sanction of government, it has been ascertained that the number of persons in the metropolis, who subsist by begging, amounts to about 6000 adults, and 9288 children. The gross amount of the sums extorted annually from the public, by their importunities is, at the very lowest calculation, estimated at 97,126*l.* 10*s.*

In the statistical work of Dr. Colquhoun, the conquests made by Great Britain since 1792, are estimated at 106,000,000*l.* whereof 87,000,000*l.* are restored by the Treaty of Paris. Since the commencement of the war, there have been taken ships and other floating property worth 50,000,000*l.* or 60,000,000*l.* more. The peace it is calculated, will throw out of employment 25,000 naval and military officers, 2,000 government clerks, and 280,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The same author computes the population of the British empire, after being reduced 1,500,000 by cessions, at 59,655,000 souls. The Company's possessions in the East Indies he reckons at 40,580,000; of whom 25,000, or the one-sixteenth hundredth part, are Britons. The number of negroes employed as slaves in the British West India Colonies, is stated at 750,000.

The various branches of the Consolidated Fund have been remarkably productive in the quarter ending the 10th of October, amounting to no less a sum than 10,954,900*l.* exceeding the like quarter of last year by upwards of 800,000*l.* There has been an increase in the produce of the Stamp Duties of 64,000*l.* and in the Customs of 665,000*l.* in the recent quarter. The Excise, however, has fallen off in the comparative period about 208,000*l.* The charge upon the Consolidated Fund is 8,750,000*l.* being less than the corresponding quarter of last year by 244,000*l.* This arises from the circumstance of having taken the benefit of the stock cancelled by the 54th of the King, amounting to 36,542,000*l.* the half-year's annuity upon which amounting to 548,130*l.* is withdrawn from the charge. The War Taxes received at the Exchequer in the quarter ending the 10th inst. amounted to upwards of 8,215,000*l.* of which sum 5,212,000*l.* is on account of Property Tax. This tax alone has produced in the year ending the 10th inst. 14,189,000*l.* and the total of the War Taxes upwards of 23,470,000*l.* The sum at which they were taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last year's Budget was but 21,000,000*l.*

The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life, from the most celebrated writers in Natural History:—A hare will live 10 years; a cat 10; a goat 8; an ass 30; a sheep 10; a ram 15; a dog from 14 to 20, and sometimes more; a bull 15; an ox (a curious fact) 20; swine 25; a pigeon 8; a turtle-dove 25; a partridge 25; a raven 100; an eagle 100; a goose 100.

THE DETONATING BALLS.

The sale of this chemical and mischievous shot being now happily suppressed, by the wise and judicious decision of the Magistrates of Queen's Square Police Office, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to some of our readers to be acquainted with its composition:—"These Detonating Balls have been for some time exhibited at Lectures, as a chemical experiment.—They are formed by enclosing in little glass bulbs about a quarter of a grain of fulminating silver, and then covering the bulb with thin paper pasted all over it, so as to secure the orifice. Children, by putting them into their mouths may be much injured by their

explosion; received into their stomach, they would cause death.

The above fulminating silver is one of the most dangerous of chemical compounds; it explodes upon the slightest friction, with great violence; breaking the small glass bubble between the **finger and thumb** is sufficient to cause it to detonate; and exposure to a small degree of heat has the same effect. The compound is prepared by precipitating nitrate of silver by lime-water; the precipitate is to be well washed, and put into a vessel containing pure liquid ammonia; a black powder is formed, from which the liquid is to be poured off, called fulminating silver. The greatest caution is requisite in preparing it, as it explodes even when moist, on gentle friction. There is another fulminating powder formed by means of silver; and similar powders are obtained by gold and mercury, which are by no means so dangerous as the powder above described.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

From Lloyd's Books.

"SIR, *London, Oct. 10, 1814.*

"I am directed, by the Committee of Merchants trading with Ireland, to acquaint you, that the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to direct, that convoys for the protection of the trade shall be appointed from time to time; and as frequently as circumstances may render it necessary. Those from Ireland to be under the immediate arrangement of the Admiral at Cork, at which place it is required the ships and vessels from Waterford shall rendezvous; that an armed vessel shall be ordered to convoy the ships from Limerick, whenever a sufficient number shall be in loading to require such protection; and that convoys shall be appointed at Belfast to call off Newry, and also to bring the trade from Dublin. The ships and vessels for Ireland are to receive protection from Plymouth. The Committee feel it incumbent to represent that it has been strongly enjoined upon them, by the Lords of the Admiralty, to recommend in the most forcible manner, to the different parties interested, that each, as much as is in his power, should insist that all vessels in which he may be concerned shall attend to these regulations, and take the benefit of the protection to be thus afforded.—Yours, &c.

"W. OGILBY, Sec."

THE LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR OCTOBER, 1814.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Flowers of Wit; or, a Choice Collection of Bon Mots, both Ancient and Modern, with Biographical and Critical Remarks. By the Rev. Henry Kett, Author of the "Elements of General Knowledge," "Emily," a moral tale; &c. &c. In 2 vols. f.-cap. pp. 440. Price 14s.

MR. KETT observes that, to profess to give a faultless definition of wit, would be highly presumptuous after some writers of eminence have failed in the attempt, and others have declined the task. It is far more easy, as well as more pleasing, to aim at a description of the most striking modes in which men of wit display their talents, although considered in all their exertions, they may be said to vary their forms like Proteus of old, and change their colours like theameleon. Wit may be considered as much the same talent as genius. Or it may be said to be that species of genius which displays itself not in long and deliberate compositions, such as epic poetry and tragedy, but in the short and rapid sallies of conversation.

Men of wit make quick associations of the most distant ideas, and are happy in the communication of them in clear, energetic, and pointed language.

They surprise by the novelty of their thoughts, and please by the various turns they give to them. When they make their humblest efforts, they play upon the different meanings of words; when they take a flight more worthy of their talents, they elicit a noble sentiment or striking image from a common observation; occurrence, or maxim; thus they discover and communicate unexpected, yet just, analogies of things; and they show the most extensive ex-

ercise of their powers, by a ready command over the most brilliant figures of rhetoric: they illustrate their ideas by a simile, adorn them with the colours of a metaphor, or elevate them by an hyperbole.

These characteristics appear to be common to all men of wit; but his whose wit is tempered with judgment and refined by benevolence and decorum, directs it against proper objects alone. When he indulges in the frolic of ridicule, or the asperity of satire, his delight is to make folly contemptible, and vice odious. He differs, therefore, as widely as possible in the application of his talents, from the authors of those pernicious works of various kinds, which, to the disgrace of our English literature, are frequently issued from the press; and which, to the no less disgrace of English curiosity, meet with too welcome and too general a perusal.

He never lurks in ambush to throw the poisoned dart at the innocent and unoffending; never assails public or private characters with unmerited satire; nor does he take pleasure to increase the discontent and inflame the passions of the vulgar. He does not play the part of the buffoon, the democrat, or the scoffing infidel, to gratify the malevolence and excite the laughter of the licentious, the lawless, and the profane.

The bon mots, or colloquial sallies of such men of wit as have been described, vary according to different occasions: some are solid as well as bright; some are sharp but not rough; some are keen, but not malignant; some are humorous without vulgarity; and all are pointed, without asperity. They are calculated to excite, not the

merriment of the multitude, but the surprise, admiration, and pleasure of the refined part of society.

They ought not to be fleeting and transient, as the sounds that originally conveyed them to the ear; they ought not to be regarded as fire works, which attract notice by their brilliancy, and afford no more than a momentary pleasure. They deserve, on the contrary, to be considered as diamonds; they ought to be preserved with care, and displayed to advantage, that they may give pleasure to mankind through successive ages, and may perpetuate some degree at least of that admiration which was expressed by those who had the pleasure to hear them first pronounced.

By the ancient Greeks and Romans, the branches of knowledge which give the moderns so many advantages were comparatively little cultivated, and of course there was not such scope for the extensive range of the imagination over so many subjects as are familiar to the moderns. But if the current of the thoughts of the ancients were comparatively narrow, it was clear, deep, and rapid; what they wanted in variety they made up by energy; their sallies in conversation were like their onsets in battle, prompt, ardent, and effectual at once to settle the point. To them belonged "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," the "*acer spiritus ac vis*," the energy divine of the soul: their apophthegms were the maxims of heroes and philosophers, and they contain the essence of wisdom and of greatness of mind.

The Spartans were famed for the caustic spirit, the keenness, and the conciseness of their speeches. But a style approaching the laconic, has in all ages, and in all countries, marked the conversation of acute and profound thinkers.

The apophthegms or bon mots of the ancients and moderns possess different kinds of excellence, and are found to be adapted to the different states of civilization, refinement, and taste. The ancients addressed the judgment, the moderns appeal more to the imagination; the former spoke with a view to action, the latter to produce surprise; the aim of the former was, to appear, and to be, heroic and noble; that of the latter, to gain the character of being agreeable, and to raise a laugh; the former were more sententious, grave, and deep, the latter are more

facetious, gay, and superficial; and yet, in justice to both ancients and moderns, this contrast should be closed with a concession honourable to both parties; for in the works of the ancients may be found many striking sallies of wit, and among the moderns, many profound maxims of wisdom. Instances, not a few, to confirm this observation, will occur in this work.

Professor Porson has been heard to say, and his remark will be found upon examination to be perfectly just, "that many of the most admired jokes, in our popular jest-books, may be found in the works of Athenæus, Plutarch, and other ancient writers;" it is not, however, easy to trace the origin of a bon mot with certainty; and many a one, like an illegitimate child, may be attributed to a wrong father. It is highly probable that similar situations may have produced similar thoughts in minds of equal capacity and strength; and the authors of them, although remote from each other, both with respect to time as well as place, may have been equally original in the conception of similar thoughts. Cases, however, differ very materially with respect to the probabilities of originality. When Hans de Veil, a Cambridge scholar, wrote his epigram on the age of Miss Fowle, he might possibly recollect the keen remark of Cicero upon a similar occasion; but it is ridiculous to suppose that John the great Duke of Marlborough, who was singularly illiterate, quoted the admirable repartee of Ariston, the Spartan king to his Athenian captives, when he made a no less admirable reply to his prisoner Marshal Tallard.

The interest which such a compilation as the present work is capable of exciting, is heightened by authenticating as many bon mots as possible, by referring them to their original speakers. For surely the case is much the same with respect to wit as it is with respect to painting: we may be pleased with a good portrait, because it is well executed; we are better pleased when we are told it was painted by some distinguished artist, and we are most gratified of all when we are certain it is the likeness of some eminent person.

This work is divided into two parts. The First Part contains bon mots, (the authors of which are ascertained), placed under the names of their respective authors.

The Second Part contains bon mots that are chiefly anonymous.

To these parts are added an Appendix, containing remarks on punning, and select puns, &c. illustrative, like the preceding articles, of national and individual characters.

In such a collection as this, it cannot be reasonably expected that all bon mots that are valuable and excellent, are to be found. The reader must make allowance for the peculiar taste, and perhaps the contracted views, of the collector. In passing through a spacious garden, although with the express intention of forming a nosegay, many flowers of equal beauty to those that are gathered may be passed by; many a rose, carnation, or hyacinth, may be left behind, and be reserved for the more observant eye, and the more delicate fancy of a succeeding florist.

Such a work as this, although it cannot aspire to dignity, or challenge praise, yet, if properly executed, is calculated not merely for momentary amusement, but to do a permanent and important service to the cause of morality. While it constitutes a miscellany of various exertions of facetiousness, it exhibits sentiments of wisdom and virtue; and the knowledge of the most eminent characters; and it communicates these particulars in a mode the most pleasant, because it is short and lively. The choice speeches of those who have rendered themselves illustrious by their talents, may kindle a sympathetic ardour; impart the electric spark of virtue from mind to mind, make us glow with generous approbation of whatever is fair and good, and prompt us to endeavour to emulate the examples we admire.

Essay on the Sources of the Pleasures received from Literary Compositions.
vol. 2vo. pp. 390.

It requires a fertile imagination and the command of elegant language, to render an essay acceptable to the judicious reader. The composition of this species of writing may be compared to the expansion of a plant from the seed; the subject is as it were sown in the mind, and ideas of various tendencies are the consequences, and, like the plant, we imagine the fertility of the soil by the beauty of the production: that the subjects have been placed in a

prolific spot in the present instance, the public have evinced by calling for a second edition. The essays are nine in number, and dilate on the improvement of taste, on the imagination, and on the association of ideas, the sublime, terror, pity, melancholy, the tender affections, beauty, and the ludicrous.

At the 33d. page, the author comments on the mode of writing he has adopted, and gives very excellent rules for restraining the imagination when set at liberty in this way. He also advances strong arguments in favour of his opinion, and the necessity for careful revision when the judgment recovers its powers. He mentions Horace as lamenting the impatience of his countrymen; who seldom submitted to the unpleasant task of correcting their literary labours; and surely we cannot deny his ability to pronounce on their merits. Had Homer and Shakespeare, he observes, attended to their errors, the effect of the most celebrated passages in the works of those great men, might have reached us less obscured and injured by the context; and this remark we think particularly applies to our countryman. The author considers hints in composition, as well as in painting, of great advantage, and gives an instance from *Paradise Lost*:

Roaming on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous
bands
With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes aghast,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest; though many a dark and dreary
vale
They pass'd, and many a region dolorous;
O'er many a fiery, many a frozen Alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and
shades of death;
An universe of death.....
..... worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd.

and also notices the picture of Achilles bewailing the death of Patroclus, where, in the painter, wishing to convey an idea of greater anguish than the bounds of his art permitted, judiciously placed the hand of Achilles before his face, and thus furnished the admirers of his subject an opportunity to imagine what he despaired to express. These observations he, however, means not to apply to great and interesting objects generally; those ought, in some respects, to be particularly, and even minutely described.

We might pursue the analysis of these essays much further, but to little purpose; as, when a work has its origin purely in imagination, it is impossible to reduce it to any standard; we read and admire, or read and disapprove, according to our own immediate conceptions: that the author's observations are pleasing to us, we trust will plainly appear from our manner of treating his book, and we hope the extract with which we conclude will operate in his favour with those who have not yet seen his Essays.

“Deformity, too, is not only ludicrous in itself, but is frequently rendered greatly more so, by means of some foolish expression which it may occasion in the face or figure; as, of stupidity, or affectation, or pertness, or self-conceit, things which belong to a more important department of the ludicrous. Bodily deformity, in itself, indeed is seldom a fair subject of laughter in real life. It is a serious misfortune, which may fall to the lot of the worthiest, and which ridicule may embitter, but cannot remove; and we soon lose the perception of it in those with whom we live, at least if we esteem them. In real life, it is unpardonable brutality to deride any one for such a cause, unless when he is vain of his personal charms, or when his whimsical appearance results from bad habits in the looks or gestures, produced by negligence or affectation. The case is different in painting, and in composition. The strange figures represented by Hogarth, Bunbury, and other characteristic painters, afford a lively amusement which does harm to nobody; and gratitude is due to every man of genius who takes the trouble to furnish us with a harmless amusement. But it deserves to be remarked, that these representations of bodily deformity are chiefly valuable when they render more prominent the oddities of character, and thus awaken more strongly our sense of the ludicrous in those follies which are the fair objects of ridicule, and for which ridicule is the proper correction. Thus, in Hogarth's *Country Dance*, which that great master has sketched as an illustration of his principles in the *Analysis of Beauty*, as also in Bunbury's *Bath Minuet*, most of the figures are extremely laughable; not merely from the outward deformity which they received from nature, or

into which they are pleased to throw themselves, but also from the affectation and self-conceit of which these outward deformities, if they are not the actual effect, yet heighten the expression, or at least render it more remarkable. So likewise in dramatic representation, and in fictitious history, something whimsical in the countenance, shape, or attitudes, is frequently introduced, to throw a higher glare of ridicule on mental absurdity. But mental absurdity itself, though not always so obvious to a common observer, forms a more amusing, as well as more important and comprehensive department of the ludicrous. It will not be difficult to shew, that it exhibits a very striking contrast of dignity and meanness. And it will be proper to pay attention to this part of the subject, not only because it serves to explain, in an easy and satisfactory manner, several cases, which might otherwise appear inconsistent with Dr. Hutcheson's Theory, but also because it supplies the materials of the only species of ludicrous composition which deserves to be cultivated. As deformity is a remarkable deviation from the appearance of the human body in its more perfect state, so absurdity is a remarkable deviation from that more perfect and accomplished state either of the moral or intellectual character in which the dignity of human nature principally consists; and it is needless to repeat, that the perception of deviation implies of necessity, a comparison with the standard from which the deviation is made. When a creature, claiming the name of rational, allows itself to be wrought into a ferment by the most frivolous causes, or defeats its own purposes by its own deliberations, we cannot but feel towards so nonsensical a personage somewhat of the same sentiments which a humorous gentleman expressed of himself, who, when he played a bad-stroke at cards, used to apostrophize his head, telling it in the plainest and shortest terms, that, whatever it might call itself, it was not fit to occupy a certain very ignoble department in the animal economy. The absurdity that displays itself in the emotions or sentiments; comprehends a variety of cases which are every day exemplified in common life, and which are admirably adapted to the satirist and comic writer. Such, for instance, is the choleric man, who rages at every

trifling inconvenience or disappointment; the fine lady, who is thrown into hysterics by the fall of a china basin; the love-sick swain who languishes for a silly girl that laughs at him; the coxcomb, who displays for his own person and accomplishments an admiration which nobody else can entertain; the miser, who starves himself, that he may gather a heap of what he never means to use, and is to leave to those whom he neither loves nor values. In these instances the absurdity consists in the height to which the emotion is raised beyond what we should expect in a rational mind. But there are also ludicrous cases of the opposite kind in which we are diverted with the slight impression which is made on the stupid or untaught, by objects that have a powerful effect on the feeling heart and cultivated understanding. Thus Garrick's theatrical powers, which rendered him the admiration of his country, were but poorly esteemed by Partridge; and thus the beauty and grandeur of nature are surveyed with indifference or contempt by many a London citizen and town-bred lady. And the Jewish proverb, not to throw pearls before swine, expresses strongly, and is currently employed to express both our derision in those cases where moral depravity renders men insensible of high considerations, and also our ridicule in cases of smaller moment, as where the absurdity proceeds from want of sensibility or discernment in matters of taste."

Cumbrian Legends; or, Tales of other Times. Dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. By Mrs. Ryves, of Ryves Castle. Foolscap, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE little volume was published in 1812, under the patronage of a numerous and highly respectable body of subscribers; but our fair Author, like our great Milton and our immortal Cowper, will have experienced that the public is oftentimes slow to discern, but lavish in rewarding discovered merit.—The volume consists of three Tales or Legends, in verse, and some irregular

pieces of different merits. We are sorry that our limits do not permit us to speak particularly of them; but collectively, we think they display abundance of what we do not hesitate to term real genius. They diverge into an unbounded exuberance of fancy, and in many instances seem to breathe the very soul of melodious versification.

But this general commendation must, when analyzed, be understood to be subject to some limitations; as for instance, we have said the fancy displayed in many of the tales is exuberant, perhaps we might have added too exuberant. The same images, as the sun, the moon, &c. recur in our opinion, too often. There is no question that the celestial phenomena are at all times and in all situations calculated to strike the human mind with wonder and with awe, but still they should, according to the Horatian maxim, only appear on great and sublime occasions; even our Shakespeare has been censured for having too often expatiated on light. The other images in these poems, expanding with the excursive ideas of the Author, are very frequently too redundant; yet this is a fault so much on the right side, that we can hardly wish it otherwise, nor can it well be repressed without injury to the context: Viewing these Tales as Picturesque Poems, and considering the images, we mean the terrene images, to which they allude, the scenes which they describe, and the noble persons whom they commemorate, we think them entitled to a large share of public attention.

We shall now close our remarks on this little work by observing, that as the number of true poets is few, compared with the multitude of prose writers, so also is the number of those, comparatively few, who have really a taste for the enjoyment of poetry.

Assuming this as a fact, we would recommend it to the attention of our fair Author to consider whether, in a second appearance before the public, it would not be of more immediate advantage to her, to exert her brilliant fancy in the composition of Tales in Prose.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Let India boast her Plumes*" *A Glee.*
By Samuel Webb, Jun. Birchall.

A VERY pleasing and well-wrought composition, wherein all the four parts are busy without bustle or embarrassment of each other. The subject in the first bar of the melody is the same as the 2d movement of Corelli's 10th Violin Solo.—The B flat in the first bar of page 4, with the chord of $\frac{4}{2}$, has a bold and impressive effect: the point at the 6th bar of the same page is conducted with freedom and address, and gracefully extended to the chord of the subdominant in the 2d bar of page 5.—In the 3d bar, the E and D in the counter-tenor and base parts form two consecutive octaves, and the C and F between the 7th and 8th bars are liable to the same objection.—The division in 3ds, in the 6th and 7th bars, with the firm base supporting them, is masterly and effective; and the pause upon the

7
chord of 5 in the 7th bar of the last
3
page, an excellent preparation for the conclusion of the piece.

Days of Yore. A Divertimento for the Piano Forte. By J. B. Cramer,

THE Capriccio with which this piece commences is an able specimen of fine taste and masterly modulation, agreeably variegated with ingenious and interesting passages.—The succession of 6ths in page 3, at bar 2, has a sweet effect, and the syncopated notes continued for 4 bars after, are highly impressive.—The subject of the Fuga is bold, and an agreeable melody.—We beg leave to suggest, that in a composition so complicated as a well-wrought Fugue ought to be, it seems not only desirable, but also of high importance to mark all the accidental sharps more frequently, especially when they recur in the octave of the same note: e. g. in bar 14, the G on the 4th space of the tenor part is a sharp, and consequently, the corresponding G on the 1st line in the base in the same bar, must be sharp also:—but this latter is not marked, which it surely ought to be, were it only for

this reason, that it is a distinct part from the tenor, and therefore unconnected with it, except as the general harmony is concerned. If this Fugue were to be transcribed for 4 instruments in single parts, and the copyist were strictly to write note for note, as it now stands, without repeating the several accidentals, the necessity of adopting the plan recommended would be immediately self-evident at the first hearing.

In bar 23, a natural should have been marked before the C; the second quaver in the tenor. In bar 32 is the same desideratum of a natural before the F in the 2d or counter-tenor part, for the cause above alleged. D sharp is wanted at the concluding crotchet in the treble of bar 49.

This Fugue is written in a masterly style; and the subject is well pursued: the transitions also are easy and graceful. The subject would have borne a still closer chase by bringing it in a canon on the octave, commencing at the 2d crotchet in the bar, and thus producing a syncopation, with a change of the accent;—this, towards the close of the movement, would have made a good effect.

The *moderato* following, is a soothing and captivating air, from its simplicity, and also from the easy and proximate relation of the intervals, which in forming the melody, constitutes the principal beauty of its effect;—the change of the harmony at the repetition of a part of the air at bar 14 into the subdominant, by the introduction of the flat 3d, is beautiful, and in the true style of the *antique*. The whole movement is a sweet composition, and the management of the theme, the modulations, and the passages, all equally meritorious. In the 8th page, the passage beginning at the 9th bar is a strong proof of the fine effect resulting from a use of the radical base as a support to a florid descant.—Of the excellent effect produced by sequences in modulation we have a convincing instance at bar 17 of the same page, proceeding to the 24th bar. Another, again, at the 8th bar of page 9 to bar 14, and the like upon a *pedal base*, from bar 16 to

the end of the page. The variation upon the melody in the last page of the piece, beginning at the 17th bar, is rich and elegant, and the coda upon another pedal point excellently wound up. The G and A sharp in the 28th bar form a striking feature of graceful *apoggiatura*, and the imitation of the melody in the tenor part at the 31st bar, effective and attractive. This piece may be justly ranked among some of the most highly-finished compositions from Mr. Cramer's correct pen.

Six Country Dances, & Thirteen Waltzes, for the Piano Forte. Composed by Beethoven.

In the title of this work, Trifles only are announced: however, as a trifle in a skilful hand may always be rendered interesting, an examination here may not be superfluous. No. I. is a Trifle in very truth—a nonsensical trifle, without one bar of good melody among sixteen, and these some of as wretched monotonous trash as ever characterized the scribble of a musical *amateur*. The Trio following it has but little better to recommend it; this is a passage in the harmony of the Tonic and Dominant, which in the base part may possibly be useful to young practitioners upon the *French Horn*.—No. II. may serve for companion to No. I. with one considerable superiority, that it consists of 16 bars less.—No. III. is not quite so contemptible as the two former; but not worth criticism.—No. IV. is rather less bad than the others, but certainly not much better.—No. V. is passable; but a *pause* marked in a country dance is the first novelty we have yet found in this silly farrago, and not very customary among us unrefined English: the dancers ought to be admonished to wait the leisure and whim of the fiddler at the 12th bar, where the *pause* is marked, otherwise the ballet will be a dumb shew; and at all events a dead stop in the midst of a general caper must produce an unusual effect, not strictly congenial with the spirit and measure of a country dance.—No. VI. is not a bad melody, although most thoroughly hackneyed. The beginning of the 2d part is a scrap of Mozart's subject of *Finale*, in his admirable symphony in E flat major, wherein the clarionets are so beautifully employed in the preceding *andante* of A flat major.—So much for

the country dances. Now for the Waltzes.

It is well known that the receipt for making Waltzes is a pretty easy and similar one, and that to create real novelty in this kind of musical bagatelle requires more study than the thing is worth: notwithstanding which, our Author, as if determined to make his collection uniformly ridiculous, has given us the whole *Thirteen Waltzes* in the same key of D major, with the exception of the 4th, which is in D minor.

In No. I. is no harm, nor much good.—No. II. has a pretty melody all through.—No. III. has a base, useful for young students on the piano forte.—No. IV. (in D minor) is not objectionable, but has no masterly trait whatever.—The subject of No. V. is spirited, and the triplets, with the change of accent in bars 3 and 7, have an amusing effect; the second part is very poor.—In the VIth Waltz, the second part deserves the like praise with No. III. as being a useful practice for the left hand. The coda is pretty, and the modulation into B minor, at the 16th bar, and into G major at the 21st, are the only two instances of variety hitherto found among these Waltzes.—No. VII. has little merit, but that of being a good exercise for the management of the fore finger passing over the thumb in the right hand.—No. VIII. contains nothing that would incite any hearer to more than one trial of it: the same may be truly observed of No. IX.—In No. X. the two bars commencing the second part, produce a good effect by the *apoggiaturas* of A and G sharp.—The subject of No. XI. is pleasing, and a smooth flowing melody.—No. XII. contains improving passages for both hands.—No. XIII. the last of the set, makes no amends whatever for the foregoing trash. There is an omission of the transcriber or engraver, in the 13th bar, where a minim ought to be under the first short line in the base, and a *crochet* upon the third line.

If they who have established their reputation as composers upon the continent are really desirous of improving us islanders by the result of their studies, it is strange that such despicable productions should appear among us with the name of Beethoven.

It is certain that our musical press is

X x

England teems with most disgraceful compositions under the denomination of Music, but Nonsense changes not its nature, because it emanates from the pen of a German.

William and Mary. A Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte.
By Joseph Major.

THIS is a very smooth and pleasing melody, with the harmony well sus-

tained. There was no necessity to make the first syllable short in the name "Mary," at the 13th bar of page 2. The change from minor to major mode in the 24th bar of the same page, with the accompaniment moving in triplets, has an excellent effect: the F in the 3d bar of page 3 (on the first space) forming a transient 9th with the base after the chord of the flat 7th in the preceding bar, is happy and masterly.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

WE were misinformed in ascribing the last new Comedy at the Haymarket Theatre, called *Love and Gout*, to the pen of Mr. Colman (which mistake, by the bye, does the real author a great deal of credit), it was written by Robert Francis Jameson, Esq. a young barrister, who has previously much amused the town with two or three other successful pieces, which he has written in those leisure hours, which can be spared "from the more weighty business of the law." The Comedy was originally named "*Whim, Love, and Politics*;" and under this idea, it was to be introduced by the following Prologue, said to be written by WILLIAM COOKE, Esq.

SINCE now, thank Heaven, all Europe's
blest with peace,
And fiery wars, as well as fireworks cease;
Since e'en Debate has felt a quick decay,
Except the gossip bickerings of the day,
Our Author brings his mite to aid this joy
Which spreads through every heart without alloy,
And guessing what may best a relish prove,
Serves up his course—WHIM, POLITICS, and
LOVE.

Ladies! you first shall choose, what say
you—hem!
Come—come—I know you love a little
Whim;
You would not be a honey-suckle wife,
That creeping character of mere dull life;
Nor yet that mawkish sort of thing so
common,
Who's call'd "a very decent kind of
woman."
No—*Whim* will animate the loveliest faces,
And give a nonchalance to all the graces;
It gives to Virtue e'en a careless art,
As the unstudied feelings of the heart;
Something which acts without the least
pretence.
A kind of counter-part to graver sense.

So much for WHIM—Love surely needs
no muse
To plead its cause—this ladies can't refuse;
'Tis your *paladium*—'tis your greatest
power
Which cheers and sweetens every fleeting
hour;
The grace which dignifies your brightest
charms,
And gives us every comfort in your arms,
Creates the noblest characters in life,
The happy husband—the endearing wife,
With all those fond relationships which
prove
The magic influence of almighty Love.
The Ladies serv'd—now, Gents, what shall
I say
Of POLITICS?—for this is in your way;
Your daily study, and which well defined,
Should rouse and fortify a Briton's mind;
This knowledge arms him in the public cause,
Makes him respect its liberties and laws;
Exalts his country in her brightest form,
And bears her proudly through the roughest
storm;
Such as of late with honours she has passed
In all the rage of war, from first to last,
'Till throned in peace, her dazzling plumes
unfurld,
She rules the GUARDIAN—MISTRESS OF THE
WORLD.

Here ends our Bard's dramatic bill of fare,
Set off and garnish'd with his nicest care,
That every guest may choose the favorite bit
As chance—caprice—or inclination hit;
He has no other aim but this in view,
As all his pleasure lies in pleasing you.

COVENT GARDEN, Sept. 23. — This evening, M. Rovidino, junr. made his first appearance on this stage in the character of *Artaxerxes*. Although not entirely a novice on the stage, having appeared a few seasons ago at the Lyceum, in the Opera of *The Devil's Bridge*, this young gentleman was, on his *entrée*, overwhelmed with embar-

document; and, though he afterwards assumed some degree of boldness, he did not perfectly recover his self-possession during the performance of the piece. His voice is a tenor, of very moderate compass, but exceedingly sweet. He possesses a correct ear, and his style of singing is simple and tasteful, betraying, rather than ostentatiously exhibiting, a considerable portion of science. To fill so large a theatre as Covent Garden, requires, however, a voice of greater power than that of Mr. Rovedino; but, as he is very young, it is possible that his tones may acquire, in the course of a few years, sufficient strength and firmness. He was well received, the audience making the necessary allowance for the effect which the novelty of his situation produced, and his beautiful air, *'In Infancy our Hopes and Fears,'* which he sang with much pathos, was honoured with an *encore*. Miss Stephens, in *Mandane*, sang her songs with more than even her usual sweetness, and was encored in several of the most difficult. It would be well if the audience, in thus seeking to gratify their own inclination, would consider a little how severe a task they impose on the person who, perhaps, they intend and believe they favour, in the highest degree, by calling on them thus imperiously to do what no human power is equal to. The character of *Mandane* is sufficiently exhausting of itself, without the labour of repetition, to render it an arduous task for any one who undertakes it. Sinclair and Incedon gave their songs with considerable effect; and the Opera was well received throughout. The house was well filled in every part.

COVENT GARDEN, Sept. 30. — This evening a new Melo-Drama, entitled, *THE FOREST OF BONDY, or The Dog of Montargis*, was produced, for the first time. It is taken from the French of Mons. Le Foix, with some little variation. The story is shortly this:

Lieutenant Macaire, a French officer, is envious of Captain Aubrie, a brother officer; and on their return from a campaign, allows his envy to obtain the mastery of his reason, and determines to sacrifice him, in order that he may not intervene between him and his ambition. With the assistance of Lieutenant Landry, he murders the Captain, and inters him in the Forest of Bondy. Captain Aubrie's faithful dog, who was with him at the fatal moment, with that sagacity and fidelity so peculiar to the

canine species, scratches up the earth which they had placed over his master's body, and arousing the inmates of the house in which the Captain had lodged, by ringing the bell at the door, leads them to the spot. Suspicion falls upon Florio (a dumb orphan), from the circumstance of his having been entrusted with the Captain's pocket-book, which is found upon him. By signs he protests his innocence; but the protestations of Florio are of no avail, and he is sentenced by the Seneschal to immediate execution. Most fortunately, however, Macaire has left behind him his military belt, which leads to his detection, and he confesses his guilt. He is then ordered for execution.

Miss Booth, in the dumb boy, was very interesting. — The dog acts his part. He barks at the nick of time. He rings at the door of the inn, to alarm the house; and when the Landlady opens the door, he seizes her lantern, and runs away with it, to conduct her to the spot where his master's body was buried. All this is a very beautiful trait of the character of this faithful animal; and, from the many well-authenticated anecdotes of the sense of his species, is not improbable. Indeed, the piece possesses considerable interest, and was received by a most crowded audience with unequivocal marks of applause.

DRURY-LANE, Oct. 4. — The managers of this theatre, with laudable liberality, brought out that chief pillar of their concern, Mr. Kean, for the first time this season this evening, instead of keeping him in reserve, and relying alone for some weeks longer on the attraction of their house, a calculation which would not have deceived them. His first appearance was in "Richard the Third." The instant the favourite came forth gratulatory thunders rolled from every part of the house, while, in the pit, the men waved their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs. He appeared sensible to the partiality of his patrons. His performance of the crook-backed tyrant displayed many new beauties; his declamation was juster, and though we cannot congratulate him upon any improvement in his voice, we think he managed it better, reserving his forces for the more arduous scenes at the latter end of the play. As in this character, however, Mr. Kean can be unknown to none of our readers, we shall quit it to speak of his *Othello*.

This part he performed on Thursday, and it was here we observed his most rapid strides to perfection. We had always been ourselves of the opinion, even when we stood almost singular in it, that the fine bursts of passion, the glowing delineation of all the jealous workings of a fiery and noble nature, displayed in his Othello, were beauties of a higher order than any to be met with in his Iago, though a performance perhaps more perfect as a whole. If this was our opinion last season it is doubly so now, when in many instances he has so altered his conception of passages as to give them almost another character. The whole of the scene in which his treacherous ancient begins to work upon his unsuspecting temper; that in which his suspicions approach the fancied conviction he dreads, and yet so easily embraces, were perfect masterpieces, and his admirable performance found a termination worthy of it in the chamber scene, where the Moor's woes and Iago's villany receive their final consummation.

COVENT GARDEN, Oct. 6.—This evening Miss O'NEILL, whose histrionic abilities have excited the admiration of her native country, has been transplanted from the Dublin stage to flourish on the London boards. The fame of her beauty and her talents had preceded her arrival, and had not the reality answered the expectations which had been raised, Miss O'Neill would have sorely rued the injudicious efforts of her friends to procure her a favourable welcome. Happily, however, both for the public and herself, her performance of *Juliet*, this and the following evening, proved that the anticipatory praise bestowed on her personal and mental accomplishments had been faint when compared with her real deserts. The enthusiasm of admiration with which she was received, also showed that in taste, judgment, and sensibility, a London audience was not inferior to the self-styled "most judicious" critics of the Irish metropolis.

The chief fault of most of the representatives of *Juliet* hitherto, has been the want of that engaging softness which forms the principal feature of the character. In the frenzy of love they have generally displayed too much forwardness, and in the other parts too much levity. They forgot that passion in a female requires that a veil should be thrown over its violence, or else it

creates disgust instead of attraction, and that the veil supplied by Nature, in that melting softness of look, of tone, and of manner, which more powerfully affects the heart, than the ardency of fiery glances, or the vehemence of declamation. The love of *Juliet*, however, though it engrosses all her soul, does not exclude the occasional admittance of other passions. Nay, it invites them. Now she swells with indignation at the reproaches cast on her husband; now his banishment fills her with despair. Calm contempt at the treachery of her nurse is now hers; and now all the fortitude of her mind is called forth to encounter the terrors of momentary death; followed by a dreadful waking in the tomb of her ancestors. To personate such a character, Miss O'Neill possesses both personal and mental qualifications. The regular beauty of her features, heightened by a cast of pensiveness, the transparent fairness of her complexion, and the dark blue lustre of her eyes, animated by the most fascinating expression, gave a most lively image of the artless maiden yielding up all her soul to love. But when other passions intervened, her countenance assumed, with all the force of nature, the dignified severity of inward scorn, the calmness of resignation, or the wildness of despair. The inflections of her voice were equally skilful and natural. Varied and harmonious, they never grew shrill with ranting, or flowed unmingled with just feeling and expression. Her action was easy, graceful, and always appropriate; neither too abundant nor too sparing. Her conceptions both of the character and of particular passages, most correct. Indeed, she frequently struck out new beauties, and never passed over any line without imparting to it a degree of expression which is not always given. The acknowledgment of her love in the first garden interview, was not only fraught with fervent feeling, but with that delicacy of manner and tone which forms one of its greatest charms. The sportive and seemingly half ashamed accent with which, after recalling *Romeo*, she said—

"I have forgot why I did call thee back,"

was nature itself. In the scene with the Nurse, who deceives her impatience, and whom she has to fondle into good humour, she was most bewitching. Her despair when she learns that her husband is banished; the melting effu-

of her love at parting with him in order; her indignation against her and, beyond all, the review of dangers which may attend her; the contents of the phial, and these are all conquered by her love, histrionic beauties which we have seen surpassed. The latter, especially, is of a still higher order than the rest of the play, and plainly recollects that she possessed abilities equal to the most elevated parts of the drama. Sinking into temporary annihilation was one of her happiest efforts; the cold vacant gaze with which she rose from her grave, followed by the wildness of joy and that of despair, the last scene, crowned her performance in the most admirable manner.

Miss O'Neill is no copyist. Her excellences are her own. She sometimes reminded us of Mrs. Siddons; not because she imitated that great model, but, because, like her, she drew at the great spring of nature.

Mr. Conway performed *Romeo* with a most distinguished success. We never seen him to so much advantage, and if he does not reach the very first rank in the drama, it must be through want of study on his part. Mr. Jones, in *Mercutio*, displayed all the lively humour and fiery spirit which the part requires, in a manner that drew down repeated marks of approbation.

The applause which attended every part of Miss O'Neill's performance, was rapturous and unbounded, amounting occasionally to six peals at a time, and on the fall of the curtain, Mr. Norton announced the same piece would be repeated the next evening, in the midst of thunders and approbation. This second performance was still more brilliant than the former. The anxieties of a first appearance had disappeared, and Miss O'Neill's talents shined in unclouded lustre. The applause kept pace with her merits, to which even the Prince Regent came to pay his tribute of admiration.

COVENT GARDEN, Oct. 14. — After repeated successes in the part of *Juliet*, Miss O'Neill appeared this evening in a still more arduous character of *Belshazzar*, the touchstone of real greatness. Her popularity was already established, and one of the most crowded audiences we have ever seen, welcomed her with enthusiastic applause.

In this character an actress is placed

between Charybdis and Scylla. If she yield to the sorrows of love, she runs the risk of falling into whining. If she exert herself to give the raving scenes with effect, she is equally exposed to the danger of ranting. These two faults, Miss O'Neill entirely avoids. In the whole course of the play, not a whining tone escaped her, and even in the tempest of her madness, her voice, true to nature, gave with prodigious effect, the wild ravings of her soul, without breaking into those violent screams which represent the fury of a savage rather than the phrenzy of a being whose reason sinks under the excessive keenness of her feelings. In the scene when *Jaffier* yields her as the pledge of his fidelity to the conspirators, she gave a most affecting picture of love, made half wild by sorrow, at the supposed unkindness of her husband, and the horror of their parting. The manner in which she clung to his breast, and after having been torn from his arms rushed again into them, spoke volumes to every heart, and gained unbounded applause. When she subsequently reproaches him for not revealing to her the secret of the conspiracy, and asserts the capacity of her soul to be entrusted with a great enterprise, her delivery and gestures were most dignified and impressive. The manner in which she replied to the charge—

“Would she have e'er betray'd her Brutus?

—No,

For Brutus trusted her.”

was most just and forcible. The wildness of her grief at hearing that her husband has bound himself to kill her father, the struggle between modesty and resentment when she unfolds to his ear *Renault's* villainy, and the eagerness with which she explains how quickly she repelled his attempt—

“But with my cries I cow'd his coward heart,
Till he withdrew and mutter'd vows to hell;”

were so striking as to elicit five spontaneous peals of applause from the audience. At the moment of parting, at the close of that scene, she was most affecting. Instead of whining out—

“Farewell; remember twelve,”

she quitted *Jaffier* in silence, cast down with grief, then dropped a feeble farewell, barely audible, but more expressive than if it had been thundered forth,

moved to the door, and whilst opening it, turned gently round, and with an eye beaming mild supplication, and a half-smothered voice, uttered, "remember twelve." The sensation which this produced was electric. It reminded us of Mrs. Siddons's best moments; for though no imitation, it spoke the most genuine and powerful feelings of nature. Equal bursts of applause followed her exit. The scene in which *Jaffier* threatens to stab her, displayed excellence of as elevated a nature, and the manner in which she threw her arms round his neck, and exclaimed—

"Now then kill me,
While thus I cling about thy cruel neck"&c.
was irresistible.

Her last scene with her husband was one of the most effective. Indeed she rose throughout with the part. Her crying is the most natural, and the most fraught with real feeling, we ever heard. Her sudden start and exclamation of alarm at—

"How! parting! parting!"

The exquisite tenderness of her supplications—

"By these arms that now cling round thy neck,

By these poor streaming eyes;"

The despairing looks and tones with which she utters—

"O my poor heart, when wilt thou break?" and the rapturous joy with which she turns on hearing her husband return, and rushes into his arms, were as many passages of transcendent excellence, crowned with enthusiastic applause. The soliloquy at the end of this scene, displayed all the wild sublimity of a tottering reason. In eloquence of voice, of eyes, and gesture, it equalled the finest bursts of Mrs. Siddons. The expression of countenance, of tone, and of action, with which she cried—

"The air's too thin and pierces my weak brain;"

and her exclamation—

"Hell! Hell!"

Burst from the centre, rage and roar aloud, If thou art half so hot, so mad as I am."

were dreadfully just and grand, and obtained no less than six complete rounds of applause.

In her mad scene she was, if possible, still greater. The fixedness of her looks, the whisper with which she begins her imaginary address, swelling into a fuller note, at—

"I say you shall not go, you shall not:"

Her dreadful smile at—

"Oh, are you returned?"—

The eagerness with which she looks for her husband, when she thinks her father hides him; her shriek of agony, when she fancies she sees his spirit and that of *Pierre*, and follows them to the ground; the desperate energy with which she strikes and attempts to dig it, and then clasps a vacant image to her breast, were never transcended. Instead of continuing on the ground, she rose in her father's arms, from which she sunk progressively, and with increased effect.

At the moment of her death the most astounding applause, accompanied with general shouts of bravo, resounded through the house, whilst all the company in the pit stood up, and waved their hats.

Young, in the part of *Pierre*, was received with enthusiastic applause, which he fully deserved.

Mr. Conway, in the performance of *Jaffier*, was most happy; and in his relation of *Renault's* conduct to his wife, excellent.

DRURY-LANE, Oct. 15.—This evening, a new Comedy, called "POLICY or, Thus runs the World away," was performed. The story runs thus:

Sir Harry Dorville (Pope) has married, from affection, Lady Amelia (Mrs. Glover), amiable, but thoughtless, who becomes acquainted with fashionable gamblers. She gets in debt to Volage (Wrench), a foreign coxcomb, who wins sums from her which her ladyship cannot pay. She solicits from Sir Harry a casket left her by her mother, meaning to pay Volage with the contents. When she receives it, she finds, instead of jewels, only a letter and a portrait of her deceased parent, informing her that Sir Harry had taken her without fortune. He had concealed this fact, to keep her from any sense of dependence. This discovery reclaims her, when almost on the brink of infamy by the arts of this Volage, who wishes to take advantage of her distress, and carry her off. Volage brings her to the dwelling of a money-dealing Jew (Wewitzer), who, however, turns out a most conscientious Hebrew; and lets in the police-officers, who apprehend and carry off Volage for forgery. Intermixed with these matters is the scheme of Old Fathom (Lovegrove) to marry a Lady Lucretia (Mrs. Harlowe), who intends to defraud Horatia (Miss Kelly), her ward, of her fortune. A blunt old tradesman (Downton), who assumed the name of Vengeance, mars the plans both of Volage and Lady Lucretia, by detecting the knavery of each; and he turns out to be Horatia's uncle.—Old Fathom had entered into a

bond to a large amount to marry Lady Lucretia, whose artful designs he overhears from a conversation between her and Volage, by the contrivance of hiding behind a screen. My lady demands matrimony, or the immediate fulfilment of the obligation. Horatia picks up a paper containing the latter, and gives it to Old Fathom, who tears it instantly in pieces, and leaps and dances with joy at his unexpected deliverance. Young Sylvanus Fathom (Elliston) and Horatia had become mutually enamoured at first sight, and she does all that an innocent girl can do to incite and provoke Fathom to make love to her. All ends, as might be expected long before the conclusion, in the disgrace and disappearance of Volage and Lady Lucretia, the union of Young Fathom and Horatia, and the reconciliation of Sir Harry and his wife. The only successful policy pursued appears to be that of Old Verjuice.

Such are the circumstances on which the author's "*Policy*" is founded. It must be obvious from this slight sketch, that novelty of character or incident are wholly out of the question. The plot possesses no claim to originality; it is, however, well conducted; and if it failed in exciting interest, the deficiency was, in a great degree, supplied by the vivacity and character of the dialogue, many parts of which have seldom been excelled by the happiest efforts of our modern dramatists. The character of *Old Fathom* was ably supported by Mr. Lovegrove; and upon his exertions and those of Mr. Dowton much of the success of the piece depended: they did all that could be achieved for the author by good acting. Mrs. Glover personated with all the effect her talents enabled her a character, which was but a faint and feeble imitation of *Lady Teazle*; and Miss Kelly was extremely interesting in the good-natured artless *Horatia*. The character of *Volage*, which Mr. Wrench performed as well as it would admit of, was that of a contemptible fop, with a weak head and a wicked heart. The first three acts of the play were received with loud and universal applause. Some testimonies of disapprobation were heard during the two

last, which increased towards the end; but the contents decidedly prevailed in favour of the second representation. The play is ascribed to the pen of Mrs. H. Siddons.

DRURY LANE, Oct. 21.—This evening, the new comedy of *Policy; or, Thus Runs the World Away*, was represented for the third time. The piece is now reduced into three acts; the curtailments are very judiciously made; and the audience testified their approbation by loud plaudits, on its being given out for repetition.

COVENT-GARDEN, Oct. 22.—This evening Mr. Kemble made his first appearance this season, in the character of *Coriolanus*. His reception was almost without a parallel. The moment he presented himself, a burst of enthusiastic applause greeted his return, in a manner which must have been peculiarly flattering to his feelings. For about five minutes the house was in a roar of congratulation; the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the throwing of branches of laurel in every direction from the pit on the stage, evinced the highest regard for his talents. He seems improved in health, and his voice was, perhaps, never better. It would be superfluous to say much upon his performance of a character which has been so often criticised, and in which he shines, perhaps, more than in any other. The contemptuous rebuke of the citizens was warmly applauded. The principal scenes in which he displayed his powers were those with his mother. From the beginning to the end of the play he never deviated from the Roman. Every sentence he uttered, seemed dictated by his personal feelings. Where *Menenius* is hailing his return to Rome, and uttering a curse upon those tongues that would not do so, the audience caught the words, and by their shouts of approbation pointed the allusion to the actor. The applause was renewed at the end of the play, much the same as at the commencement. It was really a proud night for Kemble.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

Oct. 25th, 1814.

SIR,
If you think the few following lines may presume to intrude on your valuable Miscellany, they are perfectly at your service, from

Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL ROSS,
AT THE BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.

COLD is his arm, the messenger of Fate,
That dealt destruction to Britannia's force;
And mute his tongue, whose accents spake of late

The word that bade the British squadrons close.

But fresh his fame, who led his laurel'd hosts
O'er fall'n Columbia's trampled power
and pride ;
Still his lov'd memory grateful Britain boasts,
Who bore her thunders o'er th' Atlantic
tide.
Nor stone nor brass his valiant deeds record ;
Nor empty titles deck his honour'd name ;
More glorious his memorial and reward :
The tears of Albion and eternal Fame !

OLD BALLADS.

No. X.

THE MARRIED MAN'S BEST PORTION:

Or a new song plainly setting forth the excellency and incomparable worth of a good wife ; as also how much happiness doth continually attend upon that man who enjoys her.

To the tune of *Fanciest Phoenix*.

AMONGST those worldly joys of which
men equally may have their share,
Whereof the poor as well as rich
most commonly possessors are,
The greatest happiness I find
Is that which comes from women-kind :
There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.

A virtuous woman doth excel
the richest treasure of the earth ;
Who can describe her parallel,
or fully set her praises forth ?

She is a Phoenix very rare,
She is a jewel past compare.
There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.

That man is happy in his choice,
who unto such a one is wed,
He may with cheerfulness rejoice
because that he so well hath sped ;
He hath his portion with the best,
That with a virtuous wife is blest.
There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.

How sweet a sight it is to see
a married pair so truly join'd
In perfect love, that though there be
two persons, yet there's but one mind.
Such couples do enjoy content,
And in true peace their lives are spent.

There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.

A virtuous woman evermore
her husband's pleasure doth fulfill,
She treasures up his love in store,
and alwayes strives to do his will ;
She gives consent to what he says,
When he commands then she obeys.

There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.

She useth not abroad to rome
amongst the gossips idle crew,
But careful is and stays at home
with diligence her work to do ;
Her family she will direct,
And give her husband due respect.

There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.
She's wary and she's provident,
and often saves what other loose,
By right forecasting the event,
she well doth know which way to chuse,
Accordingly her course she steeres,
And daily orders her affairs.

There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.
If that her husband fault doth find
with any thing that is amisse,
As soon as ere she knows his mind
she rests not till it mended is :
His love doth all her pains requite,
And in the same she takes delight.

There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.
When he with sickness is oppress'd,
or any ways cast down with grief,
She suffers not her heart to rest,
till she hath gain'd him some relief ;
When he doth mourn, then she is sad,
When he rejoices she is glad.

There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.
If sometimes for a little space
his business calls him forth from home,
She greatly longs to see his face,
and often wishes he would come.

His presence gives her full content,
His absence she doth much lament.
There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.

She will not vary in the least
from what at first she seem'd to be,
Her constancy shall be encreast,
but not diminish'd one degree ;
Her husband she hath vow'd to love,
And she to him will faithful prove.

There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.

Thus having set before your eyes,
in characters right plain to read,
A virtuous woman's qualities,
I wish you now even well to speed ;
Chuse a good wife, and you shall see
My words will all fulfilled be.

There is no comfort in this life
Like to a constant loving wife.

FAREWELL.

BY LORD BYRON.

FAREWELL ! if ever fondest prayer
For other's weal availed on high,
Mine will not all be lost in air,
Bat waft thy name beyond the sky.
'Twere vain to speak, to weep, to sigh,
Oh ! more than tears of blood can tell,
When wrung from guilt's expiring eye,
Are in that word—*Farewell !—Farewell !*

These lips are mute, these eyes are dry ;
But in my breast, and in my brain,
Awake the pangs that pass not by,
The thought that ne'er shall sleep again ;
My soul nor deigns nor dares complain,
Though grief and passion there rebel ;
I only know we loved in vain—
I only feel—*Farewell !—Farewell !*

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JULY 30.

THE Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, Esq. M.P. and William Adams, Esq. D.C.L. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for negotiating and concluding a Treaty of Peace with the Commissioners duly authorised for that purpose on the part of the United States of America.

His Royal Highness has also been pleased to appoint Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary to the above Commission.

This Gazette contains a Proclamation, dated Carleton-house, July 23, signed by twenty-eight Members of the Privy Council, recalling and prohibiting his Majesty's natural-born subjects from serving in the Sea or Land Forces of the United States of America, under the denunciation of incurring the penalties of high treason, unless they leave the said service within four months from the above date.

This Gazette likewise announces that Lord Binning and the Right Hon. William Huskisson were, on the 29th, sworn in Members of the Privy Council;—that the Hon. Algernon Percy is appointed Secretary to the English Legation at the Court of Turin;—that the honour of knighthood was, on Thursday, conferred on Lieutenant-general T. Hilgrove Turner, Lieutenant-governor of Jersey; Lieutenant-colonel G. Way, 29th foot; P. Walker, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the White Rod; J. E. Smith, of Norwich, M.D. President of the Linnean Society; Cuthbert Sharp, Esq. Mayor of Hartlepool; J. Jelt, Esq. Alderman of Norwich; and W. Long, Esq. Mayor of Bedford.

The Gazette also describes the ceremonial of investing Lieutenant-general Clinton and Admiral W. Young with the insignia of Knights of the Order of the Bath; and further, contains a letter, under the Admiralty-office head, from Captain Gower, of the *Elizabeth*, stating that that ship's boats, under the direction of Lieutenant Roberts, had, on the 25th of May, captured the French privateer *Aigle*, of eight guns and forty-one men, under the guns of Vide Island.

Average Prices of CORN, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OAT-MEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ending July 23, 1814.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 63 10	Oats 25 3	Peas 49 0
Rye 41 10	Beans 44 2	Oatmeal 31 0
Barley 34 5		

The Average Price of SUGAR, for the Week ending July 27, is 54s. 3½d. per cwt.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Oct. 1814.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 2.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Malcolm, of the Rhin, to Admiral Brown, Commander-in-chief at Jamaica, dated Mona-Passage, June 5.

I have much pleasure in informing you, that at half-past-two A.M. Cape Enganno, in the *Mona-Passage*, bearing S.W. by W. four leagues, I captured, after an anxious and close chase of eleven hours, the American privateer schooner *Decatur*, commanded by Captain Dominique Dirou, the same who commanded her last year when she took his Majesty's schooner *Dominica*, Captain Barrette: she sailed from Charleston on the 30th of March, and had made no capture. The *Decatur* is a beautiful vessel, and was only launched in April 1813, coppered and copper-fastened; 223 tons. She is well calculated in every respect for his Majesty's service.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

This Gazette announces the appointment of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, W. Dacres Adams, and H. Dawkins, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues;—also that the honour of knighthood has been conferred on Lieutenant-colonel C. Sutton, Lieutenant-colonel J. Milley Doyle, and Lieutenant-colonel T. Noel Hill, belonging to Portuguese regiments.—And the return to Parliament of A. Stewart, Esq. of Kilrea, Londonderry, in the room of Lord Stewart.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 30th of July.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 70 2	Barley 34 0	Beans 44 10
Rye 41 6	Oats 25 7	Peas 48 5

The Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 3d of August, is 58s. 6½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 8.

Despatches, of which the following are an Extract and Copy, have been this Day received from Sir George Prevost, by Earl Bathurst.

Head Quarters, Montreal, July 10.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship, the safe arrival at Michilimackinac on the 18th of May last, of Lieutenant-colonel M'Douall, with the whole of the reinforcements of troops and seamen, and of the supplies of stores and provisions with which he sailed from Nottawasaga river on the 26th

Y y

of April preceding.—The difficulties experienced in conducting open and deeply laden batteaux, across so great an extent of water as Lake Huron, covered with immense fields of ice, and agitated by violent gales of wind, could only have been surmounted by the zeal, perseverance, and abilities, of the officers commanding this expedition; for nineteen days it was nearly one continued struggle with the elements, during which time the dangers, hardships, and privations, to which the men were exposed, were sufficient to discourage the boldest among them, and at times threatened the total destruction of the flotilla. By uncommon exertions, however, the obstacles to the progress of the boats were surmounted, and the whole, with the exception of one only (the lading of which was saved), reached the place of their destination, to the great joy of the garrison, who had been anxiously looking out for this timely relief. Measures were taken by Colonel McDouall, immediately after his arrival, to strengthen the defences of the fort: and I have had the satisfaction of hearing from him as late as the 18th of June, that the works had assumed so formidable an attitude, as to leave him no apprehension of the result of any attack which the enemy might make upon this post.

Colonel Macdouall reports to me the arrival at the fort of nearly 200 of the Western Warriors, under Mr. Dickson; a reinforcement which he considers highly important. He describes these Western Warriors to be a warlike and determined race, on whom great reliance may be placed.

*Head Quarters, Montreal,
July 13.*

MY LORD,

Since my despatch to your Lordship, of yesterday's date, I have received from Lieutenant-general Drummond, Major-general Riall's official report of the sortie made from the lines at Chippawa, which, together with the Lieutenant-general's letter, I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship. I do not understand that the enemy, since the action, have attempted to advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. PREVOST.

SIR,

Kingston, July 10.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Major-general Riall's official report on the subject of the landing of the enemy between Chippawa and Fort Erie on the 3d inst. and of the Major-general's attack upon their position on the 5th.

It is highly satisfactory to observe, that the gallantry and steadiness of British soldiers was conspicuous throughout the conduct of every individual engaged; and that the 2d regiment of Lincoln militia, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Dickson, which composed part of the advance, under Lieutenant-colonel Pearson, equally distinguished themselves, although their brave

and vigorous efforts proved unavailing against the prodigious superiority, in point of numbers, which the enemy possessed, and which induced the Major-general to withdraw his small force to the position at Chippawa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. DRUMMOND,

Lieut.-general commanding.

Sir G. Prevost, &c.

SIR,

Chippawa, July 6.

I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy effected a landing on the morning of the 3d instant, at the Ferry, opposite Black Rock, having driven in the picquet of the garrison of Fort Erie. I was made acquainted with this circumstance about eight in the morning, and gave orders for the immediate advance to Chippawa of five companies of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, to reinforce the garrison of that place. Lieutenant-colonel Pearson had moved forward from thence with the flank companies of the 100th, some militia, and a few Indians, to reconnoitre their position and numbers: he found them posted on the ridge parallel with the river, near the ferry, and in strong force. I received information from Major Back that they had also landed a considerable force above Fort Erie. In consequence of the King's regiment, which I had every reason to expect the day before from York, not having arrived, I was prevented from making an attack that night.

The following morning, the 4th, a body of their troops were reported to be advancing by the river; I moved to reconnoitre, and found them to be in considerable force, with cavalry and artillery, and a large body of riflemen. Lieutenant-colonel Pearson was in advance during this reconnoissance, with the light company of the Royal Scots, and the flank company of the 100th, and a few of the 19th light dragoons, four of whom, and eight horses, were wounded in a skirmish with the enemy's riflemen.

Having been joined by the King's regiment on the morning of the 5th, I made my dispositions for attack at four o'clock in the afternoon. The light companies of the Royal Scots, and 100th regiment, with the 2d Lincoln militia, formed the advance under Lieutenant-colonel Pearson. The Indian warriors were throughout on our right flank in the woods. The troops moved in three columns, the third (the King's regiment) being in advance. The enemy had taken up a position with his right resting on some buildings and orchards, close on the river Niagara, and strongly supported by artillery; his left towards the wood, having a considerable body of riflemen and Indians in front of it.

Our Indians and militia were shortly engaged with the enemy's riflemen and Indians, who at first checked their advance, but the light troops being brought to their support,

they succeeded, after a sharp contest, in dislodging them, in a very handsome style. I placed two 24-pounders, and a five and a half inch howitzer, against the right of the enemy's position, and formed the Royal Scots and 100th regiment, with the intention of making a movement upon his left, which deployed with the greatest regularity, and opened a very heavy fire.

I immediately moved up the King's regiment to the right, while the Royal Scots and 100th regiment were directed to charge the enemy in front, for which they advanced with the greatest gallantry, under a most destructive fire. I am sorry to say, however, in this attempt they suffered so severely, that I was obliged to withdraw them, finding their further efforts against the superior numbers of the enemy would be unavailing.

Lieutenant-colonel Gordon and the Marquis of Tweeddale, commanding these regiments, being wounded, as were most of the officers belonging to each, I directed a retreat to be made upon Chippawa, which was conducted with good order and regularity, covered by the King's regiment, under Major Evans, and the light troops, under Lieutenant-colonel Pearson; and I have pleasure in saying, that not a single prisoner fell into the enemy's hands, except those who were disabled from wounds. From the report of some prisoners we have made, the enemy's force amounted to about 6000 men, with a very numerous train of artillery, having been augmented by a very large body of troops, which moved down from Fort Erie immediately before the commencement of the action. Our force, in regular troops, amounted to about 1500,* exclusive of the militia and Indians, of which last description there were not above 300. Fort Erie, I understand, surrendered upon capitulation, on the 3d inst.

Although this affair was not attended with the success which I had hoped for, it will be highly gratifying to you to learn, that the officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-colonel Pearson for the very great assistance I have received from him, and for the manner in which he led his light troops into the action. Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, and Lieutenant-colonel the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Major Evans, commanding the King's regiment, merit my warmest praise for the good example they shewed at the head of their respective regiments.

The artillery, under the command of Captain Mackenochie, was ably served, and directed with good effect; and I am particularly obliged to Major Lisle, of the 19th light dragoons, for the manner in which he

covered and protected one of the 24-pounders, which had been disabled. I have reason to be highly satisfied with the zeal, activity, and intelligence of Captain Holland, my Aide-de-camp; Captain Elliot, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; Staff Adjutant Greig; and Lieutenant Fox, of the Royal Scots, who acted as Major of Brigade during the absence of Major Glegg at Fort George. The conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Dixon, of the 2d Lincoln militia, has been most exemplary; and I am very much indebted to him for it on this as well as on other occasions, in which he has evinced the greatest zeal for his Majesty's service. The conduct of the officers and men of this regiment has also been highly praiseworthy. Lieutenant-colonel Pearson has reported to me, in the most favourable terms, the excellent manner in which Lieutenant Horton, with a part of the 19th light dragoons, observed the motions of the enemy, while he occupied the position he took on his first landing, and during his advance to this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. RIAL, Major-general.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Total killed—3 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 135 rank and file.

Total wounded—3 field officers, 5 captains, 18 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 277 rank and file.

Total missing—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 44 rank and file.

Horses—2 killed; 1 missing.—Total, 3.

N.B. The men returned missing are supposed to be killed or wounded.

1 24 pounder limber blown up; 2 tumbrils damaged.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—1st batt. Royal Scots—Captain Bailey.

100th Regiment—Lieutenant Gibbon, Ensign Rea.

Militia—Captains Rowe and Turney; Lieutenant M'Donnell.

Wounded—General Staff—Captain Holland, Aid-de-Camp to Major-general Riall, severely (not dangerously).

Royal Artillery Drivers—Lieutenant Jack, slightly.

1st batt. Royal Scots—Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, slightly; Captains Bird and Wilson, severely, and prisoners; Lieutenant W. Campbell, severely; Lieutenants Fox, Jackson, and Henrick, severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant M'Donald, slightly; Lieutenants A. Campbell and Connel, severely.

8th Regiment—Lieutenant Bayde.

100th Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel the Marquis of Tweeddale, severely (not dangerously); Captain Sherrard, severely (not dangerously); Captain Sleigh, severely; Lieutenants Williams, Lyon, and Valentine; Lieu-

* 1st Royal Scots, 500; 1st batt. King's, 480; 100th Regiment, 450; with one troop of the 19th Light Dragoons, and a proportion of Royal Artillery.

tenant Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed prisoner; Ensigns Clarke and Johnson; Adjutant Kingston.

Militia — Lieutenant-colonel Dixon, slightly; Lieutenant Clement, severely; Lieutenant Bowman, slightly; Ensign Kirkpatrick, dangerously.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 9.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-general his Royal Highness William Frederick Henry, Hereditary Prince of Orange, to be General in the Army. Commission dated July 25, 1814.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 9.

Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. the under-mentioned letters, viz.

From Captain Nourse, of his Majesty's ship *Severn*, stating the capture, on the 1st of May, of the American privateer schooner *Yankee Lass*, of nine guns and eighty men, twenty days from Rhode Island, without making any capture.

From Captain Watts, of his Majesty's sloop *Jasseur*, stating that her boats, under the direction of Lieutenant West, on the 2d May, captured and brought out from under a battery in the Chesapeake, the American letter of marque schooner *Grecian*, pierced for twenty guns, but only four mounted, with five swivels, and having on board twenty-seven men:

And from Captain Hayes, of his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, reporting the capture, on the 22d of May, of the American letter of marque schooner *Dominica* (formerly his Majesty's schooner of that name), mounting four long 6-pounders, and manned with thirty-six men.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 9.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Viscount Melville; Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, Knt. Vice-admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; George Johnson Hope, Esq. Rear-admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Sir George Warrender, Bart; John Osborn, Esq.; Henry Paulet, Esq. (commonly called Lord Henry Paulet), Rear-admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; and Barrington Pope Blachford, Esq.; to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

CARLETON-HOUSE, JULY 28.

The Prince Regent was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Arthur D. Owen, Esq. of Glansevern, Montgomeryshire.

CROWN-OFFICE, AUG. 9.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Bewdley—C. E. Wilson, *vice* M. P. Andrews, Esq. deceased.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13.

INDIA BOARD, WHITEHALL, AUG. 13.

The following Letter, from the Adjutant-general of the Forces in Bengal to the Secretary of the Supreme Government, with its Inclosures, has been received by the Secret Committee of the East India Company, from the Governor-general, in a Despatch, dated Fort William, Feb. 8.

[Here follows a short letter from the Adjutant-general, inclosing the subjoined despatch.]

To Lieutenant-colonel Fagan, Adjutant-general, Head-quarters.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that having resolved to attempt to attack Surnaid Sing and his troops in the Ghurree of Entouree, I now proceed to detail the result of that enterprise.

I detached to Entouree, a distance of ten miles, at midnight on the 2d instant, the whole of the outline picquets, amounting to 40 cavalry and 360 infantry, under Captain Patrickson, 1st bat. 5th reg. native infantry, and followed myself, with the undermentioned details, at four A.M. the next morning, viz. Horse artillery, 6-pounder brigade, under Captain Stark; division 5th reg. native cavalry, under Major Clark; battering guns, two 18-pounders; pioneer company; four light infantry companies, under Captain Lindsay; two grenadier companies from the 2d batt. 2d reg. and 1st batt. 9th reg. native infantry.

I arrived at Entouree about eight A.M. and found Captain Patrickson had succeeded in his enterprise, and occupied such judicious positions as precluded the possibility of the escape of the troops. In conjunction with Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, I reconnoitred the Ghurree on every side, an object difficult to effect, the place being enveloped in smoke, Surnaid Sing, on retiring into his Ghurree, having set the whole of the villages around on fire. Captain Tickell, as well as myself, was then induced to determine on making the breach, and assaulting the Ghurree, on the north-east bastion. A battery was instantly erected for two 18-pounders, at the distance of 350 yards from the fort, and the guns opened at twelve. Until this period the enemy had been making every preparation for resistance, by felling trees, &c. but offered no opposition to our work. When the guns opened, and an irregular fire of matchlocks was commenced, but with little effect.

As the walls of the Ghurree appeared of considerable strength, I took the precaution of sending to our camp at Suthence for an additional hundred round of shot; these arrived in sufficient time to enable our fire being carried on without intermission until five P.M. when the breach was reported practicable. Every arrangement was previously made for the storm, which I directed to commence a few minutes before gun-set; Captain Lindsay, 2d batt. 10th reg. native infantry, commanding the party destined to assault the breach, which consisted of two grenadier and three light companies, with the pioneers, furnished with ladders. A second party, commanded by Captain Patrickson, at the same moment moved to assault the gateway at the eastern face. This party was composed of one galloper, 5th regiment of cavalry, two companies of infantry, and a party of pioneers. The cavalry were disposed, under the orders of Major Clark, on the several faces of the Ghurree, to cut off all retreat.

On these columns advancing, the enemy opened a heavy fire of matchlocks, and appeared resolved to maintain the place to the last extremity. Our troops rushed forward to the attack with the most undaunted bravery, and, after a severe conflict, succeeded in crossing the ditch, which was deep, narrow, and stockaded by babool trees, felled for that purpose. On gaining the foot of the breach, the enemy, instead of relaxing, increased their exertions. A conflict ensued, which, in duration and the intrepidity displayed, both by the assailants and the garrison, had never been equalled; our troops using every exertion to gain the place by escalade, as well as to carry the breach. Their efforts were not crowned with success until after a struggle of an hour and ten minutes, when the place was entered, and the garrison put to death, with few exceptions. Among the slain is Surmaid Sing himself. Upwards of 100 dead bodies have been since counted in the interior of the fort.

Thus have the exertions of the brave officers and men not only amply revenged the treacherous attack of their fellow soldiers at Suthence, in May last, but have, I trust, proved to the inhabitants of Rewah the erroneous impressions of their own superiority. I deeply regret these objects have not been obtained without loss on our part. No European officer has fallen; but in the list of wounded I am concerned to report Captain Lindsay, who so gallantly headed the main attack, Captain Meredyth, and Ensign Malden, 1st battalion 9th native infantry. I am, however, led to hope that their wounds will not be attended with serious consequences.

[The sequel is occupied with encomiums on the conduct of the officers and troops.]

I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.-col.

Killed and Wounded.—Total—1 jemadar, 4 sepoy, killed; 2 captains, 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 5 saicks, 57 sepoy, 1 horse, wounded.

Officers Wounded.—Captain Lindsay, 2d batt. 10th native infantry, a matchlock ball in the knee.

Captain Meredyth, 1st batt. 9th native infantry, a matchlock ball through the arm.

Ensign Malden, 1st batt. 9th native infantry, a contusion in the head.

[This Gazette contains a despatch from Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, inclosing a despatch from Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, relative to the surrender of the islands in Passamaquaddy Bay. Colonel Pilkington states, that, accompanied by Lieutenant-colonel Nicholls, of the engineers, he sailed from Halifax on the 5th instant, with a detachment of artillery under Captain Dunn, and arrived at Shelburne on the evening of the 7th, where he found Captain Sir T. Hardy, in the Ramilies, with two transports, having on board the 102d regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel Herries.—Having laid his instructions, and consulted with him on the best means of carrying them into execution, they concurred in opinion that much depended on their reaching the point of destination previous to the enemy being apprised of their intentions. The ships of war and transports were therefore ordered to get under weigh the following morning, and about three P.M. they anchored near to the town of East Port. On their approach to Moose Island, Lieutenant Oates was despatched with a flag of truce, summoning it to surrender; which summons was not complied with; in consequence of which, the troops, who were already in the boats, pulled off, under the superintendence of Captain Senhouse; but previously to their reaching the shore, the colours of the enemy on Fort Sullivan were hauled down; and on the troops landing, the garrison, consisting of 80 men, under Captain Putnam, surrendered, on condition that private property should be respected. The fort is situated on an eminence, commanding the entrance, and within it is a blockhouse, and also four long 18-pounders, one 16-pound carronade, and four field pieces. The extent of the island is about four miles in length, and two in breadth, and in a high state of cultivation. The militia amount to about 250, and the population is calculated at 15,000. Our men had also occupied Allen's and Frederick's islands, so that the whole of the islands in this Bay are now subject to the British flag. This service had been effected without any loss or casualty among the troops employed in it.]

[This Gazette also contains an account of the proceedings of the Chapter of the Order of the Garter, held on Wednesday, when Ferdinand VII. and the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands were elected Members.]

It likewise contains a Royal Warrant, granting the following increase upon the present rates of half-pay to Officers in the army, viz. to Colonels, not being General Officers, 2s. 6d.; Lieutenant-colonels, 2s. 6d.; Majors, 2s.; Captains, 2s.; Lieutenants, 1s. 8d.; Lieutenants of Infantry, having served seven years in the regular army, 2s. 2d.; Cornets, 1s.; Ensigns, 1s. 2d.; Regimental Quarter-masters, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, 1s.]

CROWN-OFFICE, AUG. 13.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Midshall, otherwise Mitchell. — C. T. Brereton, Esq. vice J. Bruce, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 6th of August.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 70 7	Barley 34 7	Beans 44 10
Rye 40 3	Oats 26 2	Peas 48 5

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 10th of August, is 59s. 8d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

At the Court at Carleton House, the 14th of August, 1814, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council. It is ordered, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August, be further prorogued to Tuesday the 1st day of November next.

[This Gazette contains the nomination of the Hereditary Prince of Orange to be an extra Knight of the Bath; of E. W. Wood, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Stuttgart; of Dr. McGregor, Inspector General of Hospitals, to the honour of Knighthood; and the Prince Regent's approbation of M. de Rayneval, to be Consul-General for France in England.]

CROWN-OFFICE, AUG. 16.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Edinburgh. — The Right Hon. W. Dundas.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

[This Gazette contains the appointment of the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany; and of W. Pennell, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Bourdeaux and its dependencies.]

CROWN-OFFICE, AUG. 20.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Chichester. — The Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson.

Lynton. — J. Tayler, Esq. of New

Broad-street, London, vice John Kingston, Esq.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 13th of August.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 71 7	Barley 34 11	Beans 45 6
Rye 40 4	Oats 26 6	Peas 48 3

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 17th of August, is 61s. 4d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

CROWN-OFFICE, AUG. 23.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Aldborough. — H. G. Knight, Esq. of Langold, vice H. Dawkins, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 27.

Letter from Sir A. Cochrane, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated Bermuda, July 18.

SIR,

I am happy in again having an opportunity of calling their Lordships' attention to the zeal and activity of the officers of his Majesty's squadron, stationed off New London, under the orders of the Honourable Captain Paget. The enclosed copy of a letter from him will acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of a very gallant and judicious service performed by a division of boats of the Superb and Nimrod, under the command of Lieutenant Garland, of the Superb, whose ability is most conspicuously displayed in the masterly stratagem he resorted to, for bringing off the whole of his force unhurt, in the face of a numerous militia, after having destroyed upwards of 2500 tons of shipping, and a valuable cotton mill belonging to the enemy, situated at some distance up the country.

I have, &c.

A. COCHRANE.

Superb, Martha's Vineyard Sound, June 14.

SIR,

Having received intelligence that a fine ship and brig, just built, the former for a letter of marque, the other for a privateer, were with several other vessels lying at a place called Wareham, at the head of Buzzard's Bay. I proceeded hence and detached the Nimrod through Quick's Hole, with the boats of this ship and two from the sloop to destroy them, under the direction of Lieut. James Garland, first of the Superb; and I am happy to add, that the service was perfectly performed without any loss on our part, though it was achieved under critical circumstances. The extreme intricacy of the navigation, rendered it too hazardous to attempt the enterprise without the assistance of day-light, which however neces-

larly exposed the boats upon their return down the narrow stream, to a fire of musquetry from a numerous militia, which had been collected from the vicinity on the first alarm being given. But the foresight and prompt resolution of Lieut. Garland, completely succeeded in obviating the danger that was thus to be apprehended, for having first destroyed all the vessels and the valuable cotton manufactory, he then assembled the principal people of the place, and secured them as hostages for a truce, till the boats were conducted back out of the reach of difficulty; the influence that these persons had over the militia that collected and threatened a cross fire upon the boats from both banks of the river, has been fully proved by their abstaining to molest them, and of course the hostages were afterwards relanded at the first convenient spot. The cotton manufactory had been lately built at great expence, was full of stores, and belonged to a company of sixty merchants of Boston. I herewith send a list of the vessels, &c. destroyed; and I cannot in justice omit to report to you, the steady and exemplary conduct of the seamen and marines, who though exposed to incessant temptations of liquor, &c. did not in any single instance fail to spurn the offers made to them, and strictly to hold sacred private property.

I have, &c.

CHARLES PAGET.

Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

Vice-Admiral, &c. &c.

[Here follows a list of 17 vessels, amounting to 2522 tons, destroyed at Wareham, by the boats of the Superb and Nimrod brig; besides a cotton manufactory, valued with the cotton it contained at the time, at half a million of dollars.

Another list follows of 14 vessels captured, recaptured, detained, or destroyed, by Sir Alex. Cochrane's squadron, up to July 22.]

HORSE-GUARDS, MAY 25.

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to command that, in consideration of the distinguished services of the troops engaged at the capture of the Island of Java, in August and September, 1811, the undermentioned officers of his Majesty's and the East India Company's army, present upon that memorable occasion, shall enjoy the privilege of bearing a medal, in conformity to the regulations published on the 7th of October last, viz.

Lieutenant-General Sir S. Auchmuty, commander of the forces; Major-Generals Wetherall, Wood (B. Estab.) Eden (Quartermaster-General) Agnew (late Adjutant-General) Gillespie, Gibbs; Colonel A. Aids; 78th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonels M'Cleod, late of 69th, Watson, 14th foot, MacKenzie, engineers (Madras Estab.) W. Campbell, late of 78th foot, M'Cleod 50th regiment; Majors Dewar, 3d Bengal

volunteer batt.; Syms, 69th; Lindsay, 78th; Travers, 22d dragoons, the three last now Lieutenant-Colonels; Raban, 6th Bengal volunteer batt.; Miller, late of 14th foot; Caldwell, Bengal artillery; Frazer, late of 75th foot; Grant, 4th Bengal volunteer batt.; U. Yule, (Bengal Estab.) flank batt. reserve; Butler, 89th foot (now Lieut.-Col); Dalton, Bengal light infantry volunteer batt.; Agnew, Deputy Adjutant-General (Madras Estab.); Forbes, 78th foot; Captains Griffiths, 5th Bengal volunteer batt.; Noble, horse artillery (Madras Estab.) Bunce, Marines; Gall, (Madras Estab.) commanding Gov.-General's body guard.

The Prince Regent has also been pleased to command, that those medals which would have been conferred upon such of the officers above-named who fell in, or have died since the capture of Java, shall be transmitted to their families. FREDERICK.

[This Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has appointed the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Baron Teignmouth, the Right Hon. T. Wallace, the Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Lord Apsley, Lord Binning, and the Right Hon. W. S. Bourne, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of affairs in India: P. Stuart, Esq. to be Consul at Havre de Grace; as also the approval of Monsieur de Rayneval, to be his Most Christian Majesty's Consul-General in England.

There is likewise an account, dated Brussels, Aug. 22, of the ceremonial of investing the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands with the Order of the Garter, and his son, the Hereditary Prince, with the Order of the Bath, by Lord Castlereagh.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 20th of August:

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	74	8	Barley	35	9	Beans	46	1
Rye	41	8	Oats	27	4	Peas	46	9

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 24th of August, is 64s. 8½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Butcher, of the *Antelope*, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated at Sea, the 14th inst.

I have the satisfaction of further acquainting their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Newcastle* captured, on the 9th inst. the *Ida* American privateer, of and from Boston, of 20 guns (all of which, except four, she had thrown overboard in the chase,) and 70 men. She had been out 40 days, having made three captures, two of which she had destroyed; this brig has been chased 27 times.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, AUG. 27.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Lord Stewart, K.B. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, SEPT. 10.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint S. G. Marshall, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Embden; and J. Sterling, Esq. at Nantes, L'Orient, and their dependencies.

[This Gazette notifies the Prince Regent's permission to Colonel A. Bryce, to accept and wear the insignia of a Commander of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 3d of September.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 80 5	Barley 37 0	Beans 48 5
Rye 44 4	Oats 28 0	Peas 51 2

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 7th of September, is 70s. 3½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

HORSE-GUARDS, JUNE 1.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to command, that, in consideration of the distinguished services of the troops engaged in the battles of the Pyrenees, from the 28th of July to the 2d of August, 1813: of the Nivelle, on the 10th of November, 1813; and at the siege and capture of St. Sebastian, in August and September, 1813, the superior officers present upon those memorable occasions, shall enjoy the privilege of bearing badges of distinction, in conformity to the Regulations published on the 7th of October last.

The Prince Regent has also been pleased to command that the superior officers who were present in the former battles and sieges in the Peninsula, shall receive appropriate badges in commemoration of their services upon those occasions, viz. in the battles of Roléa and Viméira, Corunna, Talavera de la Reyna, Busaco, Fuentes de Onore, Barossa, Albuera, assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, assault and capture of Badajoz, and the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria.

The Prince Regent has further been pleased to command, that those badges which would have been conferred upon such of the officers who fell in, or have died since, the said battles and sieges, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be

transmitted to their respective families. By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

[This Gazette contains the Prince Regent's permission that the words "Egmont of Zee and Mandora," be borne on the colours and appointments of the 92d regiment, in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been granted to that regiment, instead of the words "Bergo op Zee and Mandora," as stated in the Gazette of the 2d of March, 1813; as also a contradiction of the appointment of M.J.F. Donovan to be Danish Consul at Leith.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 10th of September.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 79 0	Barley 37 0	Beans 47 3
Rye 44 8	Oats 28 1	Peas 49 1

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 14th of September, is 72s. 6½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 20.

Captain Jervoise, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. General Drummond, arrived this morning with a Despatch from Lieut. General Sir G. Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is an extract.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, Aug. 5, 1814.

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship Lieut. General Drummond's detail of the distinguished exertions of that division of the army near the Falls of Niagara on the 25th of last month, when the skill of his Majesty's generals and the valour and discipline of his troops were eminently conspicuous; and I beg leave to join the Lieut. General in humbly soliciting his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's gracious consideration of the meritorious services of the officers particularised in his report.

This despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Capt. Jervoise, Aide-de-camp to Lieut. General Drummond; having shared in the events of the 25th, he can satisfy your Lordship's inquiries respecting them, and is well calculated from his local knowledge to give your Lordship full information upon the state of the Upper Province.

Head-Quarters, near Niagara Falls.

512.

I embarked on board his Majesty's schooner Netley, at York, on Sunday evening, the 24th inst. and reached Niagara, at

day-break the following morning. Finding from Lieut.-Colonel Tucker, that Major-General Riall was understood to be moving towards the Falls of Niagara, to support the advance of his division, which he had pushed on to that place on the preceding evening, I ordered Lieut.-Colonel Morrison, with the 89th regiment, and a detachment of the Royals and King's, drawn from Fort George and Mississauga, to proceed to the same point, in order that, with the united force, I might act against the enemy (posted at Street's Creek, with his advance at Chip-pawa) on my arrival, if it should be found expedient. I ordered Lieut.-Colonel Tucker at the same time to proceed up the right bank of the river, with 300 of the 41st, about 200 of the Royal Scots, and a body of Indian warriors, supported (on the river) by a party of armed seamen, under Captain Dobbs, royal navy. The object of this movement was to disperse or capture a body of the enemy encamped at Lewiston. Some unavoidable delay having occurred in the march of the troops up the right bank, the enemy had moved off previous to Lieut.-Colonel Tucker's arrival. I have to express myself satisfied with the exertions of that officer.

Having refreshed the troops at Qutenston, and having brought across the 41st, Royals, and Indians, I sent back the 41st and 100th regiments to form the garrisons of Forts George, Mississauga, and Niagara, under Lieut.-Colonel Tucker, and moved with the 89th, and detachments of the Royals and King's, and light company of the 41st, in all about 800 men, to join Major-General Riall's division at the Falls.

When arrived within a few miles of that position, I met a report from Major-General Riall, that the enemy was advancing in great force. I immediately pushed on, and joined the head of Lieut.-Col. Morrison's column, just as it reached the road leading to the Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill at Lundy's-lane. Instead of the whole of Major-General Riall's division, which I expected to have found occupying this position, I found it almost in the occupation of the enemy, whose columns were within 600 yards of the top of the hill, and the surrounding woods filled with his light troops. The advance of Major-General Riall's division, consisting of the Glengarry light infantry, and Incorporated Militia, having commenced a retreat upon Fort George, I countermanded these corps, and formed the 89th regiment the Royal Scots detachments, and the 41st light companies, in the rear of the hill, their left resting on the great road; my two 24-pounder brass field-guns a little advanced in front of the centre, on the summit of the hill; the Glengarry light infantry on the right; the battalion of Incorporated Militia, and the detachment of the King's regiment on the left of the great

road; the squadron of the 19th light dragoons in the rear of the left on the road. I had scarcely completed this formation, when the whole front was warmly and closely engaged. The enemy's principal efforts were directed against our left and centre. After repeated attacks, the troops on the left were partially forced back, and the enemy gained a momentary possession of the road. This gave him, however, no material advantage, as the troops which had been forced back formed in the rear of the 89th regiment fronting the road, and securing the flank. It was during this short interval that Major-General Riall, having received a severe wound, was intercepted as he was passing to the rear, by a party of the enemy's cavalry, and taken prisoner. In the centre, the repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were met by the 89th regiment, the detachments of the Royals and King's, and the light company of the 41st regiment, with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. In so determined a manner were their attacks directed against our guns, that our artillery-men were bayonneted by the enemy while in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were advanced within a few yards of ours. The darkness of the night, during this extraordinary conflict, occasioned several uncommon incidents: our troops having for a moment been pushed back, some of our guns remained for a few minutes in the enemy's hands; they, however, were not only quickly recovered, but the two pieces (a 6-pounder and a 5½ inch howitzer) which the enemy had brought up, were captured by us, together with several tumbrils, and in limbering up our guns at one period, one of the enemy's 6-pounders was put by mistake on a limber of ours, and one of our 6-pounders limbered on one of his; by which means the pieces were exchanged; and thus, though we captured two of his guns, yet, as he obtained one of ours, we have gained only one gun.

About nine o'clock (the action having commenced at six) there was a short intermission of firing, during which it appears the enemy was employed in bringing up the whole of his remaining force, and he shortly afterwards renewed his attack with fresh troops, but was every where repulsed with equal gallantry and success. About this period the remainder of Major-General Riall's division, which had been ordered to retire on the advance of the enemy, consisting of the 103d regiment, under Colonel Scott; the head-quarter division of the Royal Scots; the head-quarter division of the 8th or King's; flank companies 104th; and some detachments of militia, under Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, inspecting field-officer; joined the troops

engaged; and I placed them in a second line, with the exception of the Royal Scots and flank companies of the 104th, with which I prolonged my line in front to the right, where I was apprehensive of the enemy outflanking me.

The enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued till about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from the superior steadiness and discipline of his Majesty's troops, that he gave up the contest, and retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippawa. On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw the greater part of his baggage, camp-equipage, and provisions, into the rapids, and having set fire to Street's Mills, and destroyed the bridge at Chippawa, continued his retreat in great disorder towards Fort Erie. My light troops, cavalry, and Indians, are detached in pursuit, and to harass his retreat, which I doubt not he will continue until he reaches his own shore.

The loss sustained by the enemy in this severe action cannot be estimated at less than 1500 men, including several hundred of prisoners left in our hands; his two commanding generals, Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded, his whole force, which has never been rated at less than 5000, having been engaged. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of our loss, which has been very considerable. The number of troops under my command did not for the first three hours exceed 1000 men; and the addition of the troops under Colonel Scott, did not increase it to more than 2800 of every description.

[Here follow warm praises of Major-General Riall, Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, Major Glegg, Lieutenant Moorsom, 104th regiment, who was killed towards the close of the action; Captain Elliott, Major Maule, Lieutenant Le Breton, who was severely wounded; Captains Jervoise, Holland, and Loring (the latter taken prisoner whilst in the execution of an order); also the steadiness and good countenance of the squadron of the 19th light dragoons, under Major Lisle; the excellent defence made by the Incorporated Militia, under Lieut.-Colonel Robinson, who was dangerously wounded; and a detachment of the 8th, under Colonel Campbell and Captain Robinson. General Drummond then proceeds:]

In the reiterated and determined attacks which the enemy made on our centre, for the purpose of gaining, at once, the crest of the position, and our guns, the steadiness and intrepidity displayed by the troops allotted for the defence of that post, were never surpassed; they consisted of the 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Morrison, and after the Lieut.-Colonel had been obliged to retire from the field by a severe wound by Major Clifford; a detachment of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant Hemphill, and after he

was killed, Lieutenant Fraser; a detachment of the 8th (or King's), under Captain Campbell; light company 4th regiment under Captain Glew; with some detachments of militia under Lieut.-Colonel Parry, 103d regiment; these troops repeatedly, when hard pressed, formed round the colours of the 89th regiment, and invariably repulsed the desperate efforts made against them. On the right, the steadiness and good countenance of the 1st battalion Royal Scots, under Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, on some very trying occasions, excited my admiration. The King's regiment, 1st battalion under Major Evans, behaved with equal gallantry and firmness, as did the light company of the Royals, detached under Captain Stewart; the grenadiers of the 103d, detached under Captain Browne; and the flank companies of the 104th under Captain Leonard; the Glengarry light infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Battersby, displayed most valuable qualities as light troops; Colonel Scott, Major Smelt, and the officers of the 103d, deserve credit for their exertions in rallying that regiment, after it had been thrown into momentary disorder.

[The dispatch concludes with warm praise of the exertions of Colonel Scott; Lieut. Colonels Pearson, Drummond (104th), and Hamilton; Captains Mackonachie and M'Lauchlan; Lieutenant Tomkins, and Serjeant Austin, who directed the Congreve rockets, which did much execution; and recommends for promotion, Captains Jervoise, Robinson, Elliott, Holland, and Glew.]

I have, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieut.-Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, Missing, and taken Prisoners in action, on July 25.

Total—Killed, 84; Wounded 559; Missing, 193; Prisoners, 42.—Grand total, 878.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners.

Officers killed.—General Staff, Lieutenant Moorsom, D. A. Adj.-General Royals, Lieut. Hemphill.—89th, Capt. Spunner, Lieut. Latham.—Incorporated Militia, Ensign Campbell.

Officers wounded.—Gen. Staff, Lieut. Gen. Drummond, severely, not dangerously; Major-Gen. Ryal, severely, and prisoner; Lieut.-Colonel Pearson, slightly; Lieut. Le Breton, severely.—Royal Artillery, Capt. MacLachlan, dangerously.—Royals, Capt. Brereton, slightly; Lieut. Haswell, severely, (not dangerously); Lieut. Fraser, severely, (not dangerously), and missing.—8th, Lieut. Noell, Ensign Swayne, slightly; Ensign M'Donald, severely.—89th, Lieut.-Colonel Morrison; Lieutenants Sanderson, Steele, Pearce, Taylor, Lloyd, and Miles, severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant Redmont, Adjutant Hopper,

slightly; Lieutenant Grey, Ensign Saunders, dangerously.—103d, Lieutenant Langhorne, slightly.—Glengarry light infantry, Lieut. R. Kerr, slightly.—Incorporated Militia, Lieut. Colonel Robinson, dangerously: Captain Fraser, severely; Captain Washburn, slightly; Captain M'Donald, severely (left arm amputated); Lieut. M'Dougall, mortally; Lieutenant Ratan, severely; Lieutenant Hamilton, slightly; Ensign M'Donald, severely.—2d Lincoln Militia, Adjutant Thompson, slightly.—4th ditto, Captain W. Neelis, Ensign Kenedy, slightly.—5th ditto, Major Hath, severely.—2d York Militia, Major Simons, severely; Captain Mackay, slightly; Capt. Rockman, severely. Officers missing:—Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Yall.—Royals, Lieutenant Clyne; Lieutenant Lamont (supposed prisoner).—8th, Quarter-Master G. Kirnan.—4th Lincoln Militia, Captain H. Nellis; Quarter-Master Bell.

Officers prisoners:—General Staff, Captain Loring, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Drummond.—103d, Capt. Brown; Lieutenant Montgomery (wounded); Ensign Lyon.—Glengarry light infantry, Ensign Robins.—Incorporated Militia, Captain Maclean, Ensign Whorf, Quarter-Master Thompson.—Provincial light dragoons, Captain Merrit.—89th, Captain Gore.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 24.

[Extracts of two Letters from Sir T. Troubridge.]

H.M.S. Armide, at Sea, Aug. 15.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command (the Endymion in company) captured this morning, after a chase of four hours, the American privateer schooner Herald, Captain Miller, of 230 tons, 17 guns (two of which were thrown overboard during the chase) and a complement of 100 men.

H.M.S. Armide, at Sea, Aug. 16.

I yesterday had the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the American schooner privateer Herald; and to day I am happy to report the capture, after a chase of six hours, of the letter of marque Invincible (formerly the Invincible Napoleon) Captain Desebecho, of 331 tons, 16 guns (10 of which were thrown overboard during the chase) and a complement of 60 men.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Lake, of H.M. sloop Heron, dated July 26.

I beg leave to inform you, that his Majesty's sloop under my command captured, on the 7th instant, the American brigantine letter of marque Mary, belonging to New York, carrying five guns, and having a complement of 32 men.

[This Gazette contains a Proclamation for the meeting of Parliament on the 8th of November, for the dispatch of business; and a notice that the Rt. Hon. Sir C. Stuart is sworn a Member of the Privy Council. Also the Prince Regent's permission for T. Sydenham, Esq. to accept and wear the Russian Military Order of St. George, of the fourth class, and of a Knight of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, to wear the Supernumerary Cross of the Royal Order of Charles III. of Spain.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 17th of September.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	77	7	Barley	36	9	Beans	47	6
Rye	45	8	Oats	28	3	Peas	49	7

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 21st of September, is 73s. 3½d. per cwt.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

**COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 27.**

Captain Smith arrived this morning with a Despatch from General Ross, of which the following is a Copy,

Tonnant, in the Patuxent Aug. 20.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to communicate to you Lordship, that on the night of the 24th inst after defeating the army of the United States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the city of Washington.

It was determined between Sir A. Cochrane and myself, to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of co-operating with Rear-admiral Cockburn, in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gun-boats, under the command of Commodore Barney. On the 20th instant, the army commenced its march, having landed the previous day without opposition; on the 21st it reached Nottingham, and on the 22 moved on to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig Point, on the Patuxent, where Admiral Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced to within 16 miles of Washington, and ascertaining the force of the enemy to be such as might authorise an attempt at carrying his capital, I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23d. A corps of about 1200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th, the troops resumed their march, and reached

Bladensburg, a village situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potomack, about five miles from Washington.

On the opposite side of that river the enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in two lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the eastern branch, across which the British troops had to pass. A broad and straight road leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the enemy's position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen.

The disposition for the attack being made, it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the light brigade, consisting of the 85th light infantry and the light infantry companies of the army, under the command of Colonel Thornton, that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retiring to the higher grounds.

In support of the light brigade, I ordered up a brigade under the command of Colonel Brooke, who, with the 44th regiment, attacked the enemy's left, the 4th regiment pressing his right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns. His first line giving way, was driven on the second, which, yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well-directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had, during the day, undergone considerable fatigue.

The enemy's army, amounting to eight or nine thousand men, with three or four hundred cavalry, was under the command of General Wiunder, being formed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. His artillery, ten pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by Commodore Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The artillery I directed to be destroyed.

Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march upon Washington, and reached that city at eight o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without loss of time, the following buildings were set fire to and consumed—the Capitol, including the Senate-house and House of Representatives, the Arsenal, the Dock-yard, Treasury, War-Office, President's Palace, Rope-walk, and the great bridge across the Potomack: in the dock-yard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed. The two bridges leading to Washington over the eastern branch had been destroyed by the enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter. The object of

the expedition being accomplished, I determined, before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops, and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th. On the evening of the 29th, we reached Benedict, and embarked the following day. In the performance of the operation I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction I observe to your Lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue, and anxiety for the accomplishment of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks.

To Sir A. Cochrane my thanks are due, for his ready compliance with every wish connected with the welfare of the troops, and the success of the expedition.

To Rear-Admiral Cockburn, who suggested the attack upon Washington, and who accompanied the army, I confess the greatest obligation for his cordial co-operation and advice.

Colonel Thornton, who led the attack, is entitled to every praise for the noble example he set, which was so well followed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood and the 85th light infantry, and by Major Jones, of the 4th foot, with the light companies attached to the light brigade. I have to express my approbation of the spirited conduct of Colonel Brooke, and of his brigade; the 44th regiment, which he led, distinguished itself under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mullens; the gallantry of the 4th foot under the command of Major Faunce, being equally conspicuous.

The exertions of Captain Mitchell, of the royal artillery, in bringing the guns into action, were unremitting; to him, and to the detachment under his command, including Captain Deacon's rocket brigade, and the marine rocket corps, I feel every obligation. Captain Lempriere, of the royal artillery, mounted a small detachment of the artillery drivers, which proved of great utility.

The assistance afforded by Captain Blanchard, of the Royal Engineers, in the duties of his department, was of great advantage. To the zealous exertions of Captains Wainwright, Palmer, and Money, of the Royal Navy, and to those of the Officers and seamen who landed with them, the service is highly indebted; the latter, Captain Money, had charge of the seamen attached to the marine artillery. To Captain M'Dougall, of the 85th foot, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp, in consequence of the indisposition of my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Falls, and to the Officers of my Staff, I feel much indebted.

I must beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Evans, Acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General. The intelligence displayed by that officer, in circumstances of considerable difficulty, induces me to

hope he will meet with some distinguished mark of approbation. I have reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Assistant-Commissary-General Lawrence.

An attack upon an enemy so strongly posted, could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by Colonel Thornton, and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensburg, were such as prevented their removal. As many of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by Staff-Surgeon Baxter for their accommodation have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of. The agent for British prisoners of war, very fortunately residing at Bladensburg, I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention, and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered.

Captain Smith, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the troops, who will have the honour to deliver this despatch, I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection, as an officer of much merit and great promise, and capable of affording any further information that may be requisite.

Sanguine in hoping for the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of his Majesty's Government, as to the conduct of the troops under my command,

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROB. ROSS, Major-Gen.

I beg leave to inclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 24th instant, together with a statement of the ordnance, ammunition, and ordnance stores taken from the enemy between the 19th and 25th of August, and likewise sketches of the scene of action and of the line of march.

Total Return of Killed, Wounded, & Missing.

1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 50 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 14 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 155 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—85th light infantry—Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant Codd. 4th, or King's Own—Lieutenant Woodward. Wounded

—85th light infantry—Colonel Thornton, Lieutenant-col. Wood, and Major Brown, severely (left at Bladensburg.) 21st—Captain Rennie, severely (not dangerously). 4th—Lieutenant Hopkins, severely; Lieutenant Mackenzie, slightly; Lieutenant Staveland, severely (left at Bladensburg); Lieutenants Bonlhy and Field, slightly. 21st—Lieutenant Grace, slightly. 85th—Lieutenants Williams and Burrell, severely; F. Maunsell, slightly; O'Connor and Gascoyne, severely; Hickson and Gleig, slightly;

ly; Crouchy, severely. 4th—Ensign Buchanan, severely (left at Bladensburg); Ensign Reddock, severely.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken, between the 19th and 25th of Aug. 1814.

Total amount of cannon taken, 206; 500 barrels of powder; 100,000 rounds of musket-ball cartridge; 40 barrels of fine-grained powder; a large quantity of ammunition of different natures, made up.

The navy-yard and arsenal having been set on fire by the enemy before they retired, an immense quantity of stores of every description was destroyed, of which no account could be taken; seven or eight very heavy explosions during the night, denoted that there had been large magazines of powder.

N.B. The remains of near 20,000 stand of arms were discovered, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

Captain Wainwright, of the *Tonnant*, arrived this morning with despatches from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, of which the following are copies.

Tonnant, in the *Patuxent*,
Sept. 2.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the Proceedings of his Majesty's combined Sea and Land Forces, since my arrival with the fleet within the Capes of Virginia; and I beg leave to offer my congratulations to their Lordships upon the successful termination of an expedition in which the whole of the enemy's flotilla, under Commodore Barney, has been captured or destroyed; his army, though greatly superior in number, and strongly posted with cannon, defeated at Bladensburg—the city of Washington taken, the capitol, with all the public buildings, military arsenals, dock yard, and the rest of their naval establishment together with a vast quantity of naval and military stores, a frigate of the largest class ready to launch, and a sloop of war afloat either blown up or reduced to ashes.

Such a series of successes in the centre of an enemy's country, surrounded by a numerous population, could not be acquired without loss; and we have to lament the fall of some valuable officers and men: but considering the difficulties the forces had to contend with, the extreme heat of the climate, and their coming into action at the end of a long march, our casualties are as tonislingly few.

My letter, of the 11th of August, will have acquainted their Lordships of my waiting in the Chesapeake for the arrival of Rear-Admiral Malcolm, with the expedition from Bermuda.

The Rear-Admiral joined me on the 17th and as I had gained information from Rear-

Admiral Cockburn, whom I found in the Potowmack, that Commodore Barney, with the Baltimore flotilla, had taken shelter at the head of the Patuxent, this afforded a pretext for ascending that river to attack him near its source, above Pig Point, while the ultimate destination of the combined force was Washington, should it be found that the attempt might be made with any prospect of success. To give their Lordships a more correct idea of the place of attack, I send a sketch of the country upon which the movements of the army and navy are portrayed; by it their Lordships will observe, that the best approach to Washington is by Port Tobacco, upon the Potowmack, and Benedict upon the Patuxent, from both of which are direct and good roads to that city, and their distances nearly alike; the roads from Benedict divide about five miles inland: the one by Piscataway and Bladensburg, the other following the course of the river, although at some distance from it, owing to the creeks that run up the country; this last passes through the towns of Nottingham and Marlborough, to Bladensburg, at which town the river called the Eastern Branch, that bounds Washington to the eastward, is fordable, and the distance is about five miles. There are two bridges over this river at the city; but it was not to be expected that the enemy would leave them accessible to an invading army.

Previously to my entering the Patuxent, I detached Captain Gordon, of his Majesty's ship Seahorse, with that ship, and the ships and bombs named in the margin,* up the Potowmack, to bombard Fort Washington (which is situated on the left bank of that river, about 10 or 12 miles below that city), with a view of destroying that fort; and opening a free communication above, as well as to cover the retreat of the army, should its return by the Bladensburg road be found too hazardous, from the accession of strength the enemy might obtain from Baltimore; it was also reasonable to expect, that the militia from the country to the northward and westward would flock in, so soon as it should be known that their capital was threatened.

Captain Sir Peter Parker, in the *Mene-laüs*, with some small vessels, was sent up the Chesapeake, above Baltimore, to divert the attention of the enemy in that quarter, and I proceeded with the remainder of the naval force and the troops, up this river, and landed the army, upon the 19th and 20th, at Benedict.

So soon as the necessary provisions and stores could be assembled and arranged, Major General Ross, with his army, moved towards Nottingham, while our flotilla, consisting of the armed launches, pinnaces,

barges, and other boats of the fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, passed up the river, being instructed to keep upon the right flank of the army, for the double purpose of supplying it with provisions, and, if necessary, to pass it over to the left bank of the river, into Calvert County, which secured a safe retreat to the ships, should it be judged necessary.

The army reached Nottingham upon the 21st, and on the following day arrived at Marlborough: the flotilla continued advancing towards the station of Commodore Barney, about three miles above Pig Point, who, although much superior in force to that sent against him, did not wait an attack, but, at the appearance of our boats, set fire to his flotilla, and the whole of his vessels, excepting one, were blown up.

For the particulars of this well-executed service, I must refer their Lordships to Rear-Admiral Cockburn's report, No. 1, who, on the same evening, conveyed to me an account of his success, and intimating from Major-General Ross, of his intention to proceed to the city of Washington, considering, from the information he had received, that it might be assailed, if done with alacrity; and in consequence had determined to march that evening upon Bladensburg. The remaining boats of the fleet were immediately employed in conveying up the river supplies of provisions for the forces, upon their return to Nottingham, agreeably to an arrangement made by the Rear-Admiral, who proceeded on in company with the army.

The report No. 2, of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, will inform their Lordships of the brilliant successes of the forces, after their departure from Marlborough, where they returned upon the 26th, and having reached Benedict upon the 29th, the expedition was embarked in good order.

On combined services, such as we have been engaged in, it gives me the greatest pleasure to find myself united with so able and experienced an officer as Major-General Ross, in whom are blended those qualities so essential to promote success, whose co-operation between the two services becomes necessary; and I have much satisfaction in noticing the unanimity that prevailed between the army and navy; as I have also in stating to their Lordships, that Major-General Ross has expressed his full approbation of the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, acting with the army.

I have before had occasion to speak of the unremitting zeal and exertion of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, during the time he commanded in the Chesapeake under my orders: the interest and ability which he has manifested throughout this late arduous service, justly entitle him to my best thanks, and to the acknowledgements of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

* *Euryalus*, *Devastation*, *Etna*, *Meteor*, *Manly*, and *Erebus*.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm, upon every occasion, and particularly in his arrangement for the speedy re-embarkation of the troops, rendered me essential assistance, and to him as well as to Rear-Admiral Codrington, Captain of the fleet, I am indebted for the alacrity and order with which the laborious duties in the conveying of supplies to the army were conducted.

For the conduct of the Captains and Officers of the squadron employed in the flotilla, and with the army, I must beg leave to refer their Lordships to the reports of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, and to call their favourable consideration to those whom the Rear-Admiral has had occasion to particularly notice. While employed immediately under my eye, I had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with their zealous emulation, as well as that of the seamen and marines, to promote the service in which they were engaged.

Captain Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, will have the honour to deliver this despatch to you, and as he was actually employed both with the flotilla and with the army, in the whole of their proceedings, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to him for any further particulars.

I have not yet received any returns from the ships employed in the Potowmack, the winds having been unfavourable to their coming down; but by the information I gain from the country people, they have completely succeeded in the capture and destruction of Fort Washington, which has been blown up.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE,

Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

[Here follows a letter of Admiral Cockburn, detailing the operations to the 22d, which are sufficiently described in the above.]

Manly, off Nottingham,
Putuxent, Aug. 27.

I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to the intentions I notified to you in my letter of the 22d inst. I proceeded by land on the morning of the 23d to Upper Marlborough, to meet and confer with Major-General Ross as to our further operations against the enemy, and we were not long in agreeing on the propriety of making an immediate attempt on the city of Washington.

In conformity therefore, with the wishes of the General, I instantly sent orders for our marine and naval forces at Pig Point, to be forthwith moved over to Mount Calvert, and for the marines, marine artillery, and a proportion of the seamen to be there landed, and with the utmost possible expedition to join the army, which I also most readily agreed to accompany.

The Major-General then made his dispositions, and arranged that Captain Robyns, with the marines of the ships, should retain

possession of Upper Marlborough, and that the marine artillery and seamen should follow the army to the ground it was to occupy for the night. The army then moved on, and bivouacued before dark, about five miles nearer Washington.

In the night, Captain Palmer of the *Hebrus*, and Captain Money of the *Trave*, joined us with the seamen and with the marine artillery, under Captain Harrison; Captain Wainwright of the *Tonnant*, had accompanied me the day before, as had also Lieutenant James Scott (Acting First Lieutenant of the *Albion*.)

At day-light on the morning of the 24th, the Major-General again put the army in motion, directing his march upon Bladensburg; on reaching which place, with the advanced brigade, the enemy was discovered drawn up in force on a rising ground beyond the town; and by the fire he soon opened on us, as we entered the place, gave us to understand he was well protected with artillery. General Ross, however, did not hesitate in immediately advancing to attack him, although our troops were almost exhausted with the fatigue of the march they had just made, and but a small proportion of our little army had yet got up; this dashing measure was, however, I am happy to add, crowned with the success it merited; for, in spite of the galling fire of the enemy, our troops advanced steadily on both his flanks, and in his front; and as soon as they arrived on even ground with him, he fled in every direction, leaving behind him ten pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed and wounded; amongst the latter Commodore Barney, and several other officers; some other prisoners were also taken, though not many, owing to the swiftness with which the enemy went off, and the fatigues our army had previously undergone.

It would, Sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this battle; I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that the enemy, 8,000 strong, on ground he had chosen as best adapted for him to defend, where he had had time to erect his batteries, and concert all his measures, was dislodged as soon as reached, and a victory gained over him by a division of the British army not amounting to more than 1,500 men, headed by our gallant General, whose brilliant achievement of this day it is beyond my power to do justice to, and indeed no possible comment could enhance.

The seamen, with the guns, were, to their great mortification, with the rear division during this short but decisive action; those however, attached to the rocket brigade were in the battle, and I remarked with much pleasure the precision with which the rockets were thrown by them, under the direction of First-Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery; Mr. Jeremiah M'Daniel, master's mate of the *Tonnant*, a ver-

fine young man, who was attached to this party, being severely wounded, I beg permission to recommend him to your favourable consideration. The company of marines I have on so many occasions had cause to mention to you, commanded by First-Lieutenant Stephens, was also in the action, as were the colonial marines, under the temporary command of Captain Reed, of the 6th West-India regiment (these companies being attached to the light brigade), and they respectively behaved with their accustomed zeal and bravery. None other of the naval department were fortunate enough to arrive up in time to take their share in this battle, excepting Captain Palmer, of the *Hebrus*, with his Aide-de-Camp, Mr. A. Wakefield, Midshipman of that ship, and Lieutenant J. Scott, First of the *Albion*, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp, and remained with me during the whole time.

The contest being completely ended, and the enemy having retired from the field, the General gave the army about two hours rest, when he again moved forward on Washington; it was, however, dark before we reached that city, and on the General, myself, and some Officers, advancing a short way past the first houses of the town, without being accompanied by the troops, the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musquetry, from the Capitol and two other houses; these were therefore almost immediately stormed by our people, taken possession of, and set on fire, after which the town submitted without further resistance.

The enemy himself, on our entering the town, set fire to the navy-yard (filled with naval stores), a frigate of the largest class, almost ready for launching, and a sloop of war laying off it, as he also did to the fort which protected the sea approach to Washington.

On taking possession of the city, we also set fire to the President's Palace, the Treasury, and the War Office; and in the morning Captain Wainwright went with a party to see that the destruction in the Navy Yard was complete, when he destroyed whatever stores and buildings had escaped the flames of the preceding night; a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were likewise destroyed by us in the arsenal, as were about 200 pieces of artillery of different calibres, as well as a vast quantity of small arms. Two rope-walks of a very extensive nature, full of tar-rope, &c. situated at a considerable distance from the yard, were likewise set fire to and consumed. In short, Sir, I do not believe a vestige of public property, or a store of any kind, which could be converted to the use of the Government, escaped destruction; the bridges across the Eastern Branch and the Potomack were likewise destroyed.

This general devastation being completed during the day of the 25th, we marched again, not nine that night, on our return, by Bladensburg, to Upper Marlborough.

We arrived yesterday evening at the latter, without molestation of any sort, indeed without a single shot having been fired, and this morning we moved to this place, where I have found his Majesty's ship *Manly*, the tender, and the boats, and I have hoisted my flag, *pro tempore*, in the former. The troops will march to-morrow, or the next day at farthest, to Benedict, for re-embarkation, and this flotilla will of course join you at the same time.

In closing, Sir, my statement to you, of the arduous and highly important operations of this last week, I have a most pleasing duty to perform, in assuring you of the good conduct of the officers and men who have been serving under me. I have been particularly indebted, whilst on this service, to Captain Wainwright, of the *Tonnant*, for the assistance he has invariably afforded me; and to Captains Palmer and Mearns, for their exertions during the march to and from Washington. To Captain Nourse, who commanded the flotilla during my absence, my acknowledgements are also most justly due; as well as to Captains Sullivan, Bock, Somerville, Ramsay, and Bruce, who have acted in it under him.

Lieutenant J. Scott, now First Lieutenant of the *Albion*, has, on this occasion, rendered me essential services, and as I have had reason so often of late to mention to you the gallant and meritorious conduct of this Officer, I trust you will permit me to seize this opportunity of recommending him particularly to your favourable notice and consideration.

Captain Robyns (the senior officer of marines with the fleet) who has had, during these operations, the marines of the ships united under his orders, has executed ably and zealously the several services with which he has been entrusted, and is entitled to my best acknowledgement accordingly; as is also Captain Harrison of the marine artillery, who, with the officers and men attached to him, accompanied the army to and from Washington.

Mr. Dobie, Surgeon of the *Montgomery*, volunteered his professional services, on this occasion, and rendered much assistance to the wounded on the field of battle, as well as to many of the men taken ill on the line of march.

One colonial marine killed, one master's mate, two sergeants, and three colonial marines wounded, are the casualties sustained by the naval department; a general list of the killed and wounded of the whole army will, of course, accompany the report of the Major General.

I have the honour to be &c.
(Signed) G. COCHRAN, Rear-Admiral
Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, &c.
K.B. &c. &c.

P.S. Two long six-pounder guns intended for a battery at Nottingham, were taken off and put on board the *Breeze*, and one taken at Upper Marlborough, was destroyed.

STATE PAPER.

TREATY BETWEEN DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

IN the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, his Majesty the King of Denmark and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of re-establishing between their respective States, peace, union, and the good understanding which have been unfortunately interrupted, have for this purpose named and authorised Plenipotentiaries; namely, his Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Christian Henry Augustus Count of Hardenburgh Reventlau; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Prince of Hardenburgh; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

I. There shall be in future peace, friendship, and good understanding, between his Majesty the King of Denmark and his Majesty the King of Prussia. The two high contracting parties shall employ the utmost attention to maintain a perfect harmony between their respective states and subjects, and shall carefully avoid every thing which may disturb the union so happily re-established.

II. All the relations which existed between Denmark and Prussia and their respective subjects, shall be re-established from the day of the date of the present Treaty on the same footing as before the last war.

III. In order to extend the commercial relations between the two countries, their

Majesties shall immediately conclude a Treaty of Commerce, founded on bases reciprocally advantageous.

IV. The high contracting parties confirm all the articles of the provisional Convention signed at Paris on the 2d of June, and particularly those which declare, that the claims which their respective subjects may have, either against the Danish Government, or against the Prussian Government, shall be examined and settled by a mixed commission, which shall assemble for that purpose at Copenhagen, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty.

V. His Majesty the King of Denmark, having ceded Norway to Sweden, his Majesty the King of Prussia shall employ, conjointly with Sweden, Russia, and England, his good offices to procure to his Majesty the King of Denmark a suitable indemnity, in addition to Pomerania, which has been ceded to him by Sweden.

VI. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of six weeks from the day of its date, or sooner if possible. In testimony whereof, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.

(Signed) CHAS. AUGUSTUS, Prince of Hardenberg.

C. H. A. Count of Hardenberg-Reventlau.

Done at Berlin, this 25th of August, 1814.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

ON the 8th September, the Prince of Benevento presented the Budget to the Chamber, and made a variety of remarks on the French Finances. The object of the Budget was, to fix and to provide for the current expences, and to assign the payment of arrears. The King's intention was, to establish a proper balance between receipts and expenditure, and thus to create a new system, adopted with the most perfect sincerity, and with a determination to adhere to what had been promised. Public credit was an arm of great strength, which it was necessary should be found in France as in other countries. Those miserable conceptions, those disastrous operations, known within the last century, were all solemnly disjured and proscribed for ever. France aspired to new celebrity; candour and justice must be established in every department; and means found to pay all demands upon the State, thus proving both her will and her ability. The whole debt of France now amounted to

759,000,000 francs. The revenue of 1814 is estimated at 540,000,000, and that of 1815 at 618,000,000. This revenue is entirely furnished by taxes, with the exception of 10 or 12 millions produced by the Forest Domains. For 1814 there will be a deficit of 807,400,000 francs. This makes part of the above debt. The expenses of 1815, fixed at 547,700,000 francs, leave an excess for that year of 70,300,000 francs. — This estimate may not be perfect; but the House may be satisfied that it has before it the maximum of debt and the minimum of receipts, so that no danger can be apprehended. France possesses yet 1,400,000 hectares of Forest Land, and the sale of 300,000 is proposed, to effect the payment of the arrears without increasing the national burthens. The produce of the sale of the property of the Corporations, and other means, if necessary, will also be applicable to this end. "The situation of France, after so many storms, is still promising. According to the last census, the population was 28 millions. Dividing equally among all the annual amount of the taxes,

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Europ. Mag. Vol LXVI. Oct. 1814.

which we take at 600 millions, the quota paid by each is a little under 22 francs. In England, the produce of the taxes, not including those of Ireland, has risen of late years to at least 60 millions sterling, which, divided among 12 millions of inhabitants, give five pounds sterling, or 120 francs, as the contribution for each individual:—that is to say, upwards of five times as much as the amount for each individual in France. —In the United States of America, the receipts of the customs, which, previous to the two last years of war, formed almost the only revenue, produced annually 16 millions of dollars. This sum divided among seven millions of inhabitants gives about 12 francs for each individual, to which must be added the local taxes peculiar to each state, amounting to about 11 francs more, making 23 francs for each individual. Whence it follows in all respects, whether in population, extent of territory, or taxable property, the advantages of France over these nations are great. These relative approximations are sufficient to show us the grounds of confidence which remain for us, and those which should encourage an active and industrious nation like our own to undertake with ardour all enterprises useful to agriculture, industry, and commerce. Thus is the question respecting our power to discharge our burthens and to deliver ourselves from debts answered.”—The Prince of Benevento then remarked on the necessity of national credit, which can only exist under a representative and constituent Government. The want of this, though France possessed the happiest climate and soil, and a numerous and active population, kept her below her proper level. But the exactness with which the new Government will fulfil all its engagements, will give to France a new power. —The Prince then alluded to the systems of England and America, to shew the necessity and utility of inviolable fidelity in national engagements—spoke of the propriety of establishing a Sinking Fund next year—and then concluded thus:—“This is a new era, in which the justice and moderation of the Prince, whose presence amongst us has restored peace to the world, will make us, daily, more sensible to the reciprocal advantages of virtues which may be so easily established in France, under the powerful sanction of honour. And may we hope that the influence which the manners of our nation have so long exercised over other people, will render general throughout Europe this moderation, which has become more necessary than ever to the happiness of subjects, and the glory of sovereigns.—This speech was ordered to be printed.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Austrians have destroyed the column erected in the plain of Marengo.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—By an ordinance of the King, it is decreed, that all criminals,

under the age of twenty, shall be taken from the various prisons in Paris and the neighbouring departments, and be collected into one prison, over which a Director-general shall be appointed. The celebrated Duke de la Rochefoucault has been appointed to this office.—The idea of separating sexes and ages in prisons, and of proportioning the rigour of detention and the severity of treatment to the nature of offences, is undoubtedly most happy, and humanity cannot fail to applaud it; but the project of reforming criminals, of correcting their evil thoughts; of mending their vicious habits, and of impressing them with the desire of a better morality and conduct; this project, we say, is infinitely better: it can only arise in a very experienced mind, and a generous and tender heart; and those who have studied the first experiments, who have followed the details, and who have conceived the possibility and the design of repeating them, and of naturalizing them in other climates, assuredly possess the same qualities; and are entitled to the same praises. The English, and particularly the Americans, have made, in this respect, attempts worthy of admiration, and which are one of the happiest efforts of the perfection of the social art. The work of M. the Duke de Liancourt (now Duke de la Rochefoucault) describes the methods which have been employed in the United States to restore morality the hardened offenders who generally occupy prisons, and to introduce insensibly into their souls the seeds of honesty and virtue. That generous patriot, who devoted himself in his travels to the study of wise institutions and useful practices, with a view to enrich his country with them; after having communicated to France the experiments and proceedings of Jenner in vaccination, after having contributed to excite an enthusiasm for this discovery, which he has, more than any other person, contributed to spread; has also had the idea of trying in France the power of habit and regulation over the passions of men, and of discovering to what extent treatments wisely combined can soften the most refractory and violent dispositions; he was well assured of being seconded in such an undertaking by the wise and benevolent Minister, who combines in his great department the establishments both of charity and of prisons, and was equally sure of seeing a project so useful to mankind sanctioned and protected by a wise and humane monarch; who condescends to regard even the lowest classes, and to whom nothing that affects humanity is a stranger.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Letters from Vienna state, that there will be preliminary negotiations between the Plenipotentiaries of the Sovereigns at Baden, near Vienna, in the hotel of Prince Metternich. These negotiations will last about a week: the Congress will then be opened.—The Pope is expected

to-day before the Congress a plan of organization for the Church of Germany.—At Rome, the Freemasons, and persons suspected of being Freemasons, are prosecuted with a zeal that increases daily.—We are assured that the Chamber of Deputies, in their last secret sitting, *unanimously* rejected the amendments proposed by the Chamber of Peers, relative to the Civil List. The most important of these was that which fixed at six instead of four millions, the revenue of the Princes of the Royal Family for 1814.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Letters from Italy state, that Buonaparte has thought fit to establish the conscription in the Isle of Elba. He requires that the inhabitants should devote half the day to the repair of the roads. This measure has excited great discontent among these Islanders, who would be glad to get rid of this mountebank.—A letter from Porto Ferrajo gives us the following details respecting Buonaparte:—His residence is composed of two buildings of, each, three windows in length, and two stories high; they are joined together by another building of four windows in length, and one story high; there are green blinds, the door painted brown, and there are two sentinels at the door; so much for the exterior. The interior is arranged with elegance; the saloon can contain 100 persons. Buonaparte sleeps very little—he gets up very early in the morning. He tires two or three horses; and sometimes labours late at night. He is in good health, but he sometimes neglects his person, and looks like a common soldier. To give a proof of his sentiments towards the Bourbons, he has caused crosses to be made, enamelled white and blue, with a fleur-de-lis in the centre, and fleur-de-lis at the corner, with this legend: "The Pledge of Peace; long live the King." Which decoration he gives to every person who quits his service to return to France.

M. Lamoureux, an able naturalist, and an eye-witness of the fall of stones at Agen on the 5th, has transmitted the following relation to the Institute, the general depot of all that is scientific and curious in France:—

"At eleven in the morning the sky was pure, calm, and transparent, as it is almost always in the southern provinces, and as it so rarely is in our foggy banks of the Seine. On a sudden, in the north-west, appeared at a great distance a dark cloud, with a very slow motion, and of apparently very circumscribed dimensions; for, at the great altitude at which it was, its diameter did not appear more than a few feet. Presently its motion increased, the cloud rolled over itself with a noise resembling that of a continual thunder. A terrible explosion took place; the noise ceased; the cloud divided itself; at the same instant, the inhabitants of several communes were struck with terror at seeing falling around them stones of a very considerable size, making holes

in the earth several inches in depth. The Count de Villeneuve, Prefect of the Department, has collected several of them. M. Lamoureux has sent his brother, who is very curious in such researches, to the place, to obtain all the information he can procure. The stones collected at Agen resemble those found at l'Aigle, Landes, and other places, but they are of a clearer grey, and a thinner consistency. If they came from the moon, they must belong to a more refined manufacture than we have hitherto seen.—M. Lamoureux proposes to deposit these beautiful specimens at the Institute, and we shall then be better able to judge of them.—*Journal de Paris.*

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Six booksellers, distributors of seditious pamphlets, have been arrested. One of their libels is written by a Septemberer; another by a Regicide, who is covered not only with the blood of his King, but with that of thousands of victims who perished in 1798, and who signed all their death-warrants.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The *Journal de Paris* contains the following remarks upon the conduct of the English in America:—

"We daily receive new details as to the horrible catastrophe which has annihilated one of the finest cities in the world. People ask, how a nation, eminently civilized, has conducted itself at Washington with a barbarity equal to that of the bands of Attila and Genseric. They ask whether this act of atrocious vengeance be not a crime against the whole human race. Robespierre, indeed, seconded by his execrable accomplices, caused the towns of La Vendee to be burned—ordered the massacres of Toulon and Bedoin—demolished the city of Lyons—but still it was Robespierre, and his name is devoted to eternal execration. The revolutionary Vandals who devastated France in 1793 took a ferocious pleasure in destroying or mutilating the monuments of the arts, but they were men sprung from the dregs of society, miserable *sans-culottes*, agitated by all the furies of the Revolution. But when from the midst of one of the most enlightened nations a Chief has issued, who, without fanaticism, without any extraordinary motives for vengeance, without any of those violent passions which disturb the understanding, has imitated the fury of the most savage hordes; has carried fire and flame into the heart of a city whose wealth and beauty were one of the most valuable monuments of the progress of the arts, and of human industry; has made war, not upon his enemies, but on the columns of temples, of public edifices, and palaces; has laid waste for the mere pleasure of devastation—we behold in this a proceeding which must excite deep feelings of grief and indignation. For twenty years Europe groaned under the horrors engendered by the frightful genius of revolutions. England justly thundered against these excesses; and

now when sentiments of humanity spring up again in all hearts, she renews in America these scenes of carnage and desolation! However, if she thought by such sanguinary execution to strike terror into the heart of her enemies, she is deceived in her cruel calculations. Injustice and barbarity revolt still more than they frighten. They communicate an unknown energy to the soul; they rouse even the most pacific, and produce those bold and desperate resolves which secure the safety and independence of nations."

The intelligence which we receive from Madrid informs us that the arrests continue, and that in the night between the 16th and 17th of September ninety persons were thrown into the various prisons. The prisons, in short, are not large enough to contain them, and the Convent of St. Francis has therefore been converted into a state prison. The terror which this state of things has occasioned at Madrid, and even throughout Spain, has caused the departure of many persons, who pour into France by the way of Burgos.

A Swiss officer who has returned from Spain gives the following details with regard to that country:—

"There reigns every where a great diversity of opinion, and an alarming fermentation. The sound part of the nation observe with pain, that Father Castro, of the order of St. Jerome, enjoys the confidence of the King: it is he who edits the Journal called *Atalaya*. There is only this difference between him and Marat—that Castro consigns intelligent men (*los liberales*) to the stake, while Marat sent them to the guillotine. Another fanatical monk, named Ostolaza, has been appointed a bishop by the King. Shouts are often heard in Catalonia, of *Long live Charles IV. Down with Ferdinand!* Many Guerilla chiefs act like independent princes. The troops which Ferdinand wished to send to America have refused to embark, and the Government has been obliged to give way. This Swiss has seen at Valencia some monks riding upon mules, with a cross in their left hand, and a sabre in their right, crying—*Blessed be the Lord! Down with the liberals!*"

PARIS, Oct. 8.—We have just received accounts from Bayonne of a very interesting character. The enterprising General Mina, who has so eminently distinguished himself during the late war, has collected his troops in the neighbourhood of St. Sebastian; and on the 25th of September a detachment from his forces made an assault upon the citadel. It was not successful, and one of the regiments employed would not obey; but the whole fell back in good order on the main body, which consists of 18,000 men. This experiment in itself is not considered of importance, but in its connexion in a great scheme of enterprise and co-operation, it is held to be of the greatest consequence to Spain.

SPAIN.

CADIZ, Aug. 30.—There has been a riot here between the party of the King and that of the Cortes; the former had the advantage. Eight of the principal Chiefs have been executed, and the trial of many others is going on. It is said, that similar executions will take place at Madrid, and that the King has retired for a short time to Aranjuez. Those who are the best acquainted with the Spanish character, are convinced that terror is not the proper means to restore tranquillity. It is surprising that the King does not follow, at such a moment, the example of other sovereigns, who are distinguishing themselves by their clemency and moderation. Discontent every day gains ground; and if the Government does not change its system, we shall not be surprised to see an emigration of the greater part of the population.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—A Commission has been appointed to try the Members of the Cortes known by the appellation of the *Liberals*, and confined in the prisons. Two Magistrates appointed to form part of this tribunal have given in their resignation; they are the Count del Pinar and la Saca, both members of the Supreme Council of Castile.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The disturbances in Navarre excite the greatest anxiety. The Government has issued the most severe orders for the suppression of the first germ of a revolution, which, owing to the present state of affairs, may lead to the most alarming consequences. The Viceroy, Count Espeleta, is ordered to march all the troops of the line in Navarre and the surrounding provinces against Mina and his adherents. If the insurrection should not extend throughout the countries separated from Castile by the Ebro, the military force employed in Navarre may arrest the disorders before the remedy is useless. The report of the approaching arrival of Charles IV. has been renewed within these few days. The city of Cadiz is kept down by the severity and vigilance of the Military Commanders. Unfortunately the roads are infested by bands of robbers, and the communication is not always open for couriers. The Deputies from the Chapter of Cadiz, two venerable Ecclesiastics, were stopped last week, close to the gates of Madrid, by ruffians, who maltreated them. These Deputies came to present to the King an address of congratulation from their colleagues. His Majesty received it graciously. The contusions from the blows which they received are still visible. Such a spectacle excited the sympathy of all who were present at their introduction.

Oct. 4.—A circular from the Minister of Grace and Justice, addressed to all the Archbishops, Bishops, and Chapters, and dated the 26th of September, orders them to reside on their benefices, and such of

them as are about Court to retire to the same as speedily as possible. The President of the Royal Council can alone authorize any of them to remain in the capital. The infant Don Carlos has been appointed Generalissimo of all the Spanish armies. It is remarked, that for some time past the Gazette of this city gives no article of news from France.

Proclamation of the Viceroy of Navarre, Count Espeleta, addressed to the Chamber of Deputies, or Deputation of the Province.

ILLUSTRIOUS SENORS,

By an order of the 15th instant, which I received on the 23d, his Majesty signified, that Marshal del Campo Don F. Espoz y Mina should be attached to the army of this province, with the appointments of retired rank, and should fix his residence in this city; his Majesty at the same time signifying, that the troops serving under him should be placed at the disposal of the Captain-general of Arragon, who should distribute them at pleasure in the towns under his command. This order having been forthwith communicated to the said Marshal, he replied on the same day, the 23d, that he had received it, and should immediately repair to Pampeluna. At the same time I sent an hussar with a dispatch, containing his Majesty's order, to the Captain-general of Arragon, in which I explained the deplorable state of this country, and the urgent necessity of transferring the troops of Mina to other destinations. In the afternoon of the 25th, the Arragon Courier came to me, complaining that he had been arrested, about one o'clock in the morning in the vicinity of Olite by two men on horseback, whom he supposed to be Navarre Hussars, and who, without maltreating him, took from him his letter-bag, and immediately disappeared. Last night General Mina, impelled by the spirit of insurrection and revolt, attempted to disturb the tranquillity and public order of this city and province, by giving himself up to the greatest excesses. He approached with the first regiment of Volunteers to endeavour to surprise this city, having provided himself for that purpose with ladders to scale the ramparts, and acting in concert with the chiefs of the 4th regiment, which was in garrison in the place. The latter spent a part of the night on the ramparts with other officers of General Mina's party, and his nephew of the same name: but the visible hand of Providence, and the sentiments of honour which animate the officers of the 1st regiment of Navarre, rendered his projects abortive. The latter sent me one of their number to acquaint me with this extraordinary perfidy, to assure me of their inviolable fidelity, and to offer to brave all dangers in support of the execution of his Majesty's orders. I acquaint you of these

events, in order that, persuaded of the necessity of instructing the inhabitants of the province of the true state of things, you may immediately print and publish a *manifiesto*, informing the Navarrese, that if Espoz, Gorriz, Azara, Mina, Uca, and some others their partizans, have endeavoured to get possession of this capital, and renew the horrors of war against their own countrymen, there still have been found among them some officers, privates, and citizens, faithful to their King and Country, who have counteracted their mad projects.

God preserve, &c.

COUNT ESPELETA.

Pampeluna, Sept. 27, 1814.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—All the letters from Poland agree in regarding the re-establishment of Poland in its independence as definitively settled. The Emperor of Russia will be King of Poland, and Prince Constantine, Viceroy. The kingdom will have its Dignitaries, Great Officers, Ministers, Army, Treasury, &c.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The Italians still seem to entertain the idea of forming an independent State, according to their application to the Allied Sovereigns immediately after the fall of the tyrant of Europe. This spirit is spreading to the troops; many Italian Officers refuse to continue in the service, and the soldiers desert. The Court has resolved to remove all the late Italian regiments to Austria, and replace them in Italy by German and Hungarian regiments.

AUGSBURG, Sept. 2.—We learn the following circumstances respecting the kind of life which Buonaparte leads in Elba, on the authority of private letters from Tuscany:—He endeavours, in a particular manner, to gain the esteem of the English—he has acquired the English and German languages, and now speaks both with tolerable fluency.—he sleeps but little, and rides about much, inspecting the various buildings which he has ordered. Every day he goes to mass, and appears to be very devout: afterwards he retires to his apartments, where he reads and writes for the greater part of the day. He is in a good humour for several days, but suddenly he becomes so peevish that no person dares to approach him. He takes an airing frequently in a carriage, with the daughter of President Vaudini.—Every Sunday he holds a Court.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4.—Every thing is prepared for the Congress at Vienna, and it is in the midst of ambitious projects, and plans of aggrandizement of every kind, of all the Powers, that the negotiations for the peace of Europe are about to commence. We are even assured, that the discontent of some of the Cabinets is no longer a secret; the union of some of the Allied Powers is only held by a thread. Let us throw a rapid glance at the situation of Europe. Never

were dispositions less apparently pacific. All the Powers remain under arms; only a part of the Landwehr and Militia have been disbanded. Reports are spread in the North of the designs of a great Power upon certain provinces. The Poles, placed between hope and fear, will not remain tranquil till they are acquainted with the Constitution which has been promised to them. The officers of that nation, in their address to General Dombrowski, who enjoys their confidence, have expressed the feelings of the people. The people of Poland, who have been humbled, without being beat down, will not be satisfied, unless their integrity as a nation is re-established. The most moderate upon this point entirely concur with the most decided patriots. They are ready, upon that condition, cheerfully to receive the King which may be given to them, whether he be a foreigner or not. The Russian troops are considerably reinforced in Holstein, under the pretext that the affairs of Norway are not yet settled, and that the treaty between Norway and Sweden is only provisional. The Hanoverian troops are recruiting, and are beginning to march towards the Rhine and Belgium. We are assured that they will be replaced in Hanover by English troops, which does not, however, prevent the English Cabinet from sending troops to the Low Countries and to Germany. There is one thing remarkable, viz. that England, which is at peace with every nation on the Continent, and who is warmly attacked in Canada, sends twice as many troops to our Continent as she does to America. Holland now follows all the movements of England. The Hereditary Prince has not yet given up the hopes of having the hand of the Princess Charlotte. Holland wants the support of England to enable her to recover her Colonies; therefore she has gone entirely into the English system. Some of the Princes on the right bank of the Rhine have, according to their old usage, placed their troops in the pay of England. The English Generals thus find themselves at the head of numerous forces. They push their corps forward on the side of the Meuse, and their partizans pretend, even that Belgium is to be enlarged at the Congress of Vienna, and, if they are to be believed, is to be extended to the banks of the Rhine. A numerous corps of the Prussian army has taken position between the Meuse and the Moselle, and will remain there till the fate of these countries is decided. It is said, that the country between the Rhine and the Moselle is to be divided between three Princes who have even been mentioned, but this is only conjecture; France and Russia will necessarily have a great influence upon the Congress of Vienna; it is difficult to foresee what may be the result of the shock of so many interests.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—The Pope's Nuncio has officially communicated to the Foreign

Ambassadors here, the re-establishment of the Jesuits, and recommended a favourable reception of the Order in all the states of Europe. Several members of the family of Buonaparte seem desirous to fix their abode in our monarchy, and even in or near the capital; but it has not been judged proper to allow of their presence, and they have been ordered to leave the country without loss of time.

FROM THE RHINE.—The fallen angels assemble in Switzerland. Expelled King-buys estates, pay their court to the handsomest and richest girls in the country, and endeavour to set on foot by these means numerous intrigues. The people in that country universally attribute to the Ex-King of Westphalia a great influence on the armaments at Rome. As he has once tasted the sweets of sovereignty, he still has a longing for the dainty food, and has his eyes fixed on Switzerland, where the people are said to be much inclined to France. At Baden, Eugene and Hortense have spread their nets, and brood over no good for Germany. There now are collected the dregs of German and French nobility, and such as do not come of themselves are fetched by expresses; for those who know how to go on crooked ways are useful on such occasions. Napoleon meantime sits confined in Elba, expecting that his stars will rise again. He expects in vain. He who was once in the centre, and is thrown from it by the revolution of the wheel, will eternally remain on the circumference. All his good fortune is gone; his throne of life extinguished. The Marshals whom he tormented to death, are happy that their scourge is destroyed, and that they may now be at peace. His return would subject them to vengeance. Those who have saved their property, or have acquired and stolen more, are against him, because property never had a greater enemy than his tyranny. The armies are for him, and even the peasants, but as he is remote they will learn to do without him; and if a new war does not give them what they want, all will run into separate channels and gradually disappear.

HANOVER, Sept. 12.—The affairs of Norway are not yet settled. It is certain that there are two parties in that country, and that one which persists in opposing the Swedes, accuse openly and publicly of treason, the Counsellor of Prince Christian. The insurrection of the city of Christiana is quelled; but the minds of the people are not entirely quieted. Prince Christian continues to live in the country; he affects not to take any part in what has passed; he leads a private life.

AUGSBURG, Sept. 20.—Politicians, who will explain every thing, and who have their eyes always fixed upon the movements of Princes, of Ambassadors, and upon the march of Armies, are sometimes mistaken in their conjectures. It was said that her

Majesty the Empress of Russia would set out on the 17th, at the latest, for Vienna; orders were given for her departure. She has, however, taken up her residence in the city of Munich; where she will remain until she receives a courier from the Emperor. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine set out on the 14th from Vienna for Cracow, passing by Brunn, in Moravia, before that Monarch. But, on the other hand, it is said that the Emperor Alexander will receive from the Cabinet of the Emperor of Austria some dispatches of great importance, which may make some alteration in his journey. It appears that the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland causes some uneasiness to Austria, and that that Power is extremely anxious to know the intentions of the Court of Petersburg upon the subject. Galicia is at present one of the richest provinces of the Austrian Empire; from that she can watch the movements of Russia and Prussia, and it covers a part of Hungary. It will be difficult to give Austria an equivalent.—It is said, that Prince Eugene Beauharnois will accompany the King of Bavaria.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The Emperor of Russia made the journey from Petersburg to Vienna with incredible rapidity. The artillery placed on the road from Brunn to Vienna gave the signal of the arrival of his Majesty in the morning of yesterday. At eleven he was announced at Wolkersdorff. The Emperor Alexander found there the King of Prussia, who awaited him, and the two Monarchs continued their journey together. As soon as the Emperor of Austria was informed of the approach of these illustrious guests, he departed from his palace, mounted on his horse, accompanied by all the Princes, Archdukes, and General Officers, to meet the Illustrious Foreigners. In the mean time all the troops of the garrison, the arquebusiers, and the noble Hungarian guard, were in parade at the entrance of the Prater, and shortly after, the city guards joined these corps. The three Monarchs met on the left bank of the Danube, at the end of the Tabor bridge, and after the most affectionate compliments, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia mounted the state horses brought for their conveyance. The entire cavalcade crossed the bridge. The Monarchs made a short review of the troops which were on parade, and at 12 the procession commenced its solemn entrance into the capital of Austria. The regiment of Hulans of Prince Schwartzberg opened the march; the cuirassiers of Albert followed, commanded by Prince Albert of Saxe-Teschin, in person. Then came the Emperor and King, having on his left the Emperor of Russia, and on his right the King of Prussia: a numerous and brilliant Staff followed; the noble guards and other military bodies closed the march. The procession lasted an hour, and in this

period a thousand cannon were discharged from the ramparts. As the weather was fine, and it was Sunday, it may be said that the whole population of Vienna, and of the neighbourhood, had collected to witness a spectacle never before seen—three powerful Monarchs of Europe sincerely and intimately united for the repose of the world. The air echoed with the acclamations and cries of joy that accompanied their Majesties to the Imperial Palace, where the guards were paraded. The Duchess of Oldenburgh is lodged in the Imperial Palace. The King of Denmark returned yesterday the visits that he had received from the Archdukes.

GERMANY.

NUREMBERG, Oct. 6.—If we may judge by several reports, the Congress of Vienna will finally determine the future residence of Napoleon Buonaparte. At Paris it is believed to be quite certain that Buonaparte will be removed after the Congress. The Duke de Berri, it is said, obtained this on his last visit to England, and it seems absolutely necessary for the future security and repose of Europe. Several places, it is said, have been proposed for his residence; among others, the Island of St. Lucie.

PRUSSIA.

The Minister of the Home Department has published, at Berlin, a notification of importance, relative to the state of public worship in the Prussian States. It commences by regretting the want of sufficient awfulness and solemnities in the ceremonies of divine worship in the several Protestant churches, wherein the sermon is the chief point regarded, whereas the Liturgies are so defective as to leave much to the discretion of the individual clergyman, so that uniformity of church rites is nearly lost. "It would be lamentable," it is observed, "if this era, so peculiarly favourable and proper for suitable reforms in divine worship, should pass over without any advantage being derived from it." Many of the Clergy of Berlin, and the March of Brandenburg, had applied to the King on the subject, and their pious request fully coinciding with his Majesty's own views, had been received by him with peculiar attention and satisfaction. "The wish and the will of the King," it proceeds, is, "that a Select Committee of the Clergy may examine the Liturgies and all the religious ceremonies of the foreign Protestant Churches, compare them with the spirit and principles of our holy religion, to produce the best form for a Liturgy, which, maintaining and preserving the pure doctrines of the Protestant Church, may, at the same time, give to public worship new life and new energy, and confirm more and more the religious dispositions of the people." Several Pro-

testant Clergymen are then named to form a commission, wherein contributions and proposals from judicious and experienced Clergymen of both the Protestant persuasions will be readily received and carefully weighed, and they are invited to send their contributions in writing.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—We are assured that our King has definitively renounced that part of Poland of which he was sovereign before the Treaty of Tilsit, and of which he should now have taken possession. Our monarch has been induced not to insist upon the re-occupation of these countries, and to give his consent to the union of the whole of Poland.—It is believed here that the whole of the kingdom of Saxony will be united to our monarchy, and will serve as indemnity to our King for the loss in Poland.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—It seems certain at present that the Prince Royal of Sweden will not assist at the Congress of Vienna. He has not received the letter of invitation on the part of the Emperor of Austria, who has addressed one to all Sovereigns and Princes, and particularly to the King of Denmark. This circumstance, it is said, gives much uneasiness to the Prince Royal. It is remembered that he was very coolly received by the Emperor of Austria at Paris; and it is known besides, that many powers of Europe take a particular interest in the son of Gustavus, their relation, a young prince who possesses the most happy assemblage of brilliant and royal endowments. It is remarked that the King of Denmark has been very well treated by the Allied Sovereigns. The Prince Royal of Sweden having demanded in the month of July last the sanction of England to get possession of Copenhagen and Zealand, under the pretext of punishing the King of Denmark for his equivocal conduct since the last peace, the Court of London formally rejected this proposition, and declared that it would protect Denmark in its present possessions. The Court of Prussia and that of Russia also manifest at this moment great friendship towards the King of Denmark.

ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 28.—Last Saturday the Count St. Leu (Louis Buonaparte) reached this capital. He dismounted at the Palace of his brother the Prince of Cambrin (Lucien). Monday evening he was presented by his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, to his Holiness, by whom he was graciously received.

AMERICA.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the capital of the nation; defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and

almost entirely of the militia; some in possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices having no relation to the structure to operations of war, for such is the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and others repositories of the public archives; not only precious to the nation as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science. And whereas advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighbouring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general flagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants who had, inconsiderately, cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor. And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British Commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction, "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable," adding to this declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not unauthorized and properly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavours to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself. And whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negotiations for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in manifold and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader. Now, therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means pointed out for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged. And more especially

I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorized to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or be not parts of the quotas detached for the service of the United States under requisitions of the general government. On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves, what they owe to their country,

and the high destinies which await it; what to the glory acquired by their fathers in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and heaven has blessed them.—In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1814, and of the Independence of the United States the 39th.

JAS. MADISON.

JAS. MONROE,
Sec. of State.

By the President.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER 25, T. Bond, Esq. the son of the late Mr. Bond, the Magistrate, put a period to his life, by dreadfully cutting and lacerating his throat as nearly to sever the head from the body. He resided with his mother, a very aged and infirm lady, at Kensington. Before he committed the rash act, he had shaved and dressed, and after that he returned to his bed-room, undressed in cravat, and inflicted the fatal wound with a razor, apparently having looked in the dressing-glass to guide his hand, the glass being apparently covered with blood. Coroner's verdict.—*Insanity.*

SEPTEMBER 30, an elderly gentleman, resident at Camberwell, was stopped by a single footpad in Maiden-lane, near Highgate, who presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded his money in a tremulous tone. The dusk of the evening had approached, and the gentleman was just enabled to ascertain that the robber, who wore a crape over his face, was not a very old offender; he told him to take away his pistol, promising to conform to his wishes. The robber complied, and waited patiently while he slowly unbuttoned his two coats, and fumbled in his pockets. By this time two men approached. This circumstance, however, did not seem to attract the notice of the footpad, who stood passively at the head of the horse, as if absorbed in thought. The old gentleman took advantage of this circumstance, and calling to the men for assistance, they secured the robber, and conveyed him to a public house near the spot. He suffered himself to be disarmed, without speaking a word. Upon their attempting to remove the crape from his face, he seemed much distressed, and endeavored to prevent them. They effected it, however, and to the surprise of the accuser, he recognized his own nephew. The exclamation of both parties, at the moment, disclosed the secret; and an explanation followed, which ended in the discharge of the men who had asked in securing the offender, and an arrangement

which, no doubt, proved satisfactory to the young man, who seemed deeply affected at his situation.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—*“Windsor Castle, Oct. 1. His Majesty continues tranquil, but his disorder is unabated. H. Halford, M. Baillie, W. Heberden, J. and R. Willis.”*

OCT. 1. A dreadful fire broke out at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, in the street leading towards Cambridge, called Cambridge-street. It is supposed to have happened in consequence of some men who were splitting wood by means of gunpowder, some parts of which had been blown and alighted on a thatched building. Eleven houses were consumed; the flames spread so rapid, in consequence of the wind being very high, and the buildings in a very dry state. Many of the poor inhabitants have lost the whole of their furniture and other property.

OCT. 4. This afternoon one of the most atrocious murders which has ever stained the annals of human crime, was committed on the body of Elizabeth Dobbins, a poor washer-woman, residing at Millfield Farm, Millfield-lane, Kentish-town.

It appears that about three o'clock, James Dobbins, the husband of the deceased, who is a turncock of the northern division of St. Pancras parish, returned to his habitation, from his ordinary employment, and on entering a room on the ground floor, he discovered his wife weltering in her blood, on the floor, with her head under the copper furnace. At a short distance from her he perceived a kitchen poker, which was considerably bent, and was covered with brains and blood, having evidently been the instrument with which the wound on his wife had been inflicted. The wretched man immediately lifted his wife from her prostrate situation, and placed her on a chair. On examining her head, he found it laid open from her right eye to the back of her skull. Life was still remaining, but little hopes of her recovery could be entertained. He,

however, went out to procure some assistance, and found a man in the custody of James Ceel and two other bricklayers, from whom he learned that they had taken him in a field near the spot, belonging to Thomas Greenwood, Esq. on suspicion of having stolen a couple of bundles which he had in his possession. Dobbins at once communicated the horrid scene which he had discovered in his own house, and it was concluded that the prisoner was the perpetrator. In this persuasion they conveyed him to the house of George Ivers, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of peace for the county of Middlesex, residing in Kentish-town, who promptly entered into an investigation of the circumstances of the case.

James Ceel was first examined.—He deposed, that he was at work at the new wall building in Millfield-lane, and saw the prisoner pass him with a bundle in his hand, with which he crossed the foot of Highgate hill, and went through a gap in the hedge into Mr. Greenwood's field; suspecting, from the cautious mode of his progress, that he had not obtained this property honestly, he followed him, and on coming up to him, found him examining the bundle, which appeared to contain wearing apparel. He asked him how he came by these? he replied, he had bought them of a gypsy for nine shillings. But this account not satisfying him, he took him into custody, and was conducting him towards the road, when Dobbins met him, and informed him of his wife's murder, and examined the bundle, and found it contained clothes which his wife had received to wash.—Elizabeth Jones deposed, that she had washed for the deceased part of the clothes in the bundle found on the prisoner.—Thomas Oliver, landlord of the Bull and Last Inn, Kentish-town, deposed, that two of the shirts which were found in the bundle were his, and had been given to the deceased to be washed. In the bundle was also found a bill for the clothes washed, which was in the handwriting of the deceased.—Mr. George Hemming, assistant-surgeon to Mr. Sandys, Kentish-town, deposed, that having heard of the catastrophe of the deceased, he went to the premises of the deceased, and examined her wound. She was quite dead, and he had no doubt but her death was occasioned by the blow from the poker, which was found by her husband on the floor, or some such instrument.—Mr. Michael Visten, a truss-maker in Bond-street, was also examined, and corroborated this testimony, and produced three fragments of the skull, and also the poker, which was bent and bloody.

The prisoner having been previously searched, the contents of his pockets were produced; they consisted of a tobacco box, and a seaman's discharge from his Majesty's ship the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, of a man named Thomas Sharpe, describing him as

5 feet 2 inches and a half high, of a light complexion, and with a mole on his right cheek. The prisoner, on hearing this part read, said his name was Thomas Sharpe, and pointed out the mole. He neither denied nor affirmed his guilt. Mr. Ivers, under all the circumstances, considered that there was no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and therefore committed him to Cold-bath-fields prison. The prisoner was dressed in a fustian jacket, and seemed to feel the horror of his situation. He was bound with ropes, and guarded by three constables and the persons who took him, to the place of his confinement.

On the 27th the prisoner was tried at the Old Bailey, when he was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed on him. He was ordered for execution on Monday.

After sentence of death was passed on him he behaved in the most hardened manner.

8. On the arrival of the Dover mail coach at Rochester, on its way to town, the guard was unexpectedly and peremptorily called upon by Sharpe, the Custom-house officer, to deliver up an official parcel in his care, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, purporting to be from his Grace the Duke of Wellington. This the guard, with much fear and reluctance, complied with; it was instantly opened, and found, instead of important despatches, to contain many small valuable packages of contraband lace and other articles, addressed to distinguished persons in the country.—Sharpe's seizure of course was made, but he allowed the mail to continue its journey, although both coach and horses became legally forfeited.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Information had been for some time received, that it was in the contemplation of a gang of thieves to break open and rob the General Post-Office, and to carry off the contents of the iron chest in the Receiver-General's Office, which frequently contained Bank of England and other notes to the amount of from 12,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* Lavender and Vickery, those highly meritorious officers of the Police, discovered the plan to exist beyond a doubt; but notwithstanding the Officers of the Post Office treated the plan as impracticable, and even chimerical, every door, place, and lock being deemed so thoroughly secure, the locks being the best that could be made, particularly the lock in the Receiver-General's Office; however, there is no doubt but, (with the watchfulness and diligence of those entrusted with the care of the Post Office, and the boasted security of the locks) that it has been entered, and several locks, and even that of the iron chest opened, the contents examined, but nothing taken out, the booty not being deemed sufficiently large to take away; this was all done without the least suspicion or discovery by the officers

of the Post Office. Thursday, October 18, was the day appointed to convince Mr. Freeling, the secretary, and Mr. Parkin, the solicitor, and other gentlemen belonging to the Post Office, of the possibility, as well as the practicability of passing all the locks, including the iron chest, without using any violence. Lavender and Vickery attended at the office for that purpose, and having discovered the gang of thieves who were to have effected the robbery in a quiet manner, they produced the implements that were to have effected the purpose, which they had procured, after great exertion and perseverance. The doors being all locked in the most secure manner possible, by and in the presence of the principal officers belonging to the Post Office, Lavender and Vickery produced a master-key, which passed all the locks leading to the place where the iron chest is deposited, in the Receiver-general's office, with the greatest possible ease, and they produced another key which opened the lock of the iron chest without any noise or difficulty; this was thought most extraordinary, as the key of the chest is never out of the possession of the person who has the care of it, and who is accountable for its contents, and thus the police officers gave proof positive of what was in contemplation to be done, and for which the public are highly indebted to them for their eminent services in preventing a great national robbery.

16. A destructive fire broke out on Sunday, on the premises of Mr. Cobbett, the political writer, at Reglington, in Hampshire. All his barns, stables, &c. were burnt to ashes. The live stock, including oxen, horse, &c. were all saved. The property was insured. The fire was caused by a spark accidentally catching the thutch.

The premises of Messrs. Champion and Moore, vinegar merchants, in Old-street road, were lately broke open and robbed of all the family plate, watches, jewels, &c. to the amount of 1000l.

LUDDITES.—By letters received on Monday, October 17, from Nottingham, we are sorry to learn that the outrages of those deluded people called Luddites still continue. A few weeks ago, a man of the name of Towle, of New Basford, was fully committed for frame breaking, upon the evidence of Mr. Garton, of that place, and was to take his trial at the quarter sessions. Aware that the evidence of Mr. Garton could not fail to bring their accomplice to condign punishment, the Luddites formed the horrid resolution of murdering him. With this view, on Friday, October 7, a number of them assembled about nine o'clock. Fortunately Mr. Garton had received previous intimation of their intentions, and had made application to the magistrates, who furnished him with a guard of constables. On arriving at Mr. Garton's house, they eagerly enquired for him, and swore they

came to do for him; and by way of intimidation fired several times, but without doing any mischief. On forcing their way into the parlour, where the constables were waiting for them, the Luddite ringleader received a shot in his head, and dropped down dead on the spot. He proved to be a Nottingham man, named Boamford, and had lately returned from sea. The noise brought many of the neighbours to the doors and windows: amongst the rest was Mr. Gilby, who was immediately shot dead by the ruffians, in revenge, as it is supposed, for the death of Boamford. Such confusion prevailed at the time, that the villains escaped, although a great assemblage of people were present.

17. About six o'clock in the evening, one of the vats in the extensive premises of Messrs. Henry Meux and Co. in Banbury-street, St. Giles's, burst, and in a moment New street, and several others in the vicinity, were deluged with the contents, amounting to 3500 barrels of strong beer. The fluid, in its course, swept every thing before it. Two houses in New-street, adjoining the brewhouse, were totally demolished. The inhabitants, who were of the poorer class, were all at home. In the first floor of one of them, a mother and daughter were at tea; the mother was killed on the spot; the daughter was swept away by the current through a partition, and dashed to pieces. The back part of the house of Mr. Goodwin, poulterer, of Mr. Hawse, Tavistock Arms, and Nos. 24 and 25, in Great Russell-street, were nearly destroyed. The female servant of the Tavistock Arms was suffocated. Three of Mr. Meux's men employed in the brewery were rescued with great difficulty, by the people collected to afford relief, who had to wade up to the middle through the beer. The scite of the place is low and flat, and there being no declivity to carry off the fluid, in its fall it spread and sunk into the neighbouring cellars, all of which were inhabited. The bursting of the brewhouse walls, and the fall of heavy timber, materially contributed to aggravate the mischief, by forcing the roofs and walls of the adjoining houses. The crowd collected from the time of the accident to a late hour was immense. It presented many distressing scenes of children and others inquiring for and lamenting their parents, relatives, and friends. A great number of workmen were employed the while of the following day, in clearing away the rubbish, and the following dead bodies were found:—

1. Eleanor Cooper, 14 years of age, servant to Mr. Richard Hawse, the Tavistock Arms, Great Russell-street.

2. Mary Mulvey, a married woman, aged 30 years.

3. Thomas Murry, aged 3 years, son to Mary Mulvey, by a former husband.

4. Hannah Banfield, aged 4 years and 4 months.
5. Sarah Bates, aged 3 years and 5 months.
6. Ann Saville, aged 60 years.
7. Elizabeth Smith, a married woman, aged 27 years.
8. Catherine Butler, a widow, aged 65 years.

On the 19th, the Coroner's Inquest sat upon the bodies, and, without hesitation, returned a verdict of Died by Casualty, Accidentally, and by Misfortune.

Soon after the accident, the following hand-bill was distributed for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers:—

"DREADFUL CATASTROPHE IN ST. GILES'S!!!—The attention of the charitable and humane is invited to the wretched condition of several poor families (industrious members of society), who, by the explosion at Meux's Brewhouse, on Monday evening last, lost part of their families, their clothing, goods, and other necessities.

"Subscriptions received by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Wright and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Hodson and Stirling, 345, Strand; Roberts and Curtis, Lombard-street; Drummond and Co. Charing-cross; Moreland and Ransom, Pall-mall; and by Mr. Alexander Cummins, baker, George-street, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square; Mr. Barker, chemist, 125, Oxford-street; Mr. Jones, Bookseller, Newgate-street; Kelly and Edwards, 45, Fleet-street; Mr. Thomas Cloney, wine and spirit merchant, 46, Great St. Andrew-

street, Seven Dials; Mr. Campbell, surgeon, 8, Windmill-street, Haymarket.

October 20th, 1814."

By the circular letter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of which the subject is a copy, it appears that matters of importance will be submitted to parliament on its meeting:—

"Downing-street, Oct. 14, 1814.

"SIR,—The meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business being now fixed for Tuesday the 8th of November next, I have the honour to acquaint you, that it is intended immediately to bring under the consideration of the House such business as it may be thought necessary to discuss before the Christmas recess, and to express my hopes that you will be able, without material inconvenience, to attend at that time.

"I have the honour to be,

"SIR,

"Your faithful and obedient Servant,

"N. VANSITTART."

There is now a very considerable reduction in the prices of butchers' meats. The prime joints, both of mutton and beef, are now charged by some of the most respectable butchers at 9d. per lb.: and at the principal markets they may certainly be bought at 1d. per lb. under that price.

The moderate rate at which horses may now be maintained, together with the great fall in the price of them, should reduce the price of posting throughout every part of the kingdom. Posting in some parts is now reduced to 1s. a mile.

PREFERMENTS.

CAPEL LOFF, Esq. of Troston Hall, Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of Aldborough, Suffolk, in the room of the late James Mingay, Esq. K.C.

The Rev. R. Webb, Minor Canon of St.

Paul's, and Vicar of Kensworth, Herts, to the Rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory, London, vice the Rev. W. Clarke, deceased.

BIRTHS.

SEPT. 22. At Stoke Hall, Newark, the Lady of Sir Rob. Howe Bromley, Bart. of a daughter.

25. At Viscount Melbourne's, Bracket Hall, Herts, Countess Cowper, of a still-born daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. J. Cole, banker, to Miss Martha Cox, both of Abingdon.

W. Ewington, Esq. of London, to Sarah, daughter of the late H. Golding, Esq. of Watlington, Berks.

At Newport, Pembrokeshire, Mr. J.

Jenkins, aged 90, to Miss Bench, aged 45; the bridemaid was 80, and the Clergyman 75.

G. Wilbraham, Esq. of Delamare Lodge, Cheshire, to Lady Ann Fortescue, third daughter of Earl Fortescue.

17. At Jersey, the Hon. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, youngest brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to Miss Emily Harriett, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Wellesley, of the Duke of Wellington and Marquis Wellesley.

18. Hon. Wm. Ponsonby, third son of the Earl of Besborough, to Lady Barbara Ashley Cooper, only daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

19. At Bootertown, Dublin, J. L. Foster, Esq., eldest son of the late Bishop of Clogher, and nephew to the Rt. Hon. J. Foster, late Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, of Clare, and sister to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

21. At St. Martin's church, Birmingham, Geo. Bartley, Esq. Acting Manager of the Birmingham Theatre, to Miss Smith, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, London.

23. Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of R. Adamson, Esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

24. The Earl of Morton, to Susan Elizabeth Buller, grand-daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Buller, of Lupton house, Devonshire.

25. Rob. Beachcroft, Esq. to Claudina, third-daughter of the late J. Zoffany, Esq. R.A. of Strand-on-the-Green.

27. At Kingston, Capt. A. Oliver, of the Royal Artillery, K.G.L. to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Kitson, Military Store-keeper, of Portsmouth Garrison.

SEPT. 1. The Right Hon. Fred. Robinson, brother of Lord Grantham, to Lady Sarah Hobart, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

8. At West Ham church, Essex, Mr. R. G. Marten, of Plaistow, to Eliza, second daughter of John Warmington, Esq. of the same place.

15. At Lochnaw Castle, Scotland, the seat of Sir A. Agnew, Bart. W. Beamish, Esq. of Beaumont, Ireland, to the Hon. Mary de Courcy, youngest daughter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinsale. At Hanworth, Capt. Greenlaw, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Palmer, of Hammersmith.

17. At Jersey, the Hon. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, youngest brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to Miss Emily Harriett, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Wellesley, of the Duke of Wellington and Marquis Wellesley.

19. Major Broughton, of the East-India Company's Bengal Military Service, to Georgiana Sophia, eldest daughter of J. Chamier, Esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Croyden, Mr. Jas. Townsend, of Lime-street, to Alicia, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Burgess, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Gamberwell, Thos. Thatcher, Esq. to Hannah, daughter of Wm. Woolcombe, Esq. of Rothesay.

20. At Bramham, G. L. Fox, Esq. eldest son of J. L. Fox, Esq. of Bramham Park, Yorkshire, to Georgiana Henrietta Buckley, only daughter of E. P. Buckley, Esq.

At Tynemouth, Dr. Armstrong, to Miss Taylor.

21. At Portglenone, Rob. Smyth, Esq. of Pomeroy (Tyron), and Spruce Bank, (Londonderry), to Mrs. O'Hara, Lady of the late Mr. J. O'Hara, of Mount Haran, near Portglenone.

It is a circumstance very singular, that the bride has been a widow for six years; six months, and six days. At Bedford, John, second son of the late Major Hawkins, of Lawrence-End, Herts, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Thos. Pearce, Esq. of Bedford.

23. Dr. Proutt, M.D. to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Adam, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh. At Bridgewater, Wm. Woodland, Esq. banker, of that place, to Miss Fanny Dodd.

OCT. 1. At Stepney, George Clavering, Redman, Esq. of Limeshouse, to Miss Baldry, the only daughter of J. P. Baldry, Esq. of Stepney Causeway.

5. At Cheltenham, Captain H. Matson, R.N. to Miss Harrison. At Bexley, by the Rev. E. Barnard, Mr. E. Harrison, by the Rev. E. Barnard, Mr. E. Harrison, to Mary Ann, second daughter of John Littlewood, Esq. of Bexley, Kent.

6. At Plymouth, Captain J. M. Maurice, R.N. (renowned as the gallant Defender of the Diamond Rock and of Anholt), to Miss Sarah Lyne, of Plymouth.

11. Mr. Thomas Farley, of Skinner-street, Snowhill, to Miss Lydia Nix, of Walworth.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Flower-hill, (Galway) Lord Riverston.—He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. W. Thomas Nugent, of Palace, now Lord Riverston.—This is one of the six Irish titles granted by King James II. in 1689, after his abdication.

At the Naval Hospital, Port Royal, Jamaica, in the prime of life, the Hon. F. Napier, Second Lieutenant of the *Atgo*

frigate, of 44 guns, the son of the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, of Scotland, and brother of the Hon. Wm. J. Napier, Captain of the *Erne* Post-sloop, of 20 guns.

At Jamaica, Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey, of the 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot.

At Leicester, John Johnson, Esq. for 26 years Architect and Surveyor to the county

of Essex, under whose designs and superintendence the stone bridge, county-hall, church, and prison, were built, as well as many other public buildings in Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Glamorganshire, Devonshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Leicestershire.—Mr. Johnson, also erected, founded, and endowed in the town of Leicester, a building called the Consanguinarium, designed as a comfortable refuge for his poor relations, which was finished in 1792; and by a deed enrolled in Chancery, he charged an estate he then had at Lubbenham, with the payment of £70 a year, for the support of the charity.

At Truro, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Ferris, one of the capital Burgesses of that Borough.

At New Orleans, the French General Humbert, who was engaged in the invasion of Ireland, in 1798.—He was on his way to join the insurgent army of Gen. Toledo, in Mexico.

Mrs. Lamarch, of the Turf Hotel, Coach-office, Newcastle.—After being in the cold-bath about ten minutes, she was found floating, but lifeless.—It is supposed she was seized with a fit.

At Bromley, in Kent, Mr. John Noonan, aged 42 years, an eminent change-ringer, and in the science of change composition, his equal was rare to be found; and a Member of the Society of London Cumberland Youths Junior, upwards of 20 years. In sacred remembrance of which, the Society has solemnly performed nine muffled mourning peals, at various churches, to the remembrance of departed worth.

At York, aged 79, Mr. R. Beeforth, a patten-maker, and an eminent teacher (of the old school) in the science of change composition, and ingenious art of change ringing on the grandsire methods, in the North of England, upwards of 50 years.

At Causton, Norfolk (of grief for the loss of her son, Major Baker, who was killed in the battle of Toulouze) Mrs. Baker.

At Holton, aged 74, Ann Candler, a Suffolk cottager.—She wrote a small Paraphrase on the 5th Chapter of the 2d Book of Kings; the History of Joseph, in an Address to a young man; the Life of Elijah the Prophet; with several other poetical Pieces.

At Newall, Otley, T. Clifton, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

At Chard, in his 80th year, the Rev. B. Pitta, many years Pastor of the first Baptist Church in that town.

At Winchester College, Mrs. Huntingford, sister-in-law to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

In his 90th year, the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Curate of Boal and West Burton, and Rector of Saundby, near Gainsboro'.

At Worcester, Mr. Farlow, Law Stationer, of Mitre-court, Fleet-street.

Mrs. Horsfall, relict of the late Lieut.-Colonel Horsfall.

At Berlin, the celebrated dramatic Writer and Performer, Iffland.

At Whittington House, Worcester, Annette, wife of Rich. Poleton, Esq. and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General.

At Gavinton, in Scotland, in his 75th year, Mr. Peter Cleugh, Bookseller, of Ratcliffe-highway.

MAY 29. At his house in Queen's-row, Walworth, Mr. Benjamin Curtis, one of the Clerks to the Coal Market.

AUG. 22. At Zarsko-Zelo, after a long illness, Gen. Count Armfeldt, so well known for the share he formerly had in the political affairs in Sweden.—In the campaign of 1812, he attended the Emperor of Russia as Adjutant-General, and was since President of the Committee for the Organization and Government of Finland.

26. At his only remaining chateau, de la Barge, in the Puy de Dome, the Marquis of Montmorin Saint Herim.—He was grandson of the Marquis of Montmorin, and nephew of Count Montmorin, Governor of Fontainebleau, who fell in the massacre of September for his loyalty. The strongest marks of respect were shewn to his memory by the inhabitants, though he had lost his former possessions as the ancient Lord of the Commune. The Count, his brother, is the only remaining member of the family; but is blind from a wound he received in the service. After the loss of fortune and of hope, he has retired to the Hotel des Invalides.

31. Suddenly, David Thomas, Esq. of Wellfield house, Radnorshire, and many years Accountant-General to the Army Pay-office, Whitehall.

SEPT. 8. At South-end, aged 45, W. Barker, Esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

9. At Limerick, J. Carpenter, Esq. of the firm of Poe and Carpenter.

10. At Chillham Castle, Kent (the seat of J. Wildman, Esq.) Vincent Wood, Esq.

12. At Ostend, J. Ferguson, Esq. Paymaster of the 2d Battalion of the 76th Regiment.

13. In his 22d year, Mr. W. Shearman, only son of Dr. Shearman, of Great Ormond-street.

14. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, W. Moore, Esq. late Attorney-General of the Island of Barbadoes, and one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

17. At Richmond-hill, in her 74th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Jervis, only daughter of the late Thomas Jervis, Esq. of Christchurch, Middlesex, uncle to the present John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent.—At Chertsey, Surrey, in her 28th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Grazebrook, solicitor.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Margaret Ogilvy, of Holland-street, Kensington.

18. At Lambeth, Lieutenant Touzeau, of the Royal Navy, aged 45, son to the late Rev. J. Touzeau, many years a Clergyman.

at Plymouth.—He had served 35 years in his Majesty's naval service; wherein he distinguished himself as a brave officer in the memorable battles of the 1st of June, 1794, and 14th of February, 1797, under the gallant Admirals Earls Howe and St. Vincent.

—Aged 69, J. Smallwood, Esq. late of the Customs, Liverpool, in which he had served 53 years.—W. Collins Jackson, Esq. of Langley Lodge, Bucks.

19. At Cottons, Essex, William Mashiter, Esq.—Aged 29, Jemima, wife of Christ. J. Mills, Esq. of Broomsbrough-place, Gloucestershire, second daughter of the late Jas. Hatch, Esq. of Clayberry Hall, Essex.

20. Adm. Rogers.—He arrived at Tours on the 17th, and spent that and the following day with Captain Lyons. On Monday, the 20th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, he died suddenly in the arms of his niece, the Lady of Capt. Lyons. The latter Gentleman arrived in three minutes after the melancholy event, accompanied by the Surgeon of the Depot at Verdun; but the vital spark was entirely extinguished.

21. John Robinson, Esq. many years Clerk to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and Secretary to the Society of Patrons for the Anniversary of the Charity Schools.

22. At Shrewsbury, Sir Erasmus Burrows, Bart. of Portarlinton, Ireland.—He was the 17th baronet in the family.—At Clifton, in her 21st year, Susan Ann, wife of M. Boyle, Esq. of London.—In his 25th year, H. Mello, Esq. of Highbury-place.—At Twickenham, J. Prescott, Esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, many years a Member of the British Factory in St. Petersburg.—At Mannheim, aged 62, his Highness Henry, 43d Prince of Reuss, Plauen, &c.

23. At Cawcott, Bucks, aged 78, Mr. J. West, a man equally remarkable for the plainness and simplicity of his manners, and for his genuine piety and benevolence. After having, by indefatigable industry, and the most rigid economy, accumulated considerable property, he allowed himself no indulgence but that of doing good.—By his will he has bequeathed to the poor of Cawcott (where he was born, and where he spent nearly the whole of his life) the sum of £30 per annum, for ever, together with an additional sum of £20, to be expended for their benefit in each of the five years next succeeding his decease; thus shewing himself in death, as he had been in life, the friend of the poor; but that which will do his memory the most lasting honour, as a member of the Established Church, and proves that his benevolence extended not only to the temporal, but the eternal happiness of his fellow creatures, is, that he built, at his own sole cost, a commodious Chapel of Ease in his native village, which he endowed with a perpetual rent-charge of £100 per annum, for the support of the Minister.—The chapel

was opened under a licence from the Bishop of Lincoln, on Sunday, March 16, 1814; and was consecrated by his Lordship on the 14th of May following.—Aged 59, Mr.

M. Yatman, of Lindsay-row, Chelsea.—At Mount Melick, in the Queen's County, Mrs. Higgins, wife of James Lewis Higgins, Esq.—At Heaton house, near Manchester, in his 66th year, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Wilton, Viscount and Baron Grey de Wilton, a Baronet.—His Lordship married

Eleanor, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart. of Middleton, Lancashire. Their only surviving issue is a daughter, married to the Rt. Hon. the Earl Grosvenor, whose second son, the Hon. Thos. Grosvenor, a minor, succeeds to the titles of the deceased Earl.—Miss Stevenson, of Park street, Grosvenor-square,

24th. Aged 63, Lydia, wife of Mr. W. Moore, of No. 5, Ludgate-street.

Aged 78, T. Smith, Esq. of South Crescent, Bedford-square.—At Teddington, in her 81st year, the wife of Mr. J. Lukin, in his 23d year, Ralph, the eldest son of Pitt Hewitt, Esq. of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

25. At White Boothing, Essex, the Rev. John Grundy Thompson, A.M. late Curate of the same.—At Lanarth, W. D. Sandys, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge.—At Guildford, Mrs. James, wife of John James, Esq.—Aged 58, Isaac Hartman, Esq. of St. Croix.—At Stock, Essex, Mrs. Harwood, wife of J. Harwood, Esq.

26. In Upper Thames-street, Mr. Owen Jones, furrier.—At his son-in-law's, J. Butler, Esq. of Ramsbury, Wilts, Captain Dobree, of the Royal Navy.—Aged 69, the Princess de Chimay, born Fitz-James, daughter of the late Marshal Fitz-James.—She was of the blood of the Stuarts, and grand-daughter of Marshal Berwick, who so powerfully contributed to the conquest of Spain for Philip V.

28. At the High Willows, Turnford, Herts, aged 52, Evan Pritchard, Esq.—At Benaire Hall, Suffolk, Lady Gooch, wife of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart.—Mrs. Beazley, wife of C. Beazley, Esq. of Whitehall.—Aged 71, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, widow, of Queen-street, Chapside.

29. Susannah, wife of Wm. Watson, Esq. of Queen-square.—Suddenly, in his 78th year, W. Bratt, Esq. of Grove House, Handsworth.—Suddenly, at Portsmouth, Major-Gen. Fisher, the Commanding Royal Engineer in that Division.—In his 85th year, the Rev. Thos. Howes, Rector of Mourningthorpe, Norfolk, and Thorndon, Suffolk.

30. At Snyderdale, near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, in his 48th year, James Torre, jun. Esq. Lieut. Colonel of the East York Regiment of Militia.—Sarah Jemima, wife of J. Burchell, Esq. of Duchess-street, Portland-place.

Oct. 1. Of a consumption, Emma, third daughter of Mr. T. Swansborough, of Wisbeach, and also the third which has, by progressive seniority, fallen a victim to the same disorder within 13 months.

2. At Retiero, near Black Rock, Dublin, aged 84, Sir Edward Newnham, many years Representative in Parliament for the county of Dublin.—Mrs. George Bedford, of Bedford-row.

3. R. Baily, Esq. banker, of Newbury, Berks.—In his 73d year, Mr. Clifford Elisha, upwards of 50 years Writing-master and Accountant to the Royal Foundation School of Queen Elizabeth, in St. Olave, Southwark.—Upon a moderate computation, upwards of 10,000 boys have received education under him.—At Deptford, aged 20, Elizabeth, third daughter of A. Bell, Esq.

4. Mrs. Philips, wife of John Philips, Esq. Deputy of Langbourn Ward.—At his apartments in Colmore-row, Birmingham, Samuel Jackson Pratt, Esq. Author of "Sympathy,"—"Gleanings in England," &c. This well known character had never recovered from the bruises and a dislocation he received by his horse falling with him near Leamington Spa, in the summer of 1813.—The writings of Mr. Pratt are voluminous; many of them glowing with the rays of poetic genius, all of them beyond the scale of mediocrity; and it may be truly said that he never printed an immoral line, or gave offence by personal satire or severity.—Aged 49, Mr. William Southey, of Kennington.—At Ditchat, in Somersetshire, (the seat of Hill Dawe, Esq.) in his 47th year, Mr. John Cade, of Leadenhall-street.

5. Aged 61, the Hon. Mary Lyons, of Winchester, county of Durham.—At Bala, aged 59 years, the Rev. Thos. Charles, B.A. whose extensive and gratuitous Ministerial Labours in both North and South Wales, during the last 30 years, had justly endeared him to the Religious Public. He was the Reviver of the Circulating Charity Schools; and the most active Promoter of Sunday Schools, both for Children and Adults.—At her house at Edmonton, much regretted, Mrs. Snell, relict of Wm. Snell, Esq. West-India Merchant, of the city of London.—She has left a legacy of 100*l.* to the Female Charity School of that parish.

6. Mr. Ralph Keddy, of Mile End.—Aged 60, Mrs. Ann Gann, of Hoxton-sqn.—In his 82d year, A. Douglass, Esq. Eltham, Kent.—Aged 76, Watkin Thelwall, Esq. of Duke street, in Chester, formerly a Major of Artillery in the Hon. East India Company's service in Bengal.

7. In New Norfolk-street, Lady Cunliffe, relict of the late Sir Ellis Cunliffe.—Mrs. Robson, wife of the Rev. Ed. Robson, of Goodman's-fields, one of his Majesty's

Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

8. In Grosvenor-square, aged 91, Jane, widow of the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Benson, Bart.—Aged 73, Mrs. Watts, of Boston, and Ealing.—At Congleton, aged 74, Mrs. Cumberbach, widow of Roger Cumberbach, Esq. of Chester.—At Addiscombe Cottage, Mrs. Adair, wife of Alex. Adair, Esq. of Flixton Hall, Suffolk.—At his lodgings, Woburn-place, Bloomsbury, was found dead in his bed, Mr. Jon. Raine, late land-surveyor and auctioneer.—On the evening preceding he went to bed, apparently as well as usual. In the morning, Mrs. Knight, his landlady, took him some warm water to shave with, and knocked at the door some time without being answered. She then went into the room; but as he seemed to be asleep, she thought she would not disturb him. After breakfast, she again went; but after knocking at the door in vain, she entered the room, and again found him in the same situation. Fearing that he was dead, she instantly sent for his son from Warwick-court, Holborn; and when he came, he said that his father was quite gone, and assistance was useless.—A Coroner's Inquest before G. Hodgson, Esq. sat on the body in the evening. Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

10. At East Hendred, Berkshire, Mrs. Henrietta Price, second daughter of W. Price, Esq. of Charlton-house.—In his 71st year, the Rev. Wm. H. Roberts, D.D. Rector of Broadwas, Worcestershire, and Magistrate for the county, formerly Master of Loughborough-house School, Surrey.—At Whitefriars, Temple, aged 56, Mr. T. Whitton.—At Mitcham, Surrey, Wm. Tate, Esq. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

11. Mr. Thorpe, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

12. At his father's at Camberwell, in his 29th year, Geo. Blaxland, Esq. third son of H. Blaxland, Esq. of Broad street.—At Athlone, in his 46th year, J. Aldrich, Esq. Pay-master of the Athlone district upwards of 10 years.—At Walthamstow, in his 15th year, T. R. Wetherbew.—W. Cook, Esq. surgeon, of Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel.

13. At Clifton, Elizabeth, wife of John Goodeve, Esq. banker, of Gosport.—In his 49th year, the Rev. G. Hodgkins, many years Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Stoke Newington.

14. Aged 82, Mr. J. Halfhide, of Waltham Abbey.

15. In Weymouth street, Mrs. Mathew, relict of the late Daniel Mathew, Esq.—In Fenchurch-street, Mrs. Binyon, relict of the late Mr. Edward Binyon.—At Rottingdean, Sussex, Mr. C. Aubert, of Piccadilly.

16. At Islington, in his 67th year, the Rev. N. Jennings, 46 years Minister of the

Protestant Dissenters in Lower-street.—
Mr. R. Cook, of Rose and Crown-court,
Broad-street.——At Camden-row, Peck-
ham, in his 82d year, Mr. D. Butler, late
of Fleet-market.——Mr. L. Harrison,
of Fleet-market, upwards of 30 years clerk in the Bank of
England.——In Basing-lane, in a fit of
apoplexy, aged 65, Mr. R. Coombes.—
He was upwards of 60 years a resident in
the same place.——In Han's-place, Sloane-
street, aged 13, Jemima, eldest daughter
of Major-General R. Bell, of the Madras
Artillery.

17. At his father's at Clapton, William
White Bowman, Esq. of Lombard-street,

banker.——At hisson's, at Charing-Cross,
aged 76, Mr. J. Lee, of Woolhampton,
Berks, nearly 59 years a respectable inha-
bitant of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-
Fields.——At Dedham, Essex, Mrs.
Young, widow of the late Admiral James
Young, aged 81, universally respected and
esteemed.

18. At Hampstead, aged 17, Miss Isabella
Balfour.

19. At Brighton, aged 59, Mr. J. Bond,
of Aldermanbury.——In Charles-street,
Covent-garden, John Gale, Esq.

20. At Richmond, aged 18, Jane Maria,
second daughter of Dr. Smith.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Rev. F. A. Cox, of Hackney, is
preparing for the press, a Life of
Philip Melancthon, the intimate friend and
distinguished coadjutor of Martin Luther.

The Rev. T. Morrell, of St. Neot, has
in the press, a second volume of Studies in
History, which will contain the history of
Rome from its earliest records to the death
of Constantine.

Mr. J. D. Patison is preparing to publish,
Illustrations of London, in three octavo
volumes, with numerous engravings.

Lucien Buonaparte's poem of Charle-
magne, both in French and in English, will
soon appear, each in a quarto volume, the
translation into English rhyme by the Rev.
Dr. S. Butler and the Rev. F. Hodgson.

William Blair, Esq. is preparing for the
press, an enlarged Correspondence between
Protestants and Roman Catholics; on the
translation, dispersion, and free use of the
Scriptures; with select notes from the
Rheims Testament and Doway Bible.

Lieutenant W. E. Parry, R.N. speedily
will publish, Nautical Astronomy by Night,
illustrated by engravings; intended chiefly
for the use of the navy, and calculated to
render more familiar the knowledge of the
stars.

Captain Tuckey, R.N. has in great for-
wardness, a work on Maritime Geography,
in four octavo volumes.

A gentleman well known in the literary
world has in considerable forwardness for
the press, a complete Version of the Sonnets,
Odes, and Pageants of Petrarch, with a
copious commentary. He published a spec-
imen in an octavo volume in 1808.

The Rev. J. Nightingale is preparing for
publication, Theomania, or Historical Anec-
dotes of Religious Insanity and Delusion,
from the earliest time of Christianity to the
recent imposture of Joanna Southcott.

Miss Jane Harvey will soon publish the
Records of a Noble Family, a novel in
four volumes.

The Rev. T. Kidd, author of Family and
Europ. Mag. Vol. EXV: Oct. 1814.

Village Sermons, has in the press, a second
volume of similar discourses; also a new
edition of the existing volume revised and
improved: the two volumes will contain
fifty-two sermons.

Medico-chirurgical Transactions, Vol. V,
published by the Medical and Chirurgical
Society of London, will soon appear.

The Rev. T. Vaughan is preparing for the
press, Some Account of the Life, with
original Letters, of the late Rev. T. Robin-
son, of Leicester.

Mr. Richard Woodhouse has an English,
French, Italian, and Portuguese Vocabu-
lary nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Hayter's Principles of
Perspective, with considerable additions,
and illustrated by many new plates, is in
the press.

New Editions of the Spirit of Love, and
the Spirit of Prayer, by the late Rev. Wm.
Law, will appear early in next month.

Dr. Montucci is now proceeding with
alacrity toward the completion of his Chi-
nese dictionary: at the beginning of last
month he had reached to the syllable *Leu*,
and the characters engraven were 14,900;
and by the latter end of next year he hopes
to see the engravings finished, when the
number of characters will exceed 24,000.

Mr. Minasi has published a print of the
Duke of Wellington, which is pronounced
by the most competent judges to be the most
correct likeness of that distinguished charac-
ter that has ever appeared.

A humorous poetical work, written by a
Field-Officer, entitled, The Military Adven-
tures of Johnny Newcome, embellished
with twelve coloured caricatures by Row-
landson, is in the press, and will be pub-
lished some time in November.

Mr. Forster is about to publish an en-
larged edition, with plates, of his Researches
about Atmospheric Phenomena. The plates
are views from nature, illustrative of Mr.
Howard's Nomenclature of the Winds, &c.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.
It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE** of EXPENSE.

RECLUSE OF NORWAY, 4 vols. 17. 4s.

Blair's Lectures, 18mo. 18s.

Pindarie Carminas et Dammie Lexicon, ed. Huntendorf, 17. 10s.

Dammie Lexicon Pindarium, ed. Huntendorf, 12s.

Nutt's Confection.

An Essay on Dew, and several appearances connected with it, by C. Wells, 7s.

Transactions of the Geological Society, Vol. 11. 3l. 16s. boards.

Strahan's Bible, 24mo. smallest ever printed, 16s. boards.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE thank *Antiquarius* for his communication, and shall insert it in our next; but we must decline engraving the figure, which shall be returned agreeably to his direction.

We very much wish to see the continuation of the *Essay on the Allegorical and Symbolical Genius of Antiquity*.

The *Seer*, H. W. G. W. T. and several other poetical articles have been received,

which, with various other communications, are under consideration.

W. C. has our best thanks for his corrections.

Philo-Mathesis came too late for insertion this month, but shall have a place in our next Number.

A few proof Impressions of the Portrait of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P. on Columbia paper, may be had, price 4d.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, TO TUESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER, 1814

Extracted from the London Gazette,

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

Pottage, T. Appleton Row, York, dealer, Oct. 25.

BANKRUPTS.

- ADAMS, W. Ipswich, grocer, Nov. 15, Bear and Crown, Ipswich. [Burnet, Black-friars.] Oct. 4.
- Allen and Co. Liverpool, shoemakers, Nov. 19. [Pasmore, Warnford-co.] Oct. 8.
- Adam, G. St. John's-sq. Clerkenwell, jeweller, Nov. 22. [Fisher and Co. Bell-sq. Foster-la.] Oct. 11.
- Adams, J. Ludgate hill, stationer, Dec. 3. [Putt, Red-lion-sq.] Oct. 22.
- Andrews, R. Campden, Gloucester, dealer in horses, Nov. 26, Northwich Arms, Worcester. [Green, Campden.] Oct. 15.
- Adams, S. Walsall, Stafford, merchant, Nov. 26, White Hart, Birmingham. [Bourdillon and Co. Friday-st. Cheapside.] Oct. 15.
- Abbott, P. H. Lime-st. merchant, Nov. 5 and Dec. 6. [James, Bucklersbury.] Oct. 25.
- Brown, T. Croydon, Surrey, grocer, Nov. 8. [Chapman and Co. St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-st.] Sept. 27.
- Brenchley, J. Lincoln's-inn, distiller, Nov. 12. [Egan and Co. Strand.] Oct. 1.
- Bishop, A. Maidstone, distiller, Nov. 12. [Egas and Co. Strand.] Oct. 1.
- Braddock, S. Stafford, grocer, Nov. 29, Swan, Stafford. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Oct. 18.
- Beer, W. Lower Castle-st. Bristol, auctioneer, Nov. 29, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.] Oct. 18.
- Barlow and Co. Bartholomew-close, stone-masons, Nov. 8. [Watson, Clifford's-inn.] Sept. 27.
- Bishop and Co. Cranbrook, bankers, Nov. 19. [Egan and Co. Essex-st.] Oct. 8.
- Bellairs and Co. Leicester, bankers, Nov. 29, White Hart, Leicester. [James, Earl-st. Black-friars.] Oct. 18.
- Buggins, J. Salop, victualler, Dec. 8, Jerningham Arms, Shifnal. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.] Oct. 22.
- Bennett, W. Plymouth, music-seller, Nov. 5 and Dec. 6. [Lambe and Co. Prince's-st.] Oct. 25.
- Cooper, J. Aylesbury-st. Clerkenwell, ironmonger, Nov. 15. [Richardson and Co. New-inn.] Oct. 4.
- Coster, R. Holborn, cheesemonger, Nov. 19. [Wood and Co. Budge-row.] Oct. 8.
- Chandley, S. Eitchells, Chester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 22, Castle, Stockport. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Oct. 11.
- Crocker, R. Kentish-town, victualler, Nov. 26. [Martindale, Gray's-inn-sq.] Oct. 15.
- Cridland, J. sen. Leicester, hosier, Nov. 29. [Hamilton, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.] Oct. 18.
- Cohen, B. Bishopsgate-st. merchant, Nov. 5 and Dec. 6. [Pearse and Co. Swithin's-la. Lombard-st.] Oct. 25.
- Clark and Co. Pancras-la. Cheapside, merchant, Nov. 5 and Dec. 6. [Pasmore, Warnford-co.] Oct. 25.
- Derham, J. Lancaster, sail-cloth-manufacturer, Nov. 8, King's Arms, Lancaster. [Caton and Co. Talbot-co.] Sept. 27.
- Foster, J. New Malton, York, innkeeper, Nov. 14, White Horse, New Malton. [Robinson, Essex-st.] Oct. 1.
- Griott, D. Cushion-co. Broad-st. merchant, Nov. 14. [Hutchinson, Crown-co.] Oct. 1.
- Greathead, S. Sheerness, stationer, Nov. 15. [Gregory, Newington-butts.] Oct. 4.
- Gaskell, T. St. Helen's, Lancaster, corn-dealer, Nov. 19, George, Liverpool. [Blackstone and Co. Temple.] Oct. 8.
- Holton, J. B. Stoke Newington, innkeeper, Nov. 15. [Stevenson, Bedford-sq.] Oct. 4.
- Hughes, T. Sheerness, tailor, Nov. 24. [Davies, Lothbury.] Oct. 15.

- E. Bledworth, corn-dealer, Dec. 3, Ship and Southampton. [Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.] Oct. 25.
J. Westminster-road, innkeeper, Nov. 3, 12, Dec. 6. [Knight and Co. Castle-co. Falcon- Oct. 25.
T. Monmouth, tanner, Nov. 12, Rummer, tol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Oct. 1.
J. Maidstone, dealer, Nov. 12. [Egan and Essex-st.] Oct. 1.
R. Newport, merchant, Nov. 22, Commercial m. Bristol. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] Oct. 11.
on, J. Egham, farmer, Dec. 3. [Rigge and Carey-st.] Oct. 22.
tt, H. Ashford, wine and porter seller, Dec. 3. hittons, Bedford-row.] Oct. 22.
n, S. Manchester, tustian-manufacturer, Nov. 12, and Dec. 6, Dog, Manchester.] Oct. 25.
J. R. Bedford, cordwainer, Nov. 12, Swan, lford. [Meggisons and Co. Hatton-garden- Oct. 1.
rell, T. Barbican, stationer, Nov. 19. [Street l Co. Philpot-la.] Oct. 8.
mance and Co. Bermondsey-st. glue and size ma- facturers, Nov. 19. [Benton, Union-st. South- rk.] Oct. 8.
er, T. Oxford-st. haberdasher, Nov. 8 and c. 6. [Davies, Lethbury.] Oct. 25.
ett, W. jun. Henbury, Gloucester, dealer, Nov. Bush, Bristol. [Whitcomb and Co. Ser- ings-inn.] Oct. 11.
ton and Co. Montgomery, bankers, Nov. 2 and ct. 6, Royal Oak, Montgomery. [Stevenson, ncoln's-inn.] Oct. 25.
kall, T. Southwark, innkeeper, Nov. 12 and c. 6. [Gay, Croydon.] Oct. 25.
dham, E. jun. South Sea Chambers, Thread- edle-st. insurance-broker, Dec. 3. [Leigh, outhill.] Oct. 23.
y, C. Chester, rope-maker, Nov. 15, Coach and lses, Chester. [Huxley, Temple.] Oct. 4.
tchard, J. Bath, tobacconist, Nov. 22. [Huxley, emple.] Oct. 11.
tage, T. the younger, Appleton Roebuck, York, arper, Nov. 7, 8, and Dec. 6, Star, York. Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn sq.] Oct. 25.
ole, J. E. Strand, tobacconist, Nov. 5 and Dec. 6. Hanley, New Bridge-st. Black-friars.] Oct. 25.
hards, S. Manchester, innkeeper, Nov. 8, Musley rms, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.] Oct. 11.
winson, J. Portland-st. oilman, Nov. 19. [Wells, Henrietta-st. Brunswick-sq.] Oct. 2.
Roebuck, W. Huddersfield, cloth-dresser, Nov. 23, George, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-la.] Oct. 15.
Robinson, C. C. Brandford, butcher, Nov. 26, White Swan, Huddersfield. [Willis and Co. Warnton- co.] Oct. 15.
Ryde and Co. Change-alley, brokers, Nov. 5 and Dec. 6. [Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem.] Oct. 25.
Sheppard and Co. Bristol, hosiers, Nov. 12, Com- mercial Rooms, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's- inn-sq.] Oct. 1.
Spencer, E. Billiter-la. merchant, Nov. 19. [Loxley and Co. Cheapside.] Oct. 8.
Smith, R. Stafford, malster, Nov. 26, Jerningham Arms, Shiffnal. [Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's- inn.] Oct. 15.
Salkeld and Co. Strand, silversmiths, Nov. 5 and Dec. 6. [Stokes, Golden-sq.] Oct. 25.
Tinker, W. jun. Kingston, Jamaica, merchant, Nov. 5. [Hall and Co. Salters'-hall, Cannon-a- Sept. 27.
Turner, J. Devon, flax-dealer, Nov. 12, Squirrel Wellington. [Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row.] Oct. 1.
Trott, D. Cushion-co. Broad-st. merchant, Nov. 15. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] Oct. 4.
Tucker, J. Bristol, dealer, Nov. 19, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-la.] Oct. 8.
Thomas, T. Bristol, soap-boiler, Nov. 19, Rummer, Bristol. [Whitcomb and Co. Serjeants'-inn.] Oct. 8.
Timmins, J. Birmingham, sash-manufacturer, Dec. 3, Royal, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.] Oct. 22.
Vallance, W. Wycomb March, Bucks, paper-maker, Nov. 5 and Dec. 6. [Davies, Lethbury.] Oct. 22.
Woods, G. Surrey, mealman, Nov. 12. [Palmer, Bedford-row.] Oct. 1.
Warrant, A. Castle-co. Budge-row, broker, Nov. 12. [Fowel, Cornhill.] Oct. 1.
Willmore, B. Deptford, Kent, carpenter, Nov. 12. [Parker, Greenwich.] Oct. 1.
Whitfield and Co. Northumberland, innkeepers, Nov. 19, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Meggi- sons and Co. Hatton-garden.] Oct. 8.
Woodhatch, J. F. Thaxted, cabinet maker, Nov. 19. [Vincent, Bedford-st.] Oct. 8.
Welby, C. C. E. Leicester, banker, Nov. 22, White Hart, Leicester. [Edmunds and Co. Chancery-la.] Oct. 12.
Williams, J. High Holborn, cheesemonger, Dec. 3. [Wallington, Throgmorton-st.] Oct. 22.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS, FROM TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1814.

- BROTTS, G. Brewood, Oct. 24.
glin, A. Broad-st. Nov. 12.
rnold, W. S. Prince's-sq. Nov. 26.
larrachuff, J. Leicester, Oct. 21.
Wisea, J. Burley Gate, Oct. 25.
tenson, W. Stonywell, Nov. 1.
fennett, A. M. Devonshire-st. Nov. 22.
ightly, W. Widegate-st. Oct. 29.
arker and Co. York, Dec. 24.
tchard and Co. Great Queen-st. Nov. 5.
Blackburn, C. East India Cham- bers, Dec. 20.
Bannister, J. Newington Butts, Nov. 3.
Blowers, T. London-st. Nov. 6.
Buckler, A. Basinghall-st. Nov. 12.
Bengough, E. Bishops-gate-st. Nov. 12.
Blackmore, W. H. Croydon, Nov. 12.
Bilson, W. Bedford, Nov. 12.
Barlow, J. Frederick's-pl. Nov. 19.
Bilbinton, M. Kirkthorp, Nov. 23.
Bown, J. Hackney, Nov. 19.
Birch, E. Manchester, Nov. 22.
Brooman, T. Margate, Nov. 29.
Blackburn, T. Mount-st. Nov. 26.
Berry, W. Carlbury, Nov. 14.
Butler and Co. Lancaster, Nov. 17.
Ball, W. Budge-row, Nov. 19.
Robsbury, J. White-lion-st. Nov. 19.
Beckett, J. Aldermanbury, Nov. 15.
Carter, J. Poplar, Nov. 19.
Corbett, W. Tokenhouse-ya. Nov. 5.
Caw, T. Bush-la. Oct. 29.
Cooper, J. N. Beckfoot, Oct. 26.
Cook, J. Plaistow, Oct. 25.
Collins, R. Union-co. Nov. 15.
Cutler, A. Water-la. Nov. 5.
Court, W. Birmingham, Oct. 31.
Cotterell, C. Southampton, Nov. 9.
Chamberlain, W. Horley, Nov. 3.
Cocher and Co. Cheapside, Nov. 12.
Cole, J. jun. Bath, Nov. 8.
Cathlues, T. Bond-st. Nov. 12.
Campbell, B. Prince's-st. Nov. 19.
Chamberlain, W. Horley, Nov. 5.
Champion, J. Great St. Helen's, Nov. 15.
Clampion, J. St. Paul's-church-ya. Nov. 15.
Downes, J. High Holborn, Nov. 5.
De Camet, J. Clifford-st. Oct. 29.
Dorville and Co. Bridge-st. Nov. 5.
Del Campo, M. Tokenhouse-yard, Nov. 5.
Dubois, J. Brixton, Nov. 12.
Dorset and Co. Bond-st. Nov. 26.
Dickenson and Co. Broad-st. Nov. 26.
Dickenson and Co. Poultry, Nov. 26.
Dawer, J. Burnham, Nov. 19.
Ellis, J. Ashburton, Oct. 25.
Elgar, W. Maidstone, Nov. 5.
Eaton, J. Crooked-la. Oct. 6.
Edington, J. Gracechurch-st. Oct. 29.
Edwards, T. Mincing-la. Nov. 19.
Eastman, T. Clement's-la. Nov. 19.
Eames, W. Little Moorfields, Nov. 12.
Farrer, W. Shiffnal, Oct. 24.
Fearpe, F. Angel co. Oct. 29.
Fawden, E. Stockport, Oct. 29.
Freeman, J. Hatton-garden, Oct. 29.
Fleet, J. Southampton, Nov. 1.
Ferne, E. H. St. John's-st. Nov. 12.
Fenton and Co. Manchester, Nov. 3.
Field, S. Riegate, Nov. 29.
Franco, M. S.ital-sq. Nov. 12.
Fazakerly, J. Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Fulton, A. Greenwich, Nov. 12.
Field, S. Surrey, Nov. 29.
Fisher and Co. Whitehaven, Nov. 18.
Gunson, J. Salford, Oct. 29.
Goodwyn, T. Oxford, Oct. 22.
Glover, J. St. Mary-at-Hill, Dec. 22.
Gardiner, G. St. John's-st. Dec. 16.
Gledhill, W. Jermyn-st. Nov. 5.
Greenly, W. Hereford, Nov. 4.
Gibbs, J. Romney, Nov. 5.
Goodbody, S. Westminster, Nov. 8.
Gardiner, G. St. John's-st. Dec. 17.
Gore, J. jun. Cheltenham, Nov. 11.
Gigney, S. Kent road, Nov. 8.
Goodlake and Co. Limehouse, Nov. 12.

- Gameson, J. C. Lombard-st. Nov. 12.
 Grisdale, G. Ship-alley, Nov. 12.
 Harvey, S. Dorset, Nov. 9.
 Hitchin, W. St. Peter's-hill, Nov. 1.
 Hancock, J. Rotherhithe, Nov. 22.
 Harris, J. Rathbone-pl. Dec. 17.
 Humphris, W. Cheltenham, Nov. 8.
 Hinde and Co. Horslydown, Nov. 13.
 Herbert, T. Dowgate-hill, Nov. 8.
 Hall, T. Worcester, Nov. 15.
 Hearn, T. Clement's-la. Nov. 22.
 Harrison, J. Prescott, Oct. 31.
 Hewitt, W. Brokers'-row, Dec. 3.
 Holme, R. Liverpool, Nov. 1.
 Ham, W. Bristol, Nov. 9.
 Hayward and Co. Somerset, Nov. 17.
 Hatbshaw, R. Blackburn, Nov. 4.
 Huson, J. Cock-hill, Nov. 8.
 Heather, W. Cockspur-st. Nov. 29.
 Hyde, D. Waltham-abbey, Nov. 12.
 Hambidge, S. Fetter-la. Nov. 14.
 Holdsworth, T. Auction-mart, Nov. 12.
 Hitchcock, J. High-st. Nov. 19.
 Jones, J. Davics-st. Nov. 1.
 Johnstone and Co. Haverfordwest, Oct. 22.
 Jones, J. Rochdale, Dec. 17.
 Jaques, J. Cooper's-la. Nov. 12.
 Jones, J. Bearbinder-la. Nov. 15.
 Kent and Co. Cornwall, Oct. 27.
 King, R. Mincing-lane, Nov. 5.
 Kerne and Co. Amen-corner, Nov. 12.
 Kinman, F. New-street-sq. Nov. 12.
 Kay, T. Birmingham, Nov. 26.
 Leadbetter, H. Lancaster, Oct. 31.
 Lewis, E. Bond-st. Dec. 17.
 Lane, J. Somerset, Nov. 7.
 Lawford and Co. Bevis-marks, Nov. 12.
 Laddington, W. Bristol, Nov. 29.
 Ludlow and Co. Wilts, Nov. 12.
 Ludlow, W. A. Andover, Nov. 12.
 Lepastrier, J. Minories, Nov. 12.
 Lycett, J. St. Michael, Nov. 23.
 Mullens, W. Carshalton, Nov. 8.
 Mercand Co. Queen-st. Nov. 8.
 Mortleman, J. Suffolk, Nov. 3.
 Machan, G. Huddersfield, Nov. 5.
 M'Adam, W. Bishopsgate-st. Nov. 5.
 Milner, J. Sheffield, Nov. 4.
 Matthews, S. Ratcliffe-high, Nov. 5.
 Malthy, jun. and Co. Bath, Nov. 11.
 Mowbray and Co. Norfolk, Nov. 8.
 Mobbs, S. Southampton, Nov. 8.
 Maskell, J. Greenwich, Nov. 12.
 Milward, C. S. Bromley, Nov. 12.
 Newton, W. Davenport, Oct. 27.
 Niblet, J. D. Fleet-st. Dec. 10.
 Nicholson, J. North Shields, Dec. 20.
 Nightingale, T. Watling-st. Nov. 12.
 Oliver and Co. Townsend, Nov. 15.
 Oom and Co. Broad-st. Nov. 12.
 Pitty, W. Manchester, Oct. 23.
 Pillow, E. Canterbury, Nov. 5.
 Parkinson, J. Preston, Nov. 3.
 Penning, J. Dorset, Oct. 27.
 Pack, T. J. Ashford, Nov. 6.
 Potter, C. Sheppard's-market, Nov. 12.
 Parker, T. Kent-road, Nov. 5.
 Parkinson, J. Preston, Nov. 3.
 Priestley, C. T. Halifax, Nov. 8.
 Payne, R. Old-st. Nov. 5.
 Pratt, C. Durham, Nov. 8.
 Pickering, R. Liverpool, Nov. 18.
 Potter, S. Milk-st. Dec. 3.
 Purkis, W. Portsmouth, Nov. 12.
 Robinson, G. Westminster, Oct. 25.
 Richardson, J. Birmingham, Oct. 28.
 Reynolds and Co. Whitechapel, Nov. 15.
 Rowlandson and Co. Cheapside, Nov. 15.
 Read, J. North Shields, Nov. 5.
 Read and Co. Crutched-frisars, Nov. 12.
 Reynolds and Co. Idol-la. Nov. 19.
 Rea and Co. Minories, Nov. 19.
 Rose, J. Parliament-st. Nov. 19.
 Silburn, L. Ipswich, Nov. 3.
 Stevenson, T. Leicester, Oct. 21.
 Swallow, R. York, Oct. 27.
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate-hill, Oct. 25.
 Stewart, T. Northumberland, Oct. 28.
 Sargent, D. Borough, Oct. 29.
 South, W. Epping, Nov. 23.
 Sedgwick, T. Clement's-la. Nov. 22.
 Stevens, C. Long-acre, Jan. 28.
 Seager, S. P. Maidstone, Nov. 8.
 Sheppard, T. Great Mary-le-bone-st. Nov. 5.
 Stanley and Co. Deal, Nov. 8.
 Siggins, J. Poultry, Dec. 20.
 Shury, D. N. Berwick-st. Nov. 8.
 Suter, J. Greenwich-road, Nov. 22.
 Smith, H. Croydon, Nov. 8.
 Southall and Co. Dudley, Dec. 17.
 Stokes, W. Broad-st. Dec. 10.
 Shaw and Co. Southampton, Nov. 19.
 Sims, J. Oxford-st. Nov. 12.
 Slater, W. Westgate Moor, Nov. 24.
 Saunders, J. Watling-st. Nov. 12.
 Southley, S. Bristol, Nov. 18.
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate-hill, Nov. 8.
 Schroder, J. F. jun. Crutched-frisars, Nov. 15.
 Todd and Co. Liverpool, Oct. 28.
 Thompson and Co. Paternoster-row, Nov. 15.
 Townson, W. Wapping, Nov. 5.
 Thomas, E. Denmark, Nov. 29.
 Taylor, J. New Bond-st. Nov. 8.
 Todd, R. Liverpool, Nov. 11.
 Todman, R. Wood-st. Nov. 29.
 Taylor, W. Woolwich, Nov. 15.
 Thompson, T. Pontefract, Nov. 14.
 Vos and Co. New-co. Nov. 12.
 Veal and Co. Barnstable, Nov. 16.
 Woodward, J. Birmingham, Nov. 1.
 Walkden, E. Great St. Helen's, Nov. 1.
 Wilkinson, T. J. Denbigh, Oct. 24.
 Windecker, A. Liverpool, Oct. 19.
 Waut, J. Windsor, Oct. 29.
 Warner, T. Hatton-wharf, Oct. 29.
 Wyatt, T. Kent, Nov. 12.
 Willmott, H. Shoreham, Nov. 15.
 White and Co. Winchester-st. Nov. 19.
 Wardle, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 29.
 Watkins and Co. Lincoln's-inn, Nov. 8.
 Walker, J. Shoreditch, Nov. 1.
 Walker, T. Watling-st. Dec. 17.
 Wheatley, T. Wapping-wall, Nov. 12.
 Wilson, jun. and Co. Long-acre, Nov. 19.
 Wyatt, J. Mitre-co. Nov. 5.
 Wigglesworth, P. Shoreditch, Nov. 12.
 Wildow, J. Cheltenham, Nov. 10.
 Welch, W. J. Greenwich, Nov. 12.
 Ward, T. Liverpool, Nov. 18.
 Wood, S. Pitchcombe, Nov. 12.
 Worthington, W. Shifnal, Nov. 7.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1814.

- ATKINSON, W. Liverpool, Oct. 18.
 Allen, B. Sawley, Oct. 29.
 Anderson, A. Philpot-la. Nov. 5.
 Bond, T. Marton, Oct. 18.
 Barker, J. Baldock, Oct. 25.
 Brook, R. Almonbury, Oct. 29.
 Burridge and Co. Portsmouth, Nov. 1.
 Bolton, J. Norwich, Nov. 5.
 Blackburn, T. Mount-st. Nov. 5.
 Barnard, W. Boston, Nov. 12.
 Burrell, M. King's Lynn.
 Coldwell, W. York, Oct. 18.
 Campbell, E. Salop, Oct. 22.
 Curtis, G. Garden-row, Oct. 22.
 Cooper, G. Stockport, Oct. 25.
 Collop, J. Portland-st. Nov. 1.
 Clark, J. R. Warwickshire, Nov. 5.
 Cleeve, T. Lincoln, Nov. 8.
 Drake, F. Plymouth, Oct. 25.
 Dempsey, J. Coleman-st. Nov. 8.
 Emberton, J. Monkwell-st. Oct. 22.
 Eagles, R. B. Flintshire, Oct. 25.
 Green, R. Lisle-st. Nov. 8.
 Gillies, W. Billiter-la. Nov. 12.
 Hopkins, S. Chester, Oct. 18.
 Haycock, J. Norfolk, Oct. 22.
 Hurst, T. Barrowford, Oct. 25.
 Humphries, J. Threadneedle-st. Oct. 25.
 Harvey, S. Dorset, Nov. 8.
 Hands, T. Tottenham-court-road, Nov. 8.
 Harrison, J. Prescott, Nov. 8.
 Heathfield, T. Tiverton, Nov. 12.
 Hemshaw, W. Primrose-st. Nov. 12.
 Horne, S. Corsham, Nov. 15.
 Hewitt, C. Kingston-upon-Hull, Nov. 15.
 Heath, R. Holborn, Nov. 25.
 Jullion, T. J. Blackman-st. Nov. 5.
 Kerrison, J. Old-street-road, Nov. 1.
 Leibman, L. N. Moorfields, Oct. 25.
 Lyon, M. Portsmouth, Nov. 1.
 Lester, J. Broad-st. Nov. 15.
 Mills, T. Sun-st. Oct. 18.
 Moates, T. Bath, Oct. 25.
 Morriss, W. Lutterworth, Oct. 25.
 Mackenzie, J. C. Finch-la. Nov. 5.
 Matthews, W. Winchcombe, Nov. 5.
 Morris, W. Madeley, Nov. 8.
 Marsden, W. Leeds, Nov. 8.
 Nickols, H. Birmingham, Oct. 25.
 Northage, J. Gainsborough, Nov. 5.
 Needham, J. Hargate Wall, Nov. 15.
 Parke, W. Liverpool, Nov. 1.
 Powning, W. Borough, Nov. 3.
 Pratt, J. Banbury, Nov. 5.
 Penfold, J. Goring, Nov. 8.
 Pratt, C. Durham, Nov. 8.
 Stevenson and Co. Mill-bank, Oct. 22.
 Smith, G. Liverpool, Oct. 22.
 Sea, J. Milton, Oct. 22.
 Schofield, J. Manchester, Nov. 1.
 Smith, W. Piccadilly, Nov. 5.
 Spry, J. H. Bath, Nov. 8.
 Sinnott, W. Bowling-green, Nov. 15.
 Thompson, L. Birmingham, Oct. 25.
 Taylor, W. Liverpool, Oct. 29.
 Thackeray, J. Garratt, Nov. 8.
 Wright, C. Charles-st. Oct. 18.
 Wright, R. Wareham, Oct. 29.
 White, J. Broad-st. Nov. 1.
 Webb, T. Garlick-hill, Nov. 8.
 Wreford, R. V. Bristol, Nov. 8.
 Willis, J. Road-la. Nov. 12.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from page 185.)

GEORGE DUNNAGE, of the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.; for a method of rowing or propelling boats, or any other vessels. Dated July 26th, 1814.

HENRY WILLIAM VANDERKLEFT, of No. 553, High Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; for a method of purifying and refining Greenland whale and sea oil. Dated July 26th, 1814.

ANTHONY HILL, of Plymouth Iron-works, in the county of Glamorgan, Ironmaster; for certain improvements in the melting and working of iron. Dated July 21st, 1814.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Hall Farm, Heybridge, in the county of Essex, Gentleman; for an improved process of making salt. Dated July 26th, 1814.

WILLIAM DONCASTER, of Charles-street, Cavendish-square, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; for a series of improvements in the construction, uses, and mode, of navigating ships and other vessels of various denominations, in marine and inland navigation; and for abstracting such powers and machinery as form an hydrostatic, or mill; and also a mode and combination applicable to easing the draft, and accelerating the motion of carriages travelling on land; and also a dining-table upon an improved principle. Dated July 26th, 1814.

THOMAS SYKES, of Sheffield, in the county of York, Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Powder Flasks, Shotbells, and other articles; for various improvements in the construction of guns, pistols, and other fire-arms, and of implements used for loading them. Dated August 4th, 1814.

JAMES COLLIER, of Upper Thornhaugh-street, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer; for a machine for combing wool, hemp, flax, waste silk, cotton, hair, or any other substance or material capable of being reduced to a silver by combing. Dated August 4th, 1814.

JAMES THOMPSON, of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, Master Marines; for a method of assisting to render a ship, vessel, or craft, governable in all the cases of her motions. Dated August 4th, 1814.

EDWARD CHARLES HOWARD, of Nottingham-place, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.; for certain means of separating insoluble substances from fluids in which the same are suspended. Dated August 4th, 1814.

TOBIAS MICHELL, of Upper Thames-street, in the city of London, Gentleman; for a machine for raising water with less power than has hitherto been experienced, for the impelling of machinery, and for other purposes. Dated August 4th, 1814.

JEAN SAMUEL PAULY, of Little Charlotte-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer; for improvements in the construction and use of fire-arms. Dated August 4th, 1814.

GEORGE COURTAULD, of Braintree, in the county of Essex, silk-throwster; for a spindle for the manufacture of silk-thread. Dated August 4th, 1814.

SEBASTIAN ERARD, of Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, Musical Instrument Maker; for improvements in musical instruments. Dated August 4th, 1814.

MICHEL LARKIN, of Blackwall, in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, Shipwright; for improvements in windlasses for ships and other vessels. Dated August 16th, 1814.

HENRY WILLIAM VANDERKLEFT, of No. 253, High Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; for constructing a walking-staff to contain a pistol, powder, ball, and telescope, pen, ink, paper, pencil, knife, and drawing utensils. Dated August 17th, 1814.

ROBERT SALMON, of Woburn, in the county of Bedford, Purveyor; for improvements in the construction of machines for making hay. Dated August 22d, 1814.

JOHN DICKENSON and **GEORGE DICKENSON**, of Nash's Mills, in the county of Hertford, paper-makers; for improvements in the said John Dickenson's patent machinery for manufacturing paper, and also a certain apparatus for separating the knots or lumps from paper or paper stuff. Dated August 24th, 1814.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

From the 27th of September, to the 27th of October, 1814.

COVENT-GARDEN.

1814.
Sept. 28. Woodman—Dr. Sangrado—Aladdin.
29. Artaxerxes—Forest of Bondy.
Oct. 3. Pizarro—Ditto.
4. Lord of the Manor—Ditto.
6. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
7. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Ditto.
11. Love in a Village—Ditto.
12. Cabinet—Ditto.
13. Venice Preserved—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto.
17. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
18. Maid of the Mill—Ditto.
19. Venice Preserved—Midias.
20. Maid of the Mill—Forest of Bondy.
21. Venice Preserved—Ditto.
22. Coriolanus—Miller and his Men.
23. Romeo and Juliet—Forest of Bondy.
25. Cato—Ditto.
26. Venice Preserved—Richard Cœur de Lion.
27. Hamlet—Forest of Bondy.

DRURY-LANE.

1814.
Sept. 27. West Indian—Three and the Deuce.
29. Honey Moon—Woodman's Hut.
Oct. 1. School for Scandal—The Prize.
3. Richard III.—Lock and Key.
4. Man and Wife—Children in the Wood.
6. Othello—Honest Thieves.
8. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Irishman in London.
10. Richard III.—Weathercock.
11. Rivals—Woodman's Hut.
12. John Bull—Illusion.
13. Hamlet—Turn Out.
15. Policy—Woodman's Hut.
17. Richard III.—Of Age To-morrow.
18. Policy—Sylvester. Daggerwood—The Review.
19. Ditto—Blue Devils—Marimony.
20. Othello—Illusion.
21. Policy—The Purse—Woodman's Hut.
22. Othello—Three and the Deuce.
24. King Richard III.—Irishman in London.
25. Policy—My Grandmother—Honest Thieves.
26. Ways and Means—Lionel and Clarissa.
27. Hamlet—Woodman's Hut.

Weekly Statement of the London Markets.
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,
 FROM THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, TO THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1814.

	September 19 to September 26.	September 26 to October 3.	October 3 to October 10.	October 10 to October 17.	October 17 to October 24.
BREAD, per quarter	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1
Flour, Fine, per sack	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0
—, Seconds	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
—, Scotch	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Wheat, White, per quarter	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0
—, Red	46 0 a 74 0	46 0 a 74 0	46 0 a 74 0	46 0 a 74 0	46 0 a 74 0
—, Foreign	45 0 a 63 0	45 0 a 63 0	45 0 a 63 0	45 0 a 63 0	45 0 a 63 0
Barley, English	28 0 a 36 0	28 0 a 36 0	28 0 a 36 0	28 0 a 36 0	28 0 a 36 0
Oats, Feed	17 0 a 27 0	17 0 a 27 0	17 0 a 27 0	17 0 a 27 0	17 0 a 27 0
Rye	38 0 a 42 0	38 0 a 42 0	38 0 a 42 0	38 0 a 42 0	38 0 a 42 0
Malt	60 0 a 76 0	60 0 a 76 0	60 0 a 76 0	60 0 a 76 0	60 0 a 76 0
Pollard	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0
Bran	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0
Beans, Pigeon	44 0 a 48 0	44 0 a 48 0	44 0 a 48 0	44 0 a 48 0	44 0 a 48 0
Pease, Boiling	60 0 a 72 0	60 0 a 72 0	60 0 a 72 0	60 0 a 72 0	60 0 a 72 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	13 0 a 18 0	13 0 a 18 0	13 0 a 18 0	13 0 a 18 0	13 0 a 18 0
—, White	10 0 a 16 0	10 0 a 16 0	10 0 a 16 0	10 0 a 16 0	10 0 a 16 0
Tares	8 0 a 12 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0
Turnips, Round	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0	18 0 a 22 0
Hemp, per quarter	76 0 a 82 0	76 0 a 82 0	76 0 a 82 0	76 0 a 82 0	76 0 a 82 0
Cinque Foil	40 0 a 50 0	40 0 a 50 0	40 0 a 50 0	40 0 a 50 0	40 0 a 50 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	45 0 a 99 0	45 0 a 99 0	45 0 a 99 0	45 0 a 99 0	45 0 a 99 0
—, White	75 0 a 112 0	75 0 a 112 0	75 0 a 112 0	75 0 a 112 0	75 0 a 112 0
Trefoil	12 0 a 34 0	12 0 a 34 0	12 0 a 34 0	12 0 a 34 0	12 0 a 34 0
Rape Seed, per last	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Rape Seed Cakes	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel	4 0 a 6 0	6 0 a 7 6	4 6 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 5 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
—, Champions	8 0 a 3 0	2 10 a 3 0	4 0 a 5 10	4 0 a 5 5	4 0 a 5 0
Beef	4 0 a 4 8	4 0 a 5 0	3 4 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8
Mutton	4 4 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 2	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	3 8 a 5 0
Lamb	4 4 a 6 0	4 4 a 5 0	5 0 a 6 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal	4 0 a 6 4	4 8 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 8	4 8 a 6 8	4 0 a 6 0
Pork	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 8 0	6 8 a 8 0	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 7 4
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. averaged	3 13 3½	3 14 2½	3 13 1½	3 12 0½	3 12 5½
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	126 0 a 128 0	124 0 a 126 0	126 0	122 0	122 0
—, Carlow	134 0 a 136 0	134 0 a 136 0	134 0	130 0	830 0
—, Dutch	130 0 a 134 0	130 0 a 133 0	128 0	128 0	128 0
—, York, per firkin	0 0	0 0	68 0	62 0	62 0
—, Cambridge	0 0	0 0	72 0	72 0	78 0
—, Dorset	0 0	0 0	72 0	62 0	62 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	100 0 a 105 0	100 0 a 103 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
—, Ditto, New	80 0 a 86 0	80 0 a 86 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
—, Gloucester, double	80 0 a 90 0	84 0 a 88 0	80 0 a 90 0	86 0 a 90 0	86 0 a 90 0
—, Ditto, single	66 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 74 0	65 0 a 72 0	65 0 a 72 0	65 0 a 72 0
—, Dutch	0 0	50 0 a 60 0	60 0 a 65 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0
Hams, Westphalia	0 0	0 0 a 0 0	120 0 a 124 0	142 0	142 0
—, York	120 0	120 0 a 124 0	0 0	149 0	149 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	0 0	0 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
—, Irish	0 0	5 10 a 6 0	8 6	8 6	8 6
—, York, per cwt.	0 0	140 0 a 144 0	0 0	1 0	0 0
Lard	112 0 a 116 0	114 0 a 118 0	112 0 a 0 0	112 0 a 0 0	112 0
Tallow, per cwt.	83 0	83 0	87 0	87 0	91 0
Candles, Store, per dozen	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
—, Moulds	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0
Ditto, Mottled	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0
Ditto, Curded	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0	118 0
Ditto, Windsor	144 0	144 0	124 0	124 0	144 0
Starch	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4
Coals, Newcastle	58 0 a 61 6	53 6 a 62 0	56 0 a 62 0	50 0 a 68 0	58 0 a 64 0
—, Sunderland	0 0 a 0 0	55 0 a 58 0	0 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Hops, in bags	5 0 a 8 8	5 15 a 8 0	5 15 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 8	5 5 a 8 8
—, Kent	4 10 a 7 15	5 5 a 7 7	5 5 a 7 7	5 0 a 7 7	6 0 a 7 7
—, Sussex	6 0 a 9 9	6 6 a 9 15	6 6 a 9 15	6 0 a 10 10	6 0 a 10 10
Ditto, in pockets	5 12 a 8 12	5 12 a 8 12	5 12 a 8 12	5 15 a 9 0	5 15 a 9 0
—, Farnham	9 0 a 13 0	9 0 a 12 0	9 0 a 12 0	11 0 a 13 13	11 0 a 13 13
Hay	4 14 0	4 4 0	4 15 6	4 14 0	4 7 0
Clover	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 10 0
Clover	6 10 0	6 13 6	6 13 6	6 10 6	6 10 0
Straw	1 19 6	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 15 0	1 18 6
Hay	4 19 0	4 13 6	4 14 0	4 12 6	4 14 6
Clover	6 13 6	6 10 0	6 16 0	6 13 6	6 6 0
Straw	1 19 0	1 19 0	1 19 0	1 18 0	1 17 0

RETURN OF WHEAT.

Sept. 5 to 10	Total 14,468 quarters, average 75s. 7½d. per quarter, or 4s. 0½d. lower than last return.
Sept. 12 to 17	16,330 quarters, average 72s. 5½d. per quarter, or 3s. 1½d. lower than last return.
Sept. 19 to 24	7,945 quarters, average 78s. 0½d. per quarter, or 5s. 6½d. higher than last return.
Sept. 26 to Oct. 1	13,347 quarters, average 74s. 6½d. per quarter, or 2s. 6½d. lower than last return.
Oct. 3 to 8	11,842 quarters, average 73s. 0½d. per quarter, or 1s. 1½d. lower than last return.

RETURN OF FLOUR.

Sept. 10 to 16	Total 17,796 sacks, average 79s. 10½d. per sack, or 0s. 1½d. lower than last return.
Sept. 17 to 23	20,967 sacks, average 74s. 1½d. per sack, or 0s. 2½d. higher than last return.
Sept. 24 to 30	13,663 sacks, average 74s. 1½d. per sack, or 0s. 6½d. higher than last return.
Oct. 1 to 7	11,605 sacks, average 72s. 1½d. per sack, or 1s. 2½d. lower than last return.
Oct. 8 to 14	14,307 sacks, average 75s. 10½d. per sack, or 0s. 0½d. lower than last return.

Canal Shares.—Government Life Annuities.—&c. 879

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.

Grand Junction, div. 7l.	-	210l. per share.
Grand Surrey	-	60l. 10s. ditto.
Ditto (Optional Loan)	-	10l. ditto.
Grand Union	-	92l. per share.
Huddersfield	-	14l. 10s. per share.
Kennet and Avon	-	22l. ditto.
Ditto (New), 17l. paid	-	15l. 10s. ditto.
Lancaster, div. 1l.	-	10l. 10s. per sh.
Leeds and Liverpool, div. 8l.	-	206l. per share.
Ditto (New)	-	167l. ditto.
Leicester and Northampton,	-	
or Old Union, div. 4l.	-	132l. ditto.
Monmouthshire, div. 10l.	-	160l. ditto.
Stroudwater	-	232l. ditto.
Trent and Mersey, or Grand	-	
Trunk, div. 53l.	-	

Docks.

Commercial, div. 8l. per cent.	-	
Ditto (New)	-	15l. prem.
East Country	-	45l.
East India, div. 6l. per cent.	-	
London, div. 5 1/2 per cent.	-	96l. a 97l. per cent.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	-	156l. ditto.

Insurance Companies.

Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid, div.	-	
6l. per cent.	-	
Atlas, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	-	
Eagle, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, div. 6l. per ct.	-	per share.
Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l.	-	110l. do.
Hope, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	-	2l. 5s. ditto.

London, 26th October 1814. Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stocks being now 65 and under 66.		Average-rate 100l. money	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock 4	16	0	7 6 7
40	5	1	0 7 14 2
45	5	8	0 8 4 11
50	5	17	0 8 18 7
55	6	8	0 9 13 5
60	7	3	0 10 18 4
65	8	4	0 12 10 6
70	9	16	0 14 19 3
75 and upwards	12	6	0 18 15 7

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

*** Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank-street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

FURTHER LOAN of 24,000,000l. for the service of the Year 1814.

A Discount allowed after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum for payment made in full.

PAYMENTS.

3d Payment	15l. per Cent. 19 August 1814.	7th Payment	10l. per Cent. 23 December 1814
4th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 16 September	8th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 20 January 1815
5th Ditto	15l. per Cent. 21 October	Last Ditto	10l. per Cent. 17 February
6th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 18 November		

August 4, 1814.—Mr. Hase informed the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange this-day, that the Honourable Directors of the Bank of England had resolved to make the remaining payments on the Loan of 24,000,000l. for the service of the present year, for those persons who request it, excepting the last, which is to be made by the Proprietors as usual, and to be redeemed with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, on or before the 29th February, 1815.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE. from September 27th. to October 27th, 1814, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. 2 U.	35 a 35-4	Corinna	39
Ditto at sight	35 a 34-8	Gibraltar	34
Amsterdam, c. f.	10-14 a 10-16	Leghorn	52 a 52 1/2
Ditto at sight	10-12 a 10-14	Genoa	40 a 40 1/2
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U.	10-15 a 10-17	Venice, Italian Liv.	93-80 a 94
Altona, 2 1/2 U.	32-6 a 32-10	Malta	50
Paris, 1 day's date	32-7 a 32-11	Naples	44 a 44 1/2
Ditto, 2 Usance	32-80	Palermo per oz.	125d.
Bordeaux, ditto.	43	Lisbon	68 a 66 1/2
Madrid, effective	40 a 40 1/2	Oporto	65
Cadix, effective	40 a 40 1/2	Rio Janeiro	75
Hilboe, effective	39	Dublin	63 a 64
St. Sebastian	39	Cork	72

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 3 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	41. 5s. 0d. a 41. 6s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 5s. 6d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Gold in Bars	41. 5s. 0d. a 41. 6s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 5s. 0d.
New Doubloons	41. 3s. 0d. a 41. 3s. 6d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, BROKER.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM SEPTEMBER 26, TO OCTOBER 25, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	Spec	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	India	So. Sea	So. Sea	Nw So.	5 per Cent.	3 per Day	Consol	St. Lot.
1814	Stock.	Reduc	Consol	Consol	Navy.	1797.	Ann.	1814.	Stock.	Ann.	Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills.	for Ac.	Tick.
Sep. 26		*62½	*62½	*80½	1/2 93½			64½ dis.			9s 8spr. pr 4sd	62½	2	
27		*63½	*63½		94 3/4			5 6dis.			7s 5spr. par 4sd	64	3	
28		*64 3/4	*64 3/4	*81 1/4	94 3/4			4½ dis.			6s 5spr. 1s 4sd	64½	2½	
29	Mich	ael.	Stock	Exch.	shut									
30		*65½	*66½	*66½	96½			1 3½ dis.	190½		7s 5spr. 1s 4sd	66½	5½	
Oct. 1		*66½	*66½		95½		3½	1½ 2dis.			9s 7spr. 1spr. 3sdi.	66½	5	
2		*66½	*66½		96			1½ 2dis.			10s 9spr. 1spr. 3sdi.	66	5	
3		*65½	*65½		95½		3½	1½ 2dis.	68		9s 8spr. 1s 4sd	65½	5	
4		*66½	*66½		95½			1½ 2dis.			10s 8spr. 2s 4sd	66½	5	
5		*66½	*66½		95½			2 2½ dis.	68½		11s 9spr. 1par 4sd	66	5	
6		*66½	*66½		96			2½ 2dis.			15s 13spr. 2spr. 1sdi.	65½	5	
7		*66½	*66½		96½			2½ 2dis.			15s 14spr. 4s pr. par	65½	5	
8		*66½	*66½		96½			1½ 2dis.			15s 16spr. 3spr. 1sdi.	66½	5	
9		*66½	*66½		96½			2½ 2dis.	68	6½ 1/2	15s 17spr. 3s pr. par	65½	5	
10	248	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		16s 15spr. 4s pr. par	66½	5	
11	250	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	188½		17s 16spr. 5s 2s pr.	66½	5	
12	249	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189		16s 15spr. 5s 2s pr.	66½	6	
13	249	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		15s pr. 1s 1s pr.	66½	6	
14	249	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		16s 15spr. 4s 2s pr.	66½	6	
15	250	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		15s pr. 1s 1s pr.	66½	6	
16	250	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		16s 15spr. 4s 2s pr.	66½	6	
17	250	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		15s pr. 1s 1s pr.	66½	6	
18	250	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		16s 15spr. 4s 2s pr.	66½	6	
19	250	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		15s pr. 1s 1s pr.	66½	6	
20	250	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		16s 15spr. 4s 2s pr.	66½	6	
21	248	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		14s pr. 4s pr. par	66½	5	
22	247	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		14s pr. 5s pr. par	65½	5	
23	247	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		14s 13spr. 3s pr. par	66½	5	
24	247	*64½	*65½	*81½	96½			2½ 2dis.	189½		14s 13spr. 3s pr. par	66½	5	
25	King	Ge	oige	111's	Acces	Stock		2½ dis.	68½		14s 13spr. 3s pr. 1sdi.	66	5	

* 3 per Cent. Reduced, 4 per Cent. Consols, and Long Annuities, as above, with the Dividend for the Opening.
+ 3 per Cent. Reduced, and 4 per Cent. Consols, as above, without the Dividend.

EXCHANGE BILL OFFICE, 12th October, 1814.—All Exchequer Bills dated in the months of August and September, 1813, have been advertised to be paid off (or exchanged for new Bills at 9sd. per day), with the interest due thereon, on Saturday, the 28th day of October, 1814, and to be taken in until and including Monday, 24th September, 1814.—* All Exchequer Bills dated prior to the Month of August, 1813, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholemew-lane, London.
On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR NOVEMBER, 1814.

[Embellished with a Portrait of Miss O'NEIL, of Covent-garden Theatre.]

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London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom, This Work is also regularly delivered to all parts of EUROPE, FREE OF POSTAGE, at Two Guineas per Annum;—by Mr. WILLIAM SERGEANT, of the General Post Office, London, or No. 22, Sherborne-lane, for the Countries bordering on the Baltic, Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Brazils;—by Mr. COWIE, G. P. O. for France, Holland, Germany, Hamburg, &c.;—by Mr. THORNHILL, G. P. O. or No. 23, Sherborne-lane, for the West Indies, Bahama, Madeira, Bermuda, Canada, and Nova Scotia;—by Mr. AUSTIN, G. P. O. for Ireland;—and by Mr. GUY, of the India House, for the Cape of Good Hope and all Parts of India.

Nothing, therefore, is required, but to give their Orders as above, or to any Local Post-Master, which will secure the punctual and early Delivery of this Magazine to any Part of the civilized World.

N.B. All Letters must be Post Paid, and a Reference given for Payment in England.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Nov. 1814.

EXCEDED THE PRICE, 18th October, 1814.—All Booksellers must have the 18th day of October, 1814, as the day of delivery, and the 18th day of November, 1814, as the day of payment. All Booksellers must have the 18th day of October, 1814, as the day of delivery, and the 18th day of November, 1814, as the day of payment.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER

Stations.	Line.	44.	Frigates	Sloop & Yachts.	Bombs. Fire Sh.	Brigs.	Cutters.	S. G. V. &c.
Downs - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	1
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	20	0	0
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	0	0	5	4	1	94	2	7
Irish Station - - - - -	0	0	4	4	0	11	0	2
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	3	4	1	3	0	0
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	7	0	8	0	1	17	0	1
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	14	11	34	2	3	41	1	8
Secret Expedition - - - - -	2	0	7	0	3	0	0	0
West Indies { Leeward Islands - - - - -	4	0	5	2	0	20	0	1
{ Jamaica, &c. - - - - -	1	1	2	4	0	11	0	0
Brazil Station - - - - -	2	0	4	1	0	4	1	0
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	4	1	12	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	35	13	89	31	6	169	6	21
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	26	2	31	21	1	44	4	6
Guard Ships - - - - -	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	42	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	110	16	115	52	7	211	12	27
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	124	15	70	6	58	0	1	3
Building - - - - -	25	2	9	7	0	4	0	0
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	259	33	194	65	65	215	13	30

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from November 5 to November 12, 1814

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	
Essex	71 8 41	6 34	4 29	0 41	6	Middlesex	71 4 42	0 34	11 27		
Kent	70 8 43	0 36	2 28	8 39	4	Surrey	68 8 46	8 55	6 29		
Sussex	69 4 00	0 34	0 27	0 44	0	Hertford	69 0 35	0 35	10 27		
Suffolk	66 11 38	0 32	9 27	8 35	10	Bedford	73 10 40	0 35	6 28		
Cambridge	68 2 00	0 33	3 20	4 44	8	Huntingd.	73 9 00	0 35	10 23		
Norfolk	64 6 33	0 30	10 25	8 00	0	Northampt.	75 8 00	0 35	6 25		
Lincoln	70 0 58	0 36	7 19	5 44	10	Rutland	75 6 00	0 37	6 27		
York	69 7 49	6 37	3 23	1 48	2	Leicester	80 0 42	0 40	0 27		
Durham	71 4 00	0 41	0 28	11 00	0	Nottingh.	77 8 39	0 41	8 26		
Northumb.	64 2 47	0 33	4 27	8 00	0	Derby	82 2 00	0 44	6 29		
Cumberl.	71 3 42	2 36	2 26	11 00	0	Stafford	78 3 00	0 37	11 26		
Westmorl.	76 0 54	0 37	10 29	4 00	0	Salop	81 9 50	6 42	7 34		
Lancaster	76 4 00	0 00	0 28	2 00	0	Hereford	79 5 41	6 34	7 30		
Chester	70 10 00	0 45	4 00	0 00	0	Worcester	88 6 51	8 42	3 36		
Gloucester	81 11 00	0 34	9 30	4 45	0	Warwick	79 9 00	0 39	6 32		
Somerset	81 6 00	0 34	11 25	0 44	0	Wilt	73 8 00	0 35	0 31		
Monmouth	80 10 00	0 34	8 00	0 00	0	Berks.	70 10 00	0 34	4 28		
Devon	69 10 00	0 30	6 27	0 00	0	Oxford	78 5 00	0 33	3 29		
Cornwall	68 7 00	0 30	7 24	5 00	0	Bucks	71 10 00	0 34	6 28		
Dorset	72 10 00	0 33	11 32	0 00	0						
Hants	69 10 00	0 32	9 29	3 47	0						
						N. Wales	72 0 00	0 38	8 24		
						S. Wales	69 1 00	0 36	3 20		

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock
By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL

1814 Barom Ther.				Wind	Obs.	1814 Barom Ther.				Wind	
Oct. 27	29.81	46		N	Rain	Nov. 11	30.32	34		W	
28	29.88	44		S	Fair	12	29.83	48		S	
29	29.79	43		W	Ditto	13	29.89	45		W	
30	29.93	40		SW	Ditto	14	29.87	45		SW	
31	29.98	46		W	Ditto	15	29.90	46		SW	
Nov. 1	30.00	48		N	Ditto	16	29.30	49		W	
2	30.00	40		NE	Ditto	17	30.03	44		S	
3	29.97	38		N	Ditto	18	29.90	52		SW	
4	29.86	35		NE	Ditto	19	29.44	48		W	
5	29.84	42		NE	Rain	20	29.52	39		NE	
6	29.86	35		SW	Fair	21	28.60	40		NW	
7	29.78	41		SW	Ditto	22	29.71	29		W	
8	29.35	41		W	Rain	23	29.68	33		NE	
9	29.46	40		W	Fair	24	29.84	35		SW	
10	30.03	40		W	Ditto	25	29.50	45		SW	

Printed by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe-lane, London

[illegible]



Miss C. S. Sill.

London, Published by J. Aspinwall, 2, Grenville, St. December 1814.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1814.

MEMOIR OF
MISS O'NEILL.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD; FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING
BY S. DRUMMOND, ESQ. A.R.A.]

THE young lady whose Portrait ornaments the present Number of the European Magazine, first appeared on the Stage, at the early age of 12 years, in the town of Drogheda, in Ireland, where, for many years, her father was manager of a respectable company, at which time she evinced powers rarely concentrated in so young a person, and soon sustained with great ability some of the most difficult characters in Tragedy and Comedy.

In 1808, Talbot, the then proprietor of the Belfast Theatre, hearing of her great talents, immediately engaged her at a first rate salary. After performing with incredible success for 18 months, in the towns of Belfast, Derry, and Newry, under Mr. Talbot's banner, she left him for the more productive soil of the capital: here she was enrolled under the Crow-street Manager, Mr. Jones.

In October, 1810, she made her debut in the Widow Cheerly, in Cherry's comedy of the "Soldier's Daughter," and the Dublin audience hailed her with the most rapturous applause. In this, her fame, as a darling child of Thalia, was completely established; and successively she was found to possess the richest treasures of Melpomene, which she displayed in the arduous character of Juliet. The audience seemed as if impelled by electricity, when, in the sudden burst of frenzied despair, she exclaims, "My Romeo is banished!" The personation of this character raised her to the highest claim of public favour, which was most profusely testified on the nights of her benefits.

After three years' labours in the service of the sister muses at the Crow-street Theatre, she was transplanted from the Dublin stage to flourish on the London boards, and made her first appearance at Covent-garden Theatre on

the 6th of October, in the character of Juliet, where she was received with repeated marks of approbation, and concluded the character amidst thunders of applause.

On Friday, October the 14th, she appeared in the still more arduous character of Belvidera, the touch-stone of real greatness, where an admiring and overflowing audience paid ample acknowledgment to the great abilities of this extraordinary young actress.

For a more full account of her success in her succeeding characters, we must refer our readers to our Theatrical Journal for October and November.

But it is not easy to convey an idea of an actress, who has no peculiar defects, and whose excellence is nearly uniform. She is by far the most impressive tragic actress we have seen since Mrs. Siddons; nor do we think that the expression of domestic and feminine distress can well be carried farther. As she has been compared (and with some appearance of reason) to Mrs. Siddons, we shall attempt to describe the difference between them. This is scarcely greater in the form, features, and tone of voice, than in the expression of the internal workings of the mind. In Mrs. Siddons, passion was combined with lofty imagination, and commanding intellect; Miss O'Neill owes every thing to extreme sensibility. In her Belvidera and Isabella, we see the natural feelings of tenderness and grief worked up to madness by accumulated misfortunes. She gives herself up entirely to the impression of circumstances, is borne along the tide of passion, and, absorbed in her sufferings, she realises all that is suggested by the progress of the story, and answers the utmost expectation of the spectator. She does not lift the imagination out of itself. Every nerve is strain-

ed, her frame is convulsed, her breath suspended, her forehead knit together, fate encloses her round, and seizes on his struggling victim. Nothing can be more natural or more affecting than her whole conception of the parts in which she has appeared. It is those reaches of the soul, in which it looks down on its sufferings, in which it rises superior to nature and fortune, and gathers strength and grandeur from its despair, that give such majesty and power to her acting. She seems formed for scenes of terror and agony, and fit to contend with them, and then only to possess the full plenitude and expansion of her being. For characters and situations of pure natural interest, we can conceive no one better qualified than Miss O'Neill, and while she is equal to filling the highest parts, she may descend to others, which Mrs. Siddons could not certainly have played with advantage.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IN passing through East Dereham in Norfolk, and having occasion to stop, curiosity led me into the churchyard, where I found a most excellent spring bath, upon which was placed the undermentioned inscription.

By giving it a page in your valuable work, some worthy correspondent may be induced to offer information on the subject, and gratify the curious, as well as, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
 North Yarmouth, THOMAS HILL.
 Nov. 19, 1814.

This Bath
 was erected in the year
 1793
 (in part by voluntary subscription, for
 public benefit)
 on the ruins of a Tomb which contain-
 ed the Remains of
 WITHBURGA,
 youngest daughter of
 Annas,
 King of the East Angles,
 who died A.D. 654.
 The Abbot and Monks of Ely stole this
 precious Relique,
 And transmitted it to Ely Cathedral,
 where it was interred near her three
 Royal Sisters.
 A.D.
 974.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING the other day some busi-
 ness to transact at Greenwich,
 which occasioned me to tarry some few
 hours in the place, I called for a beef-
 steak at the public house known by the
 sign of the "Prince of Orange," and
 during the time of its preparation,
 amused myself by copying the follow-
 ing curious account, which was written
 in a fair hand and hung up in the back
 parlour, within a glass and gilt frame:

"An Account of Mr. Booty, extracted
 from Captain Spinks's Journal, and
 from the Records of the Court of
 King's Bench.

"Tuesday, May 12.—We anchored in
 Mansat Road, with Captain Barnaby,
 Capt. Bristow, and Capt. Brewer. About
 6 o'clock we all four weighed anchor
 and sailed for the Island of Luzzara.
 Friday 15.—About 2 o'clock we saw
 the island, and about 7 came to an anchor
 in 12 fathom water. Saturday 16th.—
 We (the captains) with Mr. Ball, mer-
 chant, of Wentworth, went on shore, in
 order to shoot curlews on Mount Strom-
 boli. Forty-four minutes after 3, we
 called all our men to us, when we all, to
 our great surprise, saw two men run-
 ning with amazing swiftuess, and Cap-
 tain Barnaby cried out, 'Lord bless
 me! the foremost man is Mr. Booty,
 my next neighbour in London.' He
 was in grey clothes with cloth buttons;
 he that ran after him was in black.
 They both ran strait into the burning
 mountain, and at the instant was such
 a noise as made us all tremble. Cap-
 tain Barnaby said, 'I do not doubt but
 it is old Booty running into h—;' and
 as soon as we came on board he desired
 us to mark the time and write it down
 in our journals, which he did.

We returned to Gravesend October 6.
 Captain Barnaby then went for the rest
 to congratulate them on their safe ar-
 rival. After some discourse, Captain
 Barnaby's wife said, 'I can tell you
 some news—old Booty is dead.'—He
 answered, 'that we all know, for we
 saw him run into h—.' Mrs. Barnaby
 related this to an acquaintance in Lon-
 don, and she informed Mrs. Booty of it.
 On this Mrs. Booty sued Captain Bar-
 naby in an action of a thousand pounds
 damages. It came to a trial in the
 Court of King's Bench. The four cap-

tains, Mr. Ball, and all the men, made oath, that they saw him run very swiftly and leap into the burning mountain, that he had on a grey coat with cloth buttons, which was brought into the court, and exactly answered the description, and that they all set it down just then in their journals, which were also produced in court, and answered the time when he died to two minutes, as appeared from the sexton of the parish and several others who were with him at his death. In summing up the evidence, the Lord Chief Justice said—"Two or three may be mistaken, but we cannot suppose above thirty were." So the cause was given for the defendant."

I enquired of the host, whether he could furnish me with any particulars respecting the time of the transaction above recorded (the year not being mentioned in the writing), and as to the person described under the name of Booty. Respecting the latter particular, he said it was currently reported in the neighbourhood, and among the persons frequenting his house, that Booty had many years ago been a brewer, who entered into contracts with government to supply the navy with beer; but that having been detected in mixing deleterious drugs in his brewage, he lost his contracts, and fell into merited disgrace. Moreover, that his ultimate consignment to the care of his Satanic Majesty, as related in the above paper, was considered by the sea-faring part of the community as matter of just retribution for the sin he had committed in adulterating their beverage, by the admixture of noxious ingredients.

Should the particulars of the above-mentioned trial at law, said to have been brought by the widow of Booty against the parties for spreading the foul report, be in the possession of any of your subscribers, or any other particulars tending to elucidate this curious affair, I am inclined to think the same would prove interesting to your readers, as it would very much oblige,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

J. N.

Washington,
Nov. 20, 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Nov. 13, 1814.

IT is very much to be hoped that, in the intended plan to provide for discharged seamen of the Royal Navy, lately communicated by the Admiralty to Parliament, the evils of the system hitherto practised, respecting what is called "*harbour-duty men*," may not be over-looked; that is to say, those seamen who, from decay, age, or wounds, having become wholly unfit for active service, are, in place of being discharged, and rewarded according to their merits and their sufferings, transferred to ships on "*harbour duty*," where they are placed under officers wholly unacquainted with their character and former conduct,—who have no other means to estimate them, but on the scale of their remaining activity and bodily strength,—where there is no distinction made between the former petty officer and the common seaman; between youth and age,—and where those worn out and wounded seamen, who have spent the best part of their lives, and lost their health, in the service of their country, have a duty to perform, *more laborious than that of the Convict-Felds in the dockyards*;—and with this remarkable distinction, that the labours of the latter have a known termination.

Though these worn-out and decayed seamen, thus transferred and thus employed, have all been "*invalided for harbour duty*," they are permitted to re-enter ships of war on actual service; and such is the nature of the "*harbour duty*," that many, in order to escape from it, do so re-enter: there being no limitation as to the number of times of their being *invalided*, and that of their re-entering. To obtain a discharge from the Navy by purchase, the sum of 80*l.* sterling is required by the Admiralty; which, together with other expenses, amounts to *twenty times the original bounty*, and is equal to all that a seaman can save, with the most rigid economy, during the average period in which he is capable of service. This sum is demanded alike from able seamen of all ages, and of *all lengths of servitude*,—from those *pensioned for wounds*, and also from those "*invalided for harbour duty*;" thus, converting the funds of Greenwich, and the reward of former services, into a means of recruiting the navy; and such is the horror which seamen have of this useless prolongation of their captivity, that those

who are able, in order to escape from it, actually return into the hands of government all those fruits of their toils, which formerly they looked to as the means of some little comfort in their old age.

Finally, the regulations with regard to passing the examination requisite previous to an admission to the benefit of Greenwich Hospital, subject the disabled seaman to so many difficulties, and to such long delays, that, in numerous cases, he is compelled to beg his way in pursuit of a boon, the amount of which, even in the event of the loss of *both eyes*, or of *both arms*, does not equal the common board-wages of a footman.

Should it not be inconvenient, I earnestly entreat you, particularly at the present crisis, in the name of humanity, and of national gratitude, to direct the public attention to the above incontrovertible statement of facts.

I am, sir, your's,
VERITAS.

QUERIES.

A CORRESPONDENT, having often heard of an improved system of education being invented by Mr. Lancaster, wishes to know whether Dr. Bell was not the real inventor of it.

“In the year 1666, in the county of Sussex, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Edward Palmer, was delivered of three sons, after being fourteen days in labour; John was born on Whitsunday, on Trinity Sunday came Henry, and on the Sunday following Thomas. They all lived to be very brave men, and were knighted for their exploits.”

Perhaps one of your numerous correspondents may be enabled to supply some further particulars of these interesting personages.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
AS your very valuable publication professes amusement as well as instruction, I think it would add to the former, if some of your kind friends were to inform us, why we grave, sober people are to bear with all the jokes which the witty and jocose chuse to play off on us, on the first of April, more than on any other day in the year? In doing which, they will oblige

Yours Constant Reader.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I WAS much amused the other evening, reading the inclosed in the London Chronicle for April 26-27, 1777; and as coals are likely to be very dear this winter, I send it to you, that your readers may be aware there are other means of warming themselves than creeping into a fire.

“Take a billet of wood of the ordinary size; carry it up into the garret; throw it out of the garret window; run down after it (not out of the window, mind) as fast as you can; repeat this till you are warm, and as often after as occasion may require; *probatum est*, it will never fail while you are able to use it.”

I am, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
Willow Cottage, Brighton, T. P. A.
Nov. 9, 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I AM informed that Mr. Kean is greatly applauded for striking out a beauty in Hamlet which *no one ever thought of before*!!—namely—Hamlet's using the sword, to deter his friends from following him, when he attends the ghost.—It is rather singular, that MASTER BETTY used the same action upwards of ten years ago in Ireland, and with great effect.—When I find myself well enough to look over my papers, I am certain I shall find a particular note on that passage.—I would not attempt to depreciate any performer; yet I cannot help thinking that this *new* beauty is only applauded at second-hand. W. H.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IT appears to me rather singular, that there should exist a diversity of opinion with regard to the pronunciation of the name Cowper. That a gentleman of that name, belonging to the House of Commons, is called Cooper, instead of Cowper, proves nothing; but that that pronunciation is erroneous. One of your Correspondents says, that he knows only one word, analogous to Cowper, in which the *w* is dropped in pronouncing it, and that is Snowdon; but as this word is evidently composed of Snow and down (a plain upon a barren hill), the first syllable ought

to retain its original sound, *Sno*. We say *Sno-hill*, and not *Snoo-hill*, or *Snou-hill*. For the same reason, Cowper can neither be pronounced *Coper*, nor *Cooper*, or else we must also say *Coard*, or *Conard*, for Coward. The diphthong *ow* is pronounced either *o*, or *ou*, but never *oo*, as far as I know: if in surnames it were to sound like *oo*, then we ought to pronounce the names *Bowles*, *Brownlow*, *Crowder*, *Howard*, *Howland*, *Lowther*, *Lowry*, *Owen*, *Rowley*, *Townshend*, &c. *Booles*, *Broonloo*, *Crooder*, *Hoard*, *Hooland*, *Loo-ther*, *Loory*, *Ooen*, *Rooley*, *Toonshend*, &c. We have collections of words, similar in sound, but different in spelling and signification; I do not know, whether there exist any, of words similar in spelling, as to vowels and diphthongs, but different in sound, and many in signification. Being a foreigner, the different pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs perplexes me much more than it will an Englishman, who has learned his language by rote. I will mention a few words: the *Lead*, to shew the way; the *Lead*, a metal: it *lives*; the *Lives*; *Bow*, a fiddle-stick, &c.; *Bow*, a salutation: *Sow*, to sow grain; *Sow*, an animal. Here we have the same spelling, but a different sense. As to the different sound of *ow*, there are a hundred instances, viz. *Crown*, *grobb*, *mower*, *shower*, *lower*, *lower*, *rower*, *flower*, *sower*, *bower*, *now*, *know*, &c. &c.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,
Jermyn-street, Nov. 17, A. F. TH.
1814.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
MUCH controversy having been occasioned with respect to detonating balls, as to the preparation containing the igneous element, and the flash being produced from some species of fire—and therefore coming under the genus generalissimum fire, the igneous element mentioned in the act—I am induced to trouble you with a circumstance which occurred at a country village; which clearly proves the clause respecting fireworks to be more comprehensive than has hitherto been imagined, and goes a much greater way than cases lately decided.

A poor woman was sent with a bas-

ket to a neighbouring town to purchase six bottles of soda water. On her return, just as she was passing a poor old beggar, one of the corks flew out with a tremendous report, and hit the beggar on the nose. The woman was so alarmed, she instantly put her basket down, and ran home without it. Inquiry being made for the soda water, she said a pistol was in the basket, which went off suddenly and so frightened her, she had left it behind. In the mean time, the beggar, smarting with the rap on the nose, went to his worship for a warrant for the assault. The poor woman was taken into custody, and conveyed before his honour; and on being closely interrogated where she purchased the combustible matter, she acknowledged having got it at Mr. Ollipod's, the apothecary.—“Zounds,” says his worship, “Mr. Headborough, pop off instantly, and purchase six bottles of this aqueous igneous dangerous composition.”—The bottles were procured; Ollipod summoned; and the case thoroughly investigated. Poor Ollipod in vain endeavoured to prove that a bottle might be let off in a barrel of gunpowder without injury; and that the supposed flash was not fire, but merely a deceptio visus occasioned by his worship's eyes striking fire by being alarmed at the report—But all to no purpose—the composition was determined to be aqueous igneous; and to come strictly under the genus generalissimum mentioned in the act—Ollipod was therefore convicted in the full penalty for selling fireworks, and the unfortunate woman obliged to find bail to answer the complaint of the beggar for the assault at the next quarter-sessions.

I am, sir,

Your obliged humble servant,
Sky-rocket-hall, Airshire. SQUIBB.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

Nov. 16, 1814.

IN answer to your correspondent I. D. he will find a short account of Mr. William Wollaston in the Preface to the 6th edition of “The Religion of Nature Delineated,” published in the year 1738, now before me, wherein is an exceeding good portrait of him by Vertue and his family arms. He was born in the year 1659 at Coston-Clanford, in Staffordshire, of an ancient family of that county. When in his

10th year he was sent to a Latin school just opened, at Shenton in the same county, where his father, a gentleman of small fortune, then resided, and continued there two years; afterwards he was removed to Litchfield School, in which a great confusion soon happened, and the magistrates of the city turned the master out—many of the scholars followed the ejected master, and Mr. Wollaston among the rest. He remained there till he (the master) quitted the school, which was about three years, and then returned to the school at Litchfield, and stayed there about a year, which was all the schooling he had. In 1674 he was admitted a pensioner at Sidney College, Cambridge. There he laboured under many disadvantages—he had no acquaintance in the college, being a country lad from a country school—few books, his allowance not sufficient for bare necessities, being in the situation of a second son of a younger brother. In 1681, he left the university, being 22 years of age, having taken the degree of M. A. and about that time took deacon's orders. From Cambridge he went to his father's, whom he had not seen for several years, and who now lived at great Blonwyck, having in the way made first a three weeks visit to his cousin Wollaston, a gentleman of fortune, the head of this branch of the family, who resided at Shenton, in Leicestershire. He remained with his father some time, and seeing no prospect of preferment, he so far conformed to circumstances as to become an assistant to the head-master of Birmingham school. His cousin of Shenton, who had employed persons to watch his conduct at college, was far from being displeased at this instance of his relation's humble industry. When he had been about four years in this situation, he was chosen second master, when, according to the charter of the school, he was obliged to take priest's orders, though the salary was but 70*l.* per annum; and restricted from taking any ecclesiastical preferment. Mr. Wollaston, of Shenton, having lost his only son, and being ill, sent for our author, who immediately waited on him, and stayed sometime with him without his cousin's intimating to him his intentions. During our author's absence his cousin died, when he found himself entitled to a considerable fortune. In 1688 he came to London,

and in about a year after married Mrs. Catharine Charlton, the daughter of an eminent citizen of London, with a good fortune and excellent character, with whom he lived to 1720, having had by her eleven children, seven of which survived him. After he settled in London, he lived a private and exemplary life in Charterhouse square, where, for thirty years, he had not been for one night absent: in which house his descendants, some of whom were in the church, continued for many years, if not until the present time. His death was accelerated by breaking his arm, on the 29th of October, 1724. He was buried at Finborough, in Suffolk, where he had an estate. It does not appear that he preached after he left Birmingham school, when he had a lectureship for a short time, while assistant to the head-master, about three miles from that town.—Mr. Wollaston, as the account observes, has been mistaken for a Mr. Woolston, who wrote several pieces against the miracles of Christ, he (Mr. Woolston) entitling himself "late fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge," at which college Mr. Wollaston himself and four of his sons were educated.—He has drawn his own character in his celebrated work, which was amiable and consistent, of retired habits, though in select company lively and cheerful; but a general acquaintance he never cultivated, and it grew more and more his aversion, passing his time mostly at home with a few friends, with whom he could enjoy real friendship.

Yours,

Nov. 14, 1814.

J. G.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

IN answer to the Query in the last month's Magazine, page 292, your Correspondent I. D. will find the information he so much wishes for in the preface to the sixth edition of the "Religion of Nature delineated," published by J. and P. Knapton, 1738.—It contains a general account of the Life, Character, and Writings of Mr. Wollaston; likewise his Portrait.

36, Tooley-street, 15th Nov. 1814.

J. S.

P.S. I am not aware that it is a scarce book: if that should be the case, and J. D. cannot obtain it, mine is at his service for perusal.

The Editor of the European Magazine.

Nov. 16, 1814.

TO ascertain the bulk and distance of the solar orb had long been a desideratum among philosophers; hence, when an opportunity occurred of obtaining correct information upon the subject, by the transit of Venus over its disc, it was seized with avidity by the different courts of Europe, and the most celebrated astronomers were commissioned to make the necessary observations. This, it must be acknowledged, was an action highly creditable to those by whom it was promoted. To give to such a truly laudable and philosophical ambition the name of *childish curiosity*, would be a strange perversion of words. And though there are few who would venture to apply this epithet to experimental, or, rather, demonstrative philosophy, yet it is equally singular and remarkable, that a similar desire of gratifying ourselves of a rare opportunity, has been lately and frequently characterised as *idle curiosity*. When hostilities ceased between the rival nations of France and England, an opportunity presented itself of visiting the former country, and obtaining correct and ocular information relative to the effects of the tyranny under which it had groaned for the last 20 years, which was embraced by thousands of individuals from the middling classes of society. So far from this conduct deserving the contemptuous name of *idle curiosity*, so liberally conferred upon it by most of the newspapers and other periodical publications of the day, I conceive that it argues a degree of improvement and intelligence extremely creditable to the country. We have been invidiously described as a nation of shopkeepers by the late ruler of France. It has been supposed that trade and the art of getting money had absorbed all the generous passions of our nature—shut up all the avenues of knowledge—and rendered us indifferent to all improvement in learning, science, or art; in short, Englishmen have been frequently represented as Goths and Vandals, moved only by the impulses of interest, and insensible to all the flowers of literature; to all the charms of philosophy. But, when we are found hastening to Paris, that theatre of the arts, and seat of philosophy and genius, in which is contained so much of what is valuable in sculpture and painting from

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the different nations of Europe; the eternal monument of the effects of despotism, and scene of the most astonishing political transactions of modern times; that emporium of luxury and magnificence; I say, sir, when we are found hastening in such crowds to this renowned city, we seem to be animated by a more enlightened policy than heretofore, if what I have mentioned to be asserted of us be correct: I recognise in it an ardent thirst for knowledge, and a disposition correctly to appreciate every opportunity of obtaining information; and, if it be curiosity, it is of *that kind* which has been the origin of the most important discoveries, and which attaches itself to all the labours and researches of philosophers, travellers, and statesmen.

Having lately returned from a visit to this celebrated capital, it may be supposed that I am prompted to these observations, by personal resentment or vexation; but, if I know any thing of my own feelings and disposition, I am sure they would not be in the slightest degree affected by such insinuations as those I am now endeavouring to expose; but I do think that it is necessary to take notice of them thus early, lest they should ripen into more serious accusations.

As I am of opinion that all information, however scanty, which can be furnished relative to the present state of France is interesting, and ought to be preserved in some lasting publication where it may, hereafter, become matter of reference, I purpose troubling you with occasional extracts from the memorandums I have preserved of my excursion, as I am fully satisfied that the *European Magazine* will continue to retain that share of public approbation and support to which it is so eminently entitled, and which it has, for many years, received.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MELAMPUS

On the evening of August 11, we arrived off Calais, the harbour of which unlike the intersected and complex of Dover, is a plain and broad canal formed by two wooden moles or piers the entrance to which is commanded by a formidable floating battery. On the left pier, which leads directly to the town, a great number of the inhab

S E

ants had collected to witness the disembarkation of the cargo of Englishmen; and we were, also, entertained by the humour of two boys, who came along us in a boat, singing and playing, with evident symptoms of hilarity. As soon as the vessel had fixed itself to another which was close to the pier, and over which it was necessary to walk, in order to effect a landing, a number of custom-house porters, with tickets, presented themselves, for the purpose of taking each person's luggage to the custom-house. The two who took our portmanteaus we followed to the office, amidst a crowd of persons, who were clamorously urging to us the peculiar claims of the hotels which they represented. As, however, we had been recommended to that of M. Messe Meurice, by an English traveller at Dover, who spoke in high terms of his accommodations and charges there, we gave our directions to the porters, and at length succeeded in dismissing our troublesome assailants. Our luggage was soon examined by two *douaniers*, in shabby military cloaks and cocked hats, whose physiognomy was not of a very prepossessing cast, and who deranged our linen, &c. rather more than we could have wished. For this favour they had the impudence to ask a gratuity; which, however, we refused, though I must confess that they deserved it much better than the officers at Dover, where the forms through which travellers must go are so very troublesome that they usually employ an agent for the purpose of expediting the business. This expense, together with the necessity of resting in the town a whole night, should they happen to arrive after the office hour of 3 o'clock, renders the ceremony much more unpleasant than at Calais, where the luggage is passed at any hour of the day, and, I believe, of the night also, as they keep a constant succession of examiners for the purpose. But more of this by-and-by.

We followed our two guides over the drawbridge and through the gate celebrated by Hogarth, in his famous caricature of "the roast beef of old England," to the above-mentioned hotel, where we found several of our fellow-passengers, who had arrived before us, and where we were soon joined by many more.

As we breakfasted early in the morning at Dover, and had not enjoyed a re-

gular meal since, we found ourselves very well disposed, especially after a tiresome voyage of ten hours, for a hearty repast of some kind or other. But, a French cook is not to be put out of his way, and therefore, in spite of all the broad hints that were given to our landlady, and the symptoms of hunger some of the company manifested by attacking the bread which was placed in each plate on the table, we were still obliged to wait about two hours before our dinner was ready. As the kitchen was next to the parlour in which we were all assembled, of course, we had the pleasure of refreshing our olfactory nerves for a considerable time before the dishes made their appearance. But not content, as may be supposed, with being thus ingeniously tormented, we took the liberty of looking in, occasionally, to see how things were going on. Those, however, who availed themselves of this privilege, had no reason to congratulate themselves upon any increase of pleasure arising from the anticipation of partaking, shortly, of what they there saw; for, though pigeons were roasting by the score, and fowls by the dozen, over broad charcoal fires; though fish lay in heaps ready to take their turn in the frying-pan, with mutton chops and veal cutlets, they were fated to observe the cooks regaling themselves every minute with copious pinches of snuff—and then resuming the important occupations of chopping up garlic and onions, melting butter, &c. &c.

At length the dinner was placed on the table; although there were at least forty dishes, the ceremony of arranging them did not occupy many minutes; and, when they were arranged in due order, what a spectacle did they present for an English *gourmand*! Though there were many more dishes than persons to partake of them, yet it was with the greatest difficulty some of my companions could contrive to make a meal. For myself, I cannot but candidly confess, that, though some of the compositions on the table had rather a revolting appearance, yet there were many which I very much relished. Indeed, it would be singular if, out of so many tureens of soups and dishes of fish, flesh, and fowl, something could not be found congenial to the palate of an Englishman, especially after the stimulants I have before described us, in particular, to have had. But, the

truth is, that we are too apt to carry with us a keen recollection of our old English fare, and forget that the taste of our new friends is of a very different description. Those who have been in the habit of dining off fine joints of roast or boiled beef, mutton, or veal, cannot immediately so accommodate their palate, as to relish *slices only* of these meats, disguised with garlic and onions; fish and fowl so broiled, roasted, or boiled, as to fall to pieces the moment they are touched; or peas, French beans, and other vegetables, literally swimming in butter and oil. With dishes such as these, and a thousand other indescribable ones, the traveller must expect to meet so long as he continues in France, unless he has the good fortune to stumble upon a hotel or *restorateur's*, where the taste of an Englishman is in some measure consulted.

The distribution of napkins or serviettes to each guest, at all French dinners, is a custom which it could be wished were, also, adopted more generally in England. These serviettes it is very common to see the Frenchman tuck under his chin (like a city alderman at a turtle feast) which is a very necessary precaution, as he seldom fails to taste of every dish, and might, in such a variety, endanger the cravat, waistcoat, or small-clothes. But, while he fails not to pay his devotions to every dish, let it not be supposed that the same plate must serve for all. No; be they as numerous as the table will possibly hold, it is changed as often as it is emptied, and, frequently, even before, so expeditious are the *garçons*. Though cleanliness in this particular seems to be so studied, the guest must content himself with the same knife and silver fork for all he eats. A Frenchman never thinks of having them changed; *we*, however, never failed to have them wiped, at least.

After we had (notwithstanding the complaints that were incessantly made by some of the company) contrived to clear most of the dishes of their contents, the dessert was placed on the table. This is done without the cloth being removed, a custom I am not disposed to censure in a country where but little wine is drank with it. The dessert consists of tarts, cheese, butter, cakes, and the common fruits of the season, particularly fine and delicious melons, which are here produced in

great perfection. A French dinner of the lowest order is never complete without the dessert, nor should it be while these refreshments are so remarkably cheap, as I shall presently have an opportunity of remarking. The common table beverage is *vin de Bourdeaux*. This wine has, at first, a peculiarly acid flavour, though far from unpleasant, and which, after a few days, is found agreeable. With the dessert it is usual to drink claret, Champagne, Burgundy, *vin de Grave*, &c.* but all these wines are much too light for those of our countrymen, who are used to indulge themselves with good old Port, Madeira, and Sherry, none of which it is easy to procure in any great perfection in France. But, if he be an amateur of real Cogniac brandy, it is here to be obtained in all its original perfection, at the trifling expense of 3 francs, or 2s. 6d. per bottle. However, he will find very few inducements to pour out copious libations to Bacchus while he remains in that country; for, whatever indulgences of this nature he may allow himself, must be taken solus, as the French people are remarkably abstemious in this particular; so much so, that I never saw a native of France disguised with liquor, notwithstanding its cheapness; nor have I met with a single person of my own country who was witness to any intemperance of the kind. In this particular, therefore, we have something to learn.

During the dessert we were entertained by two Savoyards, an old man and his daughter; the former of whom played upon a kind of portable spinnet or hurly gurdy, and the latter scraped a violin and sang a few pretty airs, among which was a new song to the tune of our national air of "God save the King."† This species of entertainment

* The prices of the wines we drank in the course of our excursion were generally as follow:—Bordeaux 2 or 2½ francs (10 each franc), superior claret 8 francs, Champagne 5 or 6 francs, Burgundy 2 franc Port 6 francs, and *vin de Grave* 3½ francs.

† The following is a literal copy of the song, as it is printed and was distributed to the table:—

"Couplets faits et chantés par M. Gault Maubaillecq, et les dames de Calais au souper de sa Majesté Louis le Désiré Sur l'air chéri des Anglais, 'God save King.'

"Grand Dieu! sauvez le Roi,
Notre espoir est en toi,

is quite common in the towns of France, but we did not meet with any thing of the kind at Paris. Let it not be supposed that the harmony is of that despicable kind which disgraces the streets of London; on the contrary, I do not recollect to have met with a single voice but what was in excellent key. On our return to Calais, from the capital, I remember that a young man and his wife came into the room and sang in parts, the former taking the bass and the latter the air. Indeed, it is remarkable that in France, singing is an art much more scientifically understood among the common people than we could imagine possible, for when a party meet together, they take their parts without the assistance of notes, and acquit themselves with considerable taste and melody.

After we had thus managed to satisfy the cravings of nature, the company gradually retired to rest.

I am almost ashamed to have been so minute upon a matter so apparently

unimportant as that of eating and drinking; but I have thought it necessary to be explicit thus early, as well to correct the erroneous opinions which are entertained in England upon the subject, as to prevent the necessity of again recurring to it, formally, in the course of my narrative.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING several volumes of your Magazines by me, I have been surprised at not finding a single mathematical paper amongst them. I think it would add to the number of your correspondents, and, consequently, to the circulation of your publication, if a paper on those subjects was sometimes admitted. I mean papers whereby some new light might be thrown on the subject, or new proposals made which might draw forth investigations in solving them. I have several individual papers, which are not sufficient to make a volume, but would nevertheless be well received, and become useful when known, such as improvements in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, &c. &c.

As arithmetic is first mentioned, I will give you a specimen of an improvement in it, which I will venture to say has never appeared in print, and yet, if well understood, would have a chance to supersede the common method of multiplication, as it will appear to be more compendious in its form, and, at the same time, a less burthen on the mind in its operation.

If this should prove worthy of insertion, it will encourage me to furnish you with others which I deem equally so.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

PHILO-MATHESIS.

Greenwich, October 22, 1814.

Sauvez le Roi.
Qu'il soit toujours heureux,
Puissant et glorieux,
C'est l'objet de nos vœux,
Sauvez le Roi.
Oh! Louis, oh! mon Roi,
Vivre et mourir pour toi,
Voilà ma loi;
Qui, le fer sur le corps,
Prêt à subir la mort,
Je m'écrierai encor,
Vive le Roi.
Angoulême, c'est toi
Qui consola le Roi,
Guida ses pas;
Jouis de tes vertus
Qui jamais en eut plus;
Vrai bonheur des élus!
Vive le Roi."

"Couplets qui devaient être chantés à la suite, si S. A. R. Monsieur le Duc de Clarence, fut descendu en France.

"See Royal Bourbon comes,
Sound trumpets, beat the drums,
Frenchmen rejoice:
Forget your past distress,
Enjoy your happiness,
Be firm, and hope the best;
God save the King.
Thanks to Royal Clarence
Who guides our King to France;
Thanks to Clarence,
He maintains the glory
Of the British navy,
Oh, God! make him happy
God save Clarence."

If the numbers 3546 is required to be multiplied by 5492

15201212

973126

2934

36

192618*2

The first line is produced by beginning in the units place, as usual; each upper figure is multiplied by that im-

mediately under it, and the whole product is set down without carrying. Thus $2 \times 6 = 12$ and $3 \times 4 = 12$, also $4 \times 6 = 20$ and $5 \times 3 = 15$. When the first line is done I put a dot over the first figure. I then take the first figure at the bottom with the second at the top, and the second at the bottom with the first at the top; that is, $2 \times 4 = 8$ and $3 \times 6 = 18$, then 8 and 18 is 26, which is written one place farther to the left; then $3 \times 5 = 15$ and $4 \times 4 = 16$, 15 and 16 = 31 and $4 \times 3 = 12$ and $5 \times 5 = 25$, 12 and 25 = 37; thus the second line is formed. Then take the third at the top with the first at the bottom $2 \times 5 = 10$ and $4 \times 6 = 24$, 10 and 24 = 34; also $3 \times 5 = 9$ and $5 \times 4 = 20$; then 9 and 20 is 29. Lastly $2 \times 3 = 6$ and $5 \times 6 = 30$, together is 36; then draw a line and add them up, the sum is the true product.

Let us compare this work with the common way—

3546
5432
—
7092
10638
14184
17730
—

19261872

Here the number of figures is one less, but you carry something from every figure; in the other the whole is written down in all the products, and in the new way the work is more compact.

If the multiplier is the same as the number to be multiplied, that is to say, if the square of a number is required,

as	5364
by	5364

the cross products will be always the same, $4 \times 6 = 6 \times 4$, therefore one of the figures may always be taken double, which will always save the adding the two products together, that is, $8 \times 6 = 48$, or $12 \times 4 = 48$, so 6×5 is the same as 5×6 , therefore $10 \times 6 = 60$, or $12 \times 5 = 60$.

From these two examples the principles of this manner of performing multiplication will be evident.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE BIGNOR MOSAICS.

POSTERIOR ages will have to say of these eventful times, what cannot with equal propriety be said of any

other epocha in the history of the world, i. e. that although the ravages of war for twenty years pervaded Europe, like a pestilential disease, spreading its contagion far and wide, the current of the arts and sciences was not arrested, or even impeded in its progress. That this is as applicable to every other part of Europe as to ENGLAND the writer has no authority to assert; but what have Englishmen felt of the horrors of the late war? their country has not been dismembered, their cities and towns have not been wrapt in awful conflagration; 'tis true they struggled hard with the dæmon, they persevered in the sanguinary conflict; and, convinced that no solid repose could be enjoyed while the man that vowed eternal vengeance to their country maintained his seat on the apex of his ambition, which would have been the case had England accepted a peace dictated by himself; they strove hard, they voted their millions (the main spring of Europe), and their endeavours have been crowned with ultimate success, doubtless "our loss has been something considerable, but we have the consoling hope (something more than the hope now) that the brave men who fell, will have accomplished the work of the downfall of despotism, and reared the standard of renovated Europe, under a just equilibrium and the dominion of its legitimate sovereigns." These reflections arose from a contemplation of the subject we are now about briefly to touch upon, and which may be considered as illustrative of the above reasoning. There is no necessity here to advert to the influence once possessed by the Romans in this country (that was a day in which she possessed no Wellingtons, Ballgowans, or Hills), not only influence, but opulence and splendour—a vestige of which, as well as of their ingenuity in the arts, has lately been discovered in a remote corner of the county of Sussex.

In the autumn of the year 1811, Mr. Tupper, a farmer of Bignor, near the village of Bury, was ploughing his fields after the harvest, when was produced the beautiful relic, the subject of this brief notice. It is a tessellated or Mosaic pavement, apparently the remains of the floor of a spacious mansion. It consists of three departments, two of which are the size of commodious rooms, the other a detached piece, forty-three feet in length, and about six

in breadth; the principal figures delineated are a Ganymede (the eagle unrivalled), a fine head of Juno, with two peacocks, a number of gladiators, and other small devices, Grecian borders, initials, &c. In one of the rooms is a Roman bath; no vases or coins have as yet been discovered. Persons moderately versed in history will recognise Chichester as the chief city of the regni, it is also famed as having been the head quarters of Vespasian, and the old Roman road from thence towards London runs immediately in front of the buildings, enclosing the pavement; it is situate seven miles from Chichester; it is contiguous to Bury, which lies nearly midway between Arundel and Petworth. Historians will also recollect that in the 477th year of the Christian era "Ælla, a Saxon chief, brought over an army from Germany, and landing on the southern coast, proceeded to take possession of the neighbouring territory." And the archives of the county say that "enraged at the formidable resistance he met with at Chichester, the ferocious Ælla ravaged the surrounding country with fire and sword." At which period, perhaps, the dilapidation of the building took place, of which we are now after a lapse of thirteen hundred and thirty-seven years, presented with traces similar to those of a wild beast in the sand of the desert, merely the print of its foot. On enquiring into the circumstances of its discovery, we are informed that the proprietor has ploughed over it the last thirty years, utterly void of suspicion as to what was concealed within so short a distance of the surface; the ploughshare struck against a piece of the ancient foundation of the walls; the ruins have furnished materials sufficient to rebuild and roof them. The spot is particularly wild and romantic, and well calculated to foster the reflections which a contemplation of these remains naturally generate in the philosophic mind, on the contrast between the present state of Barrows and their state at that period; the same contrast between the present and former state of the mighty Romans, who then made an easy prey of the people for whose amusement they now

Export
Their sons emasculated to a foreign shore."

Rome then shone in meridian splendour, as does England at present; what aspect she may present thirteen hundred

and thirty-seven years hence (amazing thought) who can tell? who can surmise? who can suggest?

"There is a point of depression, as well as exaltation, from which human affairs naturally return in a contrary direction, and beyond which they seldom pass either in advancement or decline." So says Hume.

ANTIQUARIUS.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON SOCIETY.

No. II.

ITS PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT.

SOCIETY is composed of human beings which are, in the aggregate, called man; a human being, reflecting on his nature, his habits, and his capacities, inevitably finds himself hurried on to this conclusion—"Vain attempt, fruitless research; in vain does man investigate the CAUSE of his production; this, however, he knows, that no visible effect can be produced without a cause, nor can an effect ever transcend its cause: hence it follows, that man is the production of a CAUSE far superior to himself: a CAUSE on whom himself and every object of creation must of necessity depend; so that the most rational conclusion that can be drawn on the end or purpose of human life is, the Deity desirous of having other witnesses of his providence, his omniscience, and his omnipotence, created MAN, on whom he conferred perfection of nature and perfection of happiness; both of which we are told he forfeited; by having suffered himself to be seduced from his allegiances to his Creator and legitimate Potentate, by another mighty but a far inferior power, the author of all that militates against his welfare; to repair, therefore, as far as in us lies, the misery occasioned by the rebellion of man is the primary object of the formation of society." Thus, in process of time, reasoned numbers of those who itinerated the adjacent countries, but who had hitherto remained mere passive observers of all that related to the socializing system: and previous to the formation of themselves similarly, they observed to each other—"We are by truth constrained to confess that great advantages result from the experiment we formerly treated as chimerical; there are also disadvantages attendant on it, therefore let the good effects operate

example; and the bad as caution: is not to live in perpetual puerility but to derive practical good from lessons of past experience; let us, therefore, improve upon the original plan, and shall beneficial effects result from errors, not one of which had been feared to transpire but for the purpose warning us to avoid the measures instrumental in their production." This reasoning being esteemed just all unto whom it was communicated, was immediately succeeded by an agitation into the errors committed by the original societies, as well as the measures overlooked by them, which seemed likely to facilitate the general mal. "The want of an arbitrator," says one, "is evidently a drawback to the improvement of our state, we see them occasionally divided by disputes, and having no one vested with judicial authority to whom to appeal, recourse generally had to arms, which is obviously a fallible criterion, exclusive of its often ending in the death of each of its subjects; therefore, let us remedy this evil by choosing one in whom shall rest supreme power."—"As little of that doctrine as possible," cries one who had cost the emissaries of society much pains to convert; "it's taken for granted," continues he, "that he who proposed the measure expects the choice will fall on himself; besides, we must then bid adieu to liberty and equality. Alas, of how much hypocrisy and self-interest are they made up who make such huge professions of having nothing in view but the good of their fellow-creatures."—"These sentiments, proceeding from a comparatively small number of the assembled, it was thus replied to them—"Let those who are so jealous of their liberty and equality separate themselves from us, and let those who approve of the plan proceed to the election of an umpire or president of society." Here a difficulty presented itself concerning the election of one in whom should rest the general approbation; and here, as has been too often practised since, and was predicted, it was proposed to confer the office on the projector of the plan; he who proposes a measure professedly for the good of the public should never betray an anxiety to grasp at the sinews, or to confer them on his own friends. This proposal, however, owing to the before-mentioned opinion of the republican, was over-ruled by the

projector himself, who at the same time proposed, that it might with greater advantage be conferred on one who had distinguished himself in the extermination of ravenous animals,* the measure being generally approved candidates offered themselves, and the selection was made, supreme authority vested in the subject of it, bound by the injunction of exercising it for the good of the whole, on pain of loss of office or life, at option of the *vox populi*. This had no sooner taken place than the Monarch engaged the attention of all the societists, so new was the idea; the injured looked up to him for redress, the spoiler viewed him with terror; and, while he exercised his prerogative with moderation and judgment, each day witnessed the accession of converts to the doctrine of monarchy, so that the system, from its adaptation to the general weal, was then confirmed, and so it has ever since remained; beneficial effects speedily became evident, as for instance, if a man tilled and enclosed the ground he might safely anticipate the enjoyment of the produce of his labour; or, if other men applied themselves to the taming and rearing domestic animals, they were now allowed the use of their services; in fine, to whatever occupation any member of the community devoted his time and talents, provided it did not militate against his neighbour's welfare, he might now ensure satisfaction to himself from the result; and under these circumstances society made rapid progress in improvement, such as commodious houses, comfortable apparel, agreeable and luxuriant provision, &c. &c. Love of life being the main spring by which the component parts of society were originally propelled and knit together, the principles of self-love and avarice soon unfolded themselves to the ideas of each individual; and avarice, it will be found on reflection, is but the twin brother of ambition, for desire of or love of consequence is ever found to be the true parent of each; and such is the force of the former of these passions, that there rarely occurs an instance in which it has not rose paramount to the *bonum populi*. Does not the truth of this doctrine evidence itself in the idea of money, that second cause of every plague, every pest, and every comfort or convenience of human life, when the principle of self first

* Genesis, chap. x, v. 3 and 9.

sized and pervaded human breasts; what an inconvenience must those have experienced who, by their industry and love of possession had raised themselves to consequence; as, for instance, the husbandman produced a much greater quantity of food than sufficed for the sustenance of his labours, or than sufficed for those who supplied himself and his labourers with every other necessary of life, and although his property should lie by him and perish, such is the nature of man, that he is generally more anxious to grasp his possessions till the last, than dispense them amongst his indigent neighbours, or impart their benefits to the necessitous. And here it may be justly inferred, that society had not made many advances in improvement previous to the invention of money, or a medium of exchange, which was no sooner invented than it witnessed, nay, it created another as great a deficiency, namely, that of a standard of weight and measure, both of which inventions are, doubtless, stamped with the same date. One of the most ancient of historians informs us that this was the first feature of the degeneration of man; so that the most probable inference deducible is, that man, on finding his innocence and purity forsaken him in toto, pitched upon these, as inventions convenient for the gratification of self and the support of justice.

ÆGEUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN consequence of some remarks inserted in your Magazine for August, on a "Reply to Mr. Morrison's Strictures on the Introduction to Book-keeping, by W. Tate, &c." I have been induced to peruse that pamphlet, considering, as I do, that in a country like ours, a subject so intimately connected with the interests of every commercial man, as a clear and well-arranged system of accounts, deserves a very high degree of attention. My object in troubling you with the present communication is to point out and solicit some explanation of what, to me, appears an *inconsistent* censure which the author of the said pamphlet has thought fit to pass on Booth, whose work on Merchants' accounts, has generally been deemed at least equal to any of its successors. Mr. Tate observes, "I believe

it may be affirmed with the greatest certainty, that no person has hitherto taken up the pen on the subject of book-keeping, who can really be called a complete practical book-keeper. The name of 'Booth' is, indeed, sometimes quoted as affording at least one instance of the contrary being the fact; but it may easily be shewn, that there are transactions recorded in his publication, which are completely at variance with every principle of business and book-keeping."

I readily coincide with Mr. Tate, that one great defect in our productions in book-keeping principally arises from the slender knowledge possessed by their authors of the real practices of business; but I confess myself unable to comprehend how Booth, who was "a practical book-keeper," can be accused of having "recorded transactions in his publication completely at variance with every principle of business and book-keeping."

Any one of your Correspondents who will take the trouble to reconcile this contradiction, or should that be impossible, at least to afford me some information on the subject, will greatly oblige
Yours, &c.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer the following remarks for your consideration.

In your Magazine for September, page 243, are inserted some Latin lines of poetry, a translation of which I shall be happy to see from any of your numerous Correspondents, in your next or some subsequent Magazine.

In the "Miscellaneous Information" in your Magazine for last month, it is stated (in the duration of the life of animals) that the average duration of the life of a cat is ten years; a friend of mine has in his possession a cat that is near fifteen years old; but that may be an extraordinary instance. His reason for knowing its age is, that it was brought forth at the time one of his sons was in the cradle. This friend of mine is Mr. James Aldred, of No. 4. Pittman's Buildings, St. Luke's, to whom you may refer if you doubt its veracity.

I am, Sir,

Your Constant Reader.

Lambeth, 4th Nov. 1814.

C. B.

ELEAZAR AND NAPHTALI.
FROM THE FRENCH OF M. FLORIAN.
IN FOUR CANTOS.

BY J. J.

Canto II. continued.

It was but a day's journey—and before the setting of the sun, Naphtali arrived at Luza. He enquired for the house of Abdias, which being shewn him, he knocked at the gate, and an old man presented himself.

"What do you desire?" said he, "Are you one of our brethren?—But though you be not, honour my mansion by reposing here this night."

Naphtali bowed before Abdias. "Blessed be heaven!" said he, "My business at Luza is, to offer you, on the part of Sadoc, the pontiff of the living God, these presents—the fruits of the earth—the gifts of the Eternal. My father Sadoc requests you to bestow your daughter Rachel on my brother Eleazar, whose name, doubtless, has already reached you, and whom Israel considers as the worthy successor of Aaron and of Sadoc."

"Are you not mistaken, my son?" replied the old man, smiling. "Is it to the shepherd Abdias, the most obscure, and least wealthy of the children of Jemini, that the high priest of the Hebrews sends to demand his daughter?"

"Yes," said Naphtali, "it is to you. I descended from the same father—in our tribes—in our families—among ourselves—there is no other distinction of rank, than the respect due to superior virtue.—The children of Levi hold the censor—it is their brethren who pray—the most just are the most excellent."

Abdias answered only by seizing the hand of Naphtali, and pressing it between his own. He then attested heaven, that, from that moment, his daughter was the spouse of Eleazar.—"She is in the fields," said he; "she has not yet led home her flock—but the sun already sunk behind the mountains of Seir, announces to me that she will soon return.—Enter, my son, enter my rustic roof—I will go and select the kid that shall be slain for you."

He then conducted Naphtali into his peaceful dwelling, and instantly went out.

Naphtali, as the brother of Eleazar, in this lowly cottage, felt a pleasure—a tender interest—a spontaneous tranquility—to himself inexplicable. In

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this humble asylum, every thing attracted his eye and fixed his attention. He viewed the white earthen vases, ranged in order, to receive the milk—the rushen baskets hung beneath—the shepherd's crook—the garland of flowers (now faded) which, at the late feast, adorned the lovely Rachel—every object spoke to the heart of Naphtali—he was agitated, but he discarded every idea but that of his brother's interest, and attributed to friendship the emotions that disturbed him.

The bleating of a flock returning from pasture was heard near the mansion. Naphtali trembled—dared not to move—and asked himself the cause. He looked for Abdias—he called him—the old man came—and led by the hand his daughter. Naphtali viewed her—it was she! It was the fair Israelite whose life he had saved! It was the lovely stranger whose image, always present in his heart, rendered inextinguishable the flame that consumed it!

Motionless, as the traveller surprised by a storm in the desert, he stood, with extended arms, suppressing the exclamation just ready to escape him. Rachel, with downcast eyes, silently advanced.

"My daughter," said Abdias, "you are to consider this day as the happiest of your life. The virtuous Eleazar, the son and heir of the high priest, desires you for his spouse. His brother, whom you see, has just received my vow—grant him your faith—as he has mine—and render thanks to heaven, who has deigned to honour your youth and my gray hairs with so distinguished an alliance."

At these words, Rachel raised her head, and cast a bashful glance on the brother of her spouse—she recognized him—she gave a shriek—her head fell back—paleness o'erspread her countenance—her knees trembled—bent—and she fell motionless into the arms of her father. Naphtali ran to support her—Abdias recalled her to life.

Rachel, thus recovered, assured her father, that she was now well, and pretended that the cause of her illness arose from thirst; then looking at Naphtali with marked expression, she requested him to bring her drink. Naphtali, who too well understood her, filled with pure water a wooden vase—kissed the brim—and almost breathless, and with trembling hand, presented it. Rachel touched

with her lips, and returned it to him. Then turning to the old man—"Father," said she, with feeble voice, "you have given me to the son of Sadoc—it is my duty silently to obey. My heart will be ready to follow my hand, if the brother of Eleazar will, from his own mouth, assure me that he has come thus far to call me—*sister*!

She accompanied these words, addressed to Naphtali, with a look of love combined with anger.—It penetrated the very soul of the young Hebrew—His agonizing struggle is inexpressible.—Friendship was the support of virtue.—His honour—friendship—love—toward the absent Eleazar, surmounted his passion for the present Rachel.—"Yes," said he, with impassioned accent, "yes; my brother dies for you—his happiness—his destiny—his life—depend on the obtaining you. I have requested—I have desired—the office of presenting you his vows; and on my knees I repeat his earnest and respectful prayer."

He spake these words with inappropriate haste, doubtful of his power to finish them, and with averted eyes he fell at her feet. Conscious that he had performed his duty—that he had preserved his fidelity to his brother—his heart was less oppressed; and, in the languid tranquility in which his virtuous struggle left him, he awaited the reply of Rachel.

The lovely Israelite heard him, and alternately turned pale and blushed. She withdrew from Naphtali, having made a sign to him to rise, and approaching her father, astonished by her long silence—"I am satisfied," said she,—"I will espouse Eleazar—I only request the liberty of devoting the remainder of the day to my companions.—I love them—I love the spot where Rachel has received her life—where Rachel was a long time happy!—To-morrow she must quit them!—The messenger of Eleazar will, doubtless, forgive my tears!

• Thus she said, and with hurried steps withdrew.

Her father endeavoured to excuse to the sorrowful Naphtali his daughter's tears. Alas! unhappy in himself, he had to hide his own. He spoke of nothing but his brother, and of the respect—the care—and affection, of which Rachel was to become the object. Thus he amused the mind of Abdias, and prevented his perception of the trouble that distracted him.

Night had extended her sable veil when Rachel returned—her countenance was serene—and she called Naphtali her brother. Mindful of fulfilling all the duties of hospitality toward him, she prepared a bed of lamb-skins for his repose that night—provided the banquet—decked the table with flowers—and, seated by the young Hebrew, presented him a part of the kid. Abdias, contented, smiled on his daughter.—Naphtali dared not venture a look—and Rachel, without troubling him with questions or entreaties, made a short evening and retired to rest.

At the dawn of day, Rachel was prepared for the journey.—Her father had resolved to accompany her, and Naphtali thanked heaven for his resolution.—Rachel carried with her the golden ornaments which Sadoc had sent her, and mounted the patient animal of which Naphtali held the reins.—Abdias, by his side, directed them the way.—

Naphtali walked with drooping head, not daring to cast a look on her whom he conducted.—Rachel, silently observed him, repeating to herself the persuasion that Naphtali had never loved her,—that when he saved her life, his motive was but pity,—that he had requested the cruel office of demanding her for another—and that the gloomy, melancholy which she saw in his countenance, was but a trait of character.—Then she would feel a secret vexation, which she mistook for hatred,—her heart applauded her—exhorted, and promised an increasing hatred of the man who had thus disdained her. Still she availed herself of the situation of the young Hebrew, to keep her eyes on him incessantly—reproaching herself with their unmerited direction, but which she still found irresistible.

Abdias, long acquainted with the shortest roads that led to Shiloh, took a different route from that which Naphtali had followed the preceding day. They traversed a long plain, covered only with palm-trees—passed by Mount Ephraim, and arrived about the third hour at the foot of the rocks of Rimmon. Naphtali, who followed Abdias without observing the places that he passed, ascended after him by a narrow, winding path, beset with briars. The difficulties of the way, and his continued attention to the safety and accommodation of Rachel, diverted for a time his gloomy thoughts. After a long and troublesome journey, they reached the summit

of those desert rocks; there, casting a look before him, Naphtali recognised the spot where Rachel had implored his help. He stopped—he trembled—and, by an involuntary movement, his eyes met those of Rachel. Rachel awaited them, but endured them not. Her head sunk upon her bosom—and with her hands she hid her tears. Naphtali felt his knees give way, and supported himself on a part of the rock.

Abdias hastened towards him—"Let us rest, my son," said he, "we have performed half of our journey—let us sit down awhile." Abdias, thus saying, extended his arms to his daughter—helped her to alight, and led her to Naphtali; where, having placed them by the side of each other, he seated himself.

After a silence long and sad, Abdias wishing to break in upon it, asked Naphtali at what time, and on what occasion, Eleazar had seen Rachel. Naphtali then related; how she had come to the tabernacle—that his brother had offered the sacrifice of two doves and a lamb, which Rachel had presented for the recovery of her father.—

"Of me!" cried Abdias, addressing his daughter "what vain alarms have caused this anxiety in you for my life—a life never yet endangered? Why conceal from me your intention? Why has not thy filial piety made known to thy father the prayers and supplications of which he was the object?"

"You are mistaken," replied Rachel, "the sacrifice was not for you. —At the dawning of the same day, pursued by the Moabites—wandering terrified among these rocks, my life was saved by the timely succour of a young hunter.—I left him dying who had rescued me from death!—I returned to find him, but I saw him no more. Anxious for his fate—trembling with apprehension that he had fallen into the hands of our enemies, I sat out, when night commenced, to bear my humble offering to the house of God, and to implore the safety of him to whom I owed my own.—Eleazar prayed for my father—I prayed for my benefactor!"

At these words, Rachel blushed; and Naphtali, transported, exclaimed, "O heaven! what do I hear? Was it for the too happy mortal....?" "Yes," replied Rachel, looking at him, "it was for my deliverer!—I thought his life in danger,—I thought——but I was mistaken! I have since found; that he enjoyed both life and happiness,—I

have since found—that he had alike forgotten his own danger—and my obligation to him!" At these last words, Naphtali arose with haste and agitation—"My father," said he, to the old man, "let us begone—my brother expects us."

Canto III.

The sun had sunk beneath the western hills, and the scattered flocks collected, slowly descended from the mountains, when Abdias, his daughter, and Naphtali, approaching Shiloh, perceived the purple tent which inclosed the Tabernacle. At the sight of the holy place they stopped and bowed, and, after a short prayer, continuing their journey, they soon arrived at the gates.

There, Sadoc and Eleazar, followed by their relatives and friends, had long awaited them.

A chosen company of blooming virgins, clothed in long white robes, and bearing lilies in their hands, presented themselves to Rachel,—encompassed her—crowned her with flowers, and conducted her, as in triumph, to the pontiff, who advanced to receive her. She cast herself at his feet—Sadoc raised her—embraced her, and presented her to Eleazar, whose heart palpitated with love and joy. Rachel was silent. Eleazar, transported with happiness, looked around for his brother.—He called him—stretched out his arms to receive him, and, turning to Rachel, joined their hands and pressed them to his bosom. Thus walked Eleazar in the midst of all he loved.—The pontiff, with Abdias, followed—the young virgins preceded them, and the inhabitants of Shiloh, assembled on the way, filled the air with shouts of congratulation, on the union of Eleazar and Rachel.

Arrived at the house of the high priest, Sadoc publicly announced that, on the next day, the marriage of his son should be consecrated by sacrifice—and the people separated to their homes.

Sadoc presented to his guests the fruits and refreshments prepared for them; and, directing his attention more particularly to Abdias, he proposed to him that he should pass the remainder of his days with his beloved daughter at Shiloh,—“Let us be united,” said the good old Sadoc; “age has need of friends; but where, at our age, can we look for them but in our family? The name of father obtains that indulgence a father so easily repays. Under that endearing name, we grow old

with impunity.—The divided attentions of Rachel shall be made up to you by Eleazar,—what I lose in Eleazar, I shall find in Rachel. Our children will be confounded in our affections—our riches in them will be doubled.”

Abdias promised not to leave them, and Rachel thanked him for his promise. She received with gratitude the attentions of Eleazar; and Naphtali, endeavouring to conceal his emotions, smiled and congratulated both.

Thus they passed the evening; and when the half-extinguished lamps announced the lateness of the hour, Sadoc desired his sons to pass the night in the house of a relation—and to the house of Phaniel, they withdrew to sleep.

But sleep, that night, approached the eyes of neither. Eleazar perceived the sadness of Naphtali, and attributing to his fair Israelite the cause, he endeavoured, by talking of her, to encourage his hopes, and promised soon to join him in the search. Naphtali in vain endeavoured to dispel his sadness, by talking of his brother's happiness as the spouse of Rachel. Eleazar still returned to her whom he presumed the object of Naphtali's inquietude—he could only be happy in his brother's ease; but in seeking to assuage the wound, he inflamed it to his torture.

The dawn of day appeared, and Eleazar chose from a number of beautiful garments, the most beautiful. Naphtali assisted him—disposed his long tresses to flow gracefully under his rich tiara, and covered his shoulders with a long purple robe, a prize which, in the warlike games of Israel, the skill and courage of Naphtali had obtained. Thus decorated was the happy Eleazar, beautiful in his youth, and in the animation which good fortune inspires; thus were the gifts of nature and fortune adorned with the more precious tribute of fraternal love,—and thus to Sadoc they returned.

They found the Levites in their festal dress—and the young women and the people assembled, awaiting at the gate the lovely bride. She appeared clothed in white—her face covered with a broad-eried veil. Timid, agitated, and trembling, she walked by her father's side, having refused the proffered support of Naphtali. Eleazar, transported with joy, flew as chief of the Levites—arrived first at the tabernacle—brought forth the victims, and presented them himself to Sadoc. Twelve rams were immolated.

The people joined in prayer with the pontiff—desired with him that the present Rachel, beautiful as the former, might be fruitful as Leah—and that the bride and bridegroom might together, like Sarah and Abraham, descend into the vale of years.

In the same order in which they went, they returned—proceeding through the town—singing hymns of old—and strewing the way with flowers.

This ceremony ended, Sadoc presented for their signature the engagement they had mutually contracted. The hand of Eleazar trembled with joy—the hand of Rachel trembled more.—Naphtali had retired—his brother sought him, found him, and brought him to partake of the marriage feast. He placed him by the side of Rachel, and while Sadoc did the honours of the feast with his assembled family, the happy, the amiable Eleazar, spoke of nothing but of his hope and desire always to live with two objects so equally dear to him, and that he might see them love each other, as he loved them both.

Alas, unhappy pair!—they promised, and they blushed!—conscious that they indeed felt all that they expressed—they trembled! But Naphtali could confide in a virtue fortified by friendship—Rachel was destitute of this double guard, and, alarmed by the danger, wished to escape it. Her project was instantly conceived, and, too desperate for delay, she availed herself of a moment of tumult in rising from the feast, to desire a private conversation with the wretched Naphtali.

They walked without looking at each other towards the solitary fig-tree planted by the side of the stream. Rachel seated herself against its venerable trunk, and requested Naphtali to sit near her, then, in a firm, determined tone:—

“The time,” said she, “is precious, and will not admit of dissimulation! let us not strive to hide our struggles—but make victory sure.—I love you!—the passion that disturbs us is mutual, violent, and inveterate—I hate myself while I confess it to you!—but your virtue has left me no other means to equal it.

“Of all that has passed since that fatal day when I first presented myself to the eyes of Eleazar, I am ignorant—may I ever remain so,—of this I am, alas, too certain—that you have sacrificed to a brother's love, the love you had for me!—The sacrifice is great—

is noble—but you are unhappy!—Yet, in having sacrificed love to friendship, you have friendship to console you still—and I am sensible that we ought not to complain, when to the glory of having done our duty we can add the consolations which a tender sentiment inspires.

"I, Naphtali, have no brother!—I am the wife of Eleazar—but it is you, I would have chosen—it is you, who saved my life!—Thus conscious, will not the admiration your noble, but distressing sacrifice excites in me,—the continual observance of your struggles—your triumphs—will they not daily strengthen that sentiment which I should now extinguish? You would be in vain a conqueror—your victories would enfeeble me! The more sorrowful I saw you, the more amiable you would appear.—I might conceal my own sufferings—but how could I endure yours!—from this state of danger it is for you to relieve me.—Fly! fly! far from this place. Though it be not necessary to your virtue—I fear—I feel it is to mine!—nor is it less so to your brother's happiness, which can never duly be the object of my attention, while you are with me!—Think, invent some specious pretext—but go far from Rachel!—If it be possible to eradicate from your breast this fatal passion, return—if not—for ever leave me!"

She said, and turned toward the house.—Naphtali seized her hand—but scarcely had he touched it, than, alarmed, he withdrew his own—endeavoured to collect his scattered powers—and, without raising his eyes to Rachel, addressed her thus:—

"Oh, Rachel,—Oh, my sister,—do not fear—it is to your last words, only, I will reply.—I will depart this night!—I will never see you more!—never shall I see again—my brother!—pardon my tears!—guiltless they fall—for him!"

"I feel I should have fled, without reply—but I must inform you—(it is necessary to your repose, and to my brother's peace)—that Eleazar has not only never suspected that I had seen you first, he is ignorant (and I would have him so) that Rachel is that Israelite.... it is enough my sister—let this interview remain an eternal secret between my heart and your virtue—let not Eleazar ever know this final test of friendship!—his happiness would be for ever lost—and fruitless would be my sacrifice.

"There remains but one more duty

to perform—and it is due unto your honour—I would return into your hands the only pledge of a love no longer innocent—take back this veil which you let fall at my feet—this veil, which, from that moment, has been the companion of my bosom—it is here, Rachel!—Let us return—I tremble, lest this secret conversation become a crime—may it be at least useful to my brother.—To-morrow, when Eleazar shall lament me gone, and you shall be his only comforter, say to him, Rachel,—‘Naphtali has confided to me his sufferings—he cannot live but in the possession of his lovely stranger—and he is gone to die, regretting her!’—The event will justify the assertion!" He presented the veil—she took it, and threw it on her head without reply.

They returned together to the house.—Sadoc met them—and embracing Rachel, in gentle terms complained of her long absence, and conducted her to her anxious and inquiring family. Naphtali had separated, and studiously avoiding Rachel, sought his brother.

But the society of Rachel and Naphtali, so necessary to the happiness of Eleazar, could not be long withdrawn unnoticed. They had scarcely quitted the festive hall, when, perceiving them to be absent, he immediately went out—followed them at a distance—and seeing them seated together, took a long circuit, to approach them unperceived. Nor was diffidence, suspicion, or curiosity, the motive. He suspected no secrets in his brother, and had therefore no intention to surprise them. The happy and affectionate Eleazar, without design, without reflection, with that frank and open confidence which always accompanies a real friendship, resigned himself to the levity of the moment, and not fearing to offend those by whom he could not be offended, easily allowed in himself all that he would as easily have pardoned.

On his approaching them, he saw Naphtali deliver to Rachel the veil he had borne in his bosom, and which Eleazar knew to be that of his fair daughter—he heard the last words pronounced by Naphtali—those words and the veil discovered all,—his brother's sufferings, his brother's virtue, and the distress of Rachel, were at once revealed.—Motionless he stood—his head drooped upon his breast—his arms were extended toward the ground—and, supported by the fig tree, he saw—he heard no more! Darkness overspread

his eyes; and his soul, subdued by an astounding sorrow, resigned her consciousness—as one who by lightning struck, sees but the flash, and dies!

In the mean time, Rachel and his brother had re-entered the house.

When Eleazar recovered, he looked around—he saw himself alone, and in his freedom felt a gloomy joy. He advanced to the border of the stream—he viewed its foaming waters—tried its depth—and suddenly abandoning himself to the suggestions of despair:—“God of Goodness,” he exclaimed, “I here appeal but to thy justice—were I alone to suffer, I should humbly bow, in reverence to thy divine decrees—but my wife, my brother, are wretched—and I alone the cause!—they are wretched, and each succeeding day will but enhance their misery—a misery entailed on them so long as I shall see the light!—to refuse their sacrifice is no longer in my power—to accept it is no less impossible—and it is forbidden me to lament with them. All that can render life desirable, love, friendship, virtue, combine and separate, with perverse effect, to multiply my torments—Oh, Heaven! be my judge—my brother would die for me—alas! his death would but add to my distraction—mine would restore his peace.”

Eleazar was just going to throw himself into the stream, when, casting a look behind, he saw the house—that house in which his good old father lived, whose fostering hand had reared him in his tender years—where now he heard the voice of mirth, the songs of joy, the prayers to heaven for his happiness. He saw the grassy seat on which, in infancy, Naphtali and he had passed whole days in mutual testimonies of their early love, and ever until then had sworn to live and die together—even the wild fig-tree, like an old and honest friend, seemed to reprove him—he clasped its aged trunk, a stay against himself.

These horrid transports were now succeeded by a calmer sorrow—he wept—his tears relieved him—restored his reason, and the mildness of his nature.—“No—No,” said he, “I will not by a voluntary death profane this hallowed spot—this blest abode of nature in her dearest amities!—Here my father has embraced me—here have I witnessed the thousand testimonies of a brother’s love—the place is holy, sacred to peace; and it is sacrilege to violate it, even by

a legitimate sorrow. Let me fly—let me fly,—and in the wild and lonely desert seek some unblest spot, repelling to society—to scenes of social happiness and affection—where all to cheerless sympathy may suit the solitary purpose of despair!”—Then with hurried pace he ascended the bank of the stream, sought the most puerile parts of the rocks to expedite his flight, crossed the high mountains, and plunged into the dreary desert.

In the meanwhile, Naphtali, alarmed, and with incessant question, sought his brother. Rachel, Sadoc, and Abdias imagined him at the Tabernacle, engaged in prayer. The night advanced, and Naphtali, sad and restless, returned from the Tabernacle—then again resumed his ineffectual search in the adjoining field—stopped at the wild fig-tree, and with loud and tremulous voice called Eleazar!—he heard but the noise of the rapid stream, rolling precipitant from rock to rock. He returned to his family and friends—questioned with impatience—and negligent of answer, again went forth, returned, and was informed that his brother had been seen to approach the border of the stream. Neglecting Rachel—unmindful of his promise—insensible of his passion—with a long and lighted pine-branch, he flew to the rapid torrent.

The young Levites, friends of the unhappy Eleazar, followed in like manner. They passed through all the by-paths—crossed the rugged rocks, and spread themselves among the mountains with incessant cry. Sadoc, Abdias, and Rachel remained on the hither side—they heard their mournful cries, and the vain echo—the gloom of night and the errant lights gleaming through the ambient obscurity, added to the awful and icy terror which took possession of their souls.

Thus passed the night, and Eleazar was not found. Long after the break of day, Naphtali, with disordered hair, a ghastly paleness in his countenance, his feet lacerated and bleeding—returned to Sadoc. In mournful silence he pressed his hand—regardless of Rachel. He stood mute and motionless—just touched with his lips the refreshment that was offered to him, and passed it to his companions; then throwing around him a wolf’s skin, he took his bow and fatal arrows, and was again departing, when an old shepherd presented himself, bearing in his hand a garment, soiled with

and and alime. Naphtali started back with an ejaculation of alarm, and the old shepherd addressing himself to Sadoc, "Do you recollect," said he, the dress worn by your son?" and placed at his feet the tiara of Eleazar, and the purple robe!—Sadoc saw them, and fell into the arms of Abdias.—Naphtali threw himself on the well-known mantle, crying, "Oh, my brother!"—then starting up, maddened by grief, he broke his bow, his quiver, and tore in shreds his tunic; then rushing forwards to the old shepherd, "Tell me," said he, in the wild accent of despair, "where—when did you find these things?"—"This morning—at the break of day," replied the affrighted old man, "near that rugged rock from whence the waters of the torrent fall—the tiara was at the edge, the mantle in the midst of the rapid waves."

Naphtali looked at the old shepherd, and made a sign to him to withdraw.

The young Levites hastened round the dejected Naphtali, but he declined their attendance, and desired to be alone. Sighing, they withdrew, and announced through Shiloh the mournful news of Eleazar's death.

Great was the lamentation of the people for the loss of this object of their love—they covered their heads with ashes, and imposed on themselves ten days of mourning. All Israel mourned the son of Israel's benefactor.

—Sadoc restored to sense by the attentions of Rachel, heard the general voice of lamentation—he fell on his knees—raised his hands, and with feeble voice exclaimed, "Alas! my Eleazar!"

—Naphtali ran to him, and falling on the old man's bosom, endeavoured to console him—but his voice failed in all but the joint invocation of his brother's name!

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
To the Editor of the Ambulator.

SIR,

I LATELY set out on a tour round London, having previously examined Laurie and Whittle's Map of the Environs, which I found upon the whole correct and useful; but I still needed a guide and an adviser, who should point out to me the most interesting objects, and lead me to the places commanding the most beautiful prospects. I enquired if there existed any such printed

account and direction, and I was told of "The Ambulator." Accordingly I hastened to my bookseller's, and paid eight shillings for the book. Finding that it had an alphabetical arrangement, I eagerly searched for an introduction, or copious tail-piece, wherein I might find the kind of advice I stood in need of; but I was disappointed: I then read such articles as I stumbled on; next I turned to others with which fame had made me acquainted: but still I obtained no hint to guide my steps beyond the place described, nor any thing in the descriptions that determined me to undertake this or that jaunt. I next looked at "the correct map," which is on too small a scale to enter into the detail necessary in cross roads, to guide a gentleman in a gig, or on horseback; but, considering the principle on which books are made, it was not quite a useless frontispiece. But the "Fourteen Elegant Engravings" did sorely disappoint me, aye, and seriously vex me too.—Why, in the name of honesty and good sense, enhance the price of this little pocket volume by the addition of such useless trash? Why cast a slur upon the honest intentions which might have been conceded to you, by the catchpenny association of such trumpery? Why the hope that the sale of the book would be augmented by putting in the advertisements, that the work would be embellished by fourteen elegant engravings!—Now, Sir, rest assured, *that the best way of augmenting the sale of such a work is by extending its utility.* I am not in the habit of underlining; but, good Mr. Editor, I much wish you to make the booksellers understand this maxim. Now, Sir, I will tell you what would make this book a most valuable pocket companion:

1st. An introduction, in which a general account should be given of the space to which you have confined yourself, dividing it into a certain number of regions; stating the form of the country, whether hilly or flat; the general character of the roads, especially of the cross roads in each, and of the scenery, and of the accommodation for travellers on those bye-roads.

2d. Plans of certain tours, divided into days, and an enumeration, not a description, of the objects to be seen; and instead of the fourteen elegant engravings, I would earnestly

3dly. Recommend a number of plans, such as are given at the panoramas,

merely pointing out the relative situations of hills, valleys, woods, houses, &c. and their names: the points from whence they were taken should be accurately noticed. Thus panoramic tours might be made, that would quickly bring the traveller acquainted with the country.

4thly. I would earnestly recommend the suppression of the poetry and the reflections, and much of the history; or these I would substitute copious and accurate references to books.

I am aware, that to make such a book, a very competent person or persons must go over the ground; and that it would cost something more than sitting down in an author's study with Atterson's road books, and a few folio volumes of accounts of the several countries; but my dear Sir, it would do our health great good; and pray tell the booksellers that it would greatly enhance the sale by extending the utility of the book.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AT the present moment, when every little anecdote which tends in the least degree to elucidate the life and character of the late fallen Corsican, seems to excite such general interest in people's minds, I am induced to think the following will prove acceptable to any of my fellow readers.

At the period of my residence in Paris, the Abbe Haüy, so celebrated for his labours in mineralogy, related to me a circumstance which ought to be recorded as an illustration of the despotism under which he lived. He told that he had received a peremptory order from the Emperor, to compose in six months, within the space of six months, a Treatise on Natural Philosophy, for the use of the schools; and it was in vain for him to plead either the multitude of his avocations, his physical infirmities, or the distant connection between this subject and his particular lies. All expostulation was futile; the professor, in order to accomplish his task, was forced to subduct a considerable portion of time from the hours which he usually allotted to rest and exercise.—He produced a book, which now claims the first rank in Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy, and has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe.

I should feel myself greatly indebted to any person amongst your numerous class of readers, who would transmit, through the medium of your valuable publication, a short memoir of this celebrated character. The lives of most people furnish some little incidents worthy of record, and I should imagine that a few lines respecting the person in question, would not be deemed uninteresting to many of my fellow readers, whilst it would confer an obligation on

Sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

Hoxton,

J. ARVINUS,

9th Nov. 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine,

SIR,

Pentonville, Nov. 15, 1814.

AS you were pleased to favour me with a few stanzas I sent you on the Death of General Ross, with insertion in your last, I have been induced to offer to your consideration, the following elegant imitation of the immortal author of "Jerusalem Delivered." It may perhaps, be a means of affording to those who cannot read him in his native tongue, a faint glimmering of the sublimity of idea which so eminently characterized that illustrious genius, as well in his shorter compositions, as in the before-mentioned energetic poem. Should you not think them disagreeable to your interesting pages, I may perhaps trouble you as an occasional correspondent, and can always subscribe myself,

Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

Imitation of Tasso's Sonnet to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, complimenting her on her indifference as to worldly honours, and preference of mental beauties to personal.

The gilded crown, the sceptre, and the palm,
The gems that deck the brows of eastern kings,

Are nought but transient, sublimity things,
The vain delusions of this mortal ball.

The dance, the song, the jovial feast are all;
But evening dreams array'd with golden wings,

Ev'n Love himself no lasting pleasure brings,
For all that earthly pride can boast must fall.

But the pure soul, that from the eternal throne
Commission'd came, knows pleasures far more bright

Than what regard her mortal house of clay;
Eager her native shining plains to own,
She hails the hour that gives her back to
And empyrean plains of endless day: [Night]

Letters from a German in England to his Friend at Berlin.

(Concluded from page 292.)

CAMBRIDGE, like other celebrated places, has had historians, who wished to establish its claim to a very high antiquity. One dreamer attributes its foundation to Cantaber a Spaniard, educated at Athens, 375 years before the Christian era. Others, more moderate, ascribe the honour to Siegbert, King of the East Angles, about the year 630. However that may be, it appears to have been entirely ruined in the Danish invasions, and to have remained long in obscurity, being hardly mentioned until after the Norman government was fully established. Its most ancient charter existing is said to be dated in 1231, being the fifteenth year of Henry the Third; and Peterhouse, or St. Peter's College, is the first which was endowed. This, indeed, is said to be the most ancient of all the colleges, either here or at Oxford, being built in the year 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, who did not, however, endow it until 1284. This was succeeded, in 1340, by Clare Hall, so named in honour of Elizabeth Clare, Countess of Ulster, who contributed entirely to its rebuilding and endowment. The others followed in succession; to enumerate which, however, could afford you no entertainment. Peterhouse may be interesting from its antiquity, but not particularly so on other accounts. It consists of two courts, separated by a cloister and gallery, the smaller court being divided by the chapel, which is a handsome building erected in 1632, and adorned with a fine window of painted glass. The celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow was originally a member of this college, from which he was ejected in 1644, by the commissioners of the Parliament, but restored again in 1650.

We next visited Clare Hall, which, in point of situation, is, perhaps, the first in Cambridge, being on the eastern bank of the Cam, over which is a handsome stone bridge leading to a beautiful vista, through which are seen cornfields, groves, and lawns, surrounded by lofty elms, affording every variety of which a level country appears capable. The building itself is a large quadrangle, and the front towards the fields is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric and Ionic orders. Dr. John

Tillotson was member of this college, a man whose admirable writings are, I am afraid, more talked of than generally read in the present day. John Bois, Dean of Canterbury, is also reckoned among the celebrated members of this university. Do you ask for a specimen of his abilities? Read the following parody, as it certainly is, of the Lord's Prayer, publicly pronounced by him, in his sermon preached on the 5th November, 1619, at Paul's Cross. "Our Pope which art in Rome, cursed be thy name; thy kingdom perish; hindored may thy will be, as it is in Heaven so in Earth: Give us this day our Cup in the Lord's Supper, and remit our monies which we have given for thy indulgencies, as we send them back unto thee; and lead us not into heresy, but free us from misery; for thine is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever and ever, Amen." Such a parody, with whatever good intentions it might be uttered, would not be listened to in England at the present day. But at the period when it was delivered, men's angry passions being still inflamed by the remembrance of one of the most atrocious conspiracies ever discovered, it served to raise the preacher to very great popularity.

Pembroke College was founded by Mary de St. Paul, whose husband, Aymer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, was killed in a tournament on the day of their marriage. Hence she was said to have been maid, wife, and widow, all in the same day. Disgusted with the world by this event, she lived ever after in retirement, and devoted her ample estates to acts of charity and public utility. This college consists of two courts, and has upon the whole a most venerable appearance. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, who was burnt at Oxford with Cranmer and Latimer, was member of this college; as were also John Bradford and John Rogers, both martyrs in the Protestant cause in the year 1555. Edmund Spenser, one of the most celebrated of the English poets, but whose works you and I used to have such difficulty in comprehending, was educated at Pembroke; and political enthusiasts may hereafter visit it as the college where the great minister of England William Pitt pursued his studies. The window of his chamber is pointed out to strangers, but was not shewn to us, my companion being any thing but an admirer of that celebrated

Statesman; we did not fail, however, to visit the Senate House, a handsome building, and lately adorned with a statue of Mr. Pitt, dressed in his robes, and in the attitude of speaking. Even political prejudice must allow this to be among the best latter specimens of the art of sculpture in England. Not so, however, two statues of George the First and Second in the same hall. Were it not unsuitable to the gravity of the place, we might be tempted to suppose them meant as caricatures in marble, of the august monarchs whom they profess to represent. In the vestibule of the Senate House, or of the Library attached to it, I really forget which, are some antiquities brought from Greece, and presented to the University by Dr. Clarke. Among these, we particularly stopped to admire the statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, once an object of adoration to assembled Greece, but rescued by the English traveller from a dung-heap, and placed, we hope finally, in its present situation. About the propriety of this removal, there can be no dispute. Lord Elgin may, or may not, be classed among the Goths for tearing down the ornaments of antient temples, and transferring them from Athens to the English capital; but Dr. Clarke must receive unmixed praise for raising a fallen goddess from the mire, and placing her where she may again receive the adoration due to one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

But the glory of Cambridge, and the sight of which would alone have sufficiently repaid all the trouble of our journey, is undoubtedly the Chapel of King's College. The College itself consists of several unconnected piles of building, some of brick and some of stone; but the Chapel struck me as one of the most elegant and perfect specimens of Gothic architecture I had ever yet beheld. It was commenced by Henry the Sixth, a pious but unfortunate prince, but does not appear to have been finished until early in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The inner roof is of stone, in the form of the Gothic arch, without any interior pillars, being supported entirely by the external towers and buttresses. Along the middle of the roof, where it is flattest, large stones, of at least a ton weight each, appear as it were suspended, having the under side ornamented with roses and portcullises. No modern architect has been able to explain by what means these stones have

been thus arranged. Sir Christopher Wren went once a year to examine this roof, and is said to have declared, "that if any man would show him how to place the first stone, he would engage to fix all the rest." The exterior roof is leaded, rising into a ridge, which is easily ascended, and from which we have fine views of the peaceful groves below, the town, the sedgy Cam, and a vast extent of flat and fertile country on every side. Looking towards the north, the Tower of Ely Cathedral appeared at the distance of about sixteen miles, and suggested to us the idea of prolonging our walk as far as that ancient structure. Having descended, we again, and again admired the beauties of this most magnificent Chapel. Throughout, reigns an air of elegant Gothic simplicity, if such a term may be used. The interior length from east to west is 291 English feet, the breadth 45, and the height 78. The walls on the inside are adorned with the arms of the Houses of York and Lancaster, and a profusion of roses, crowns, portcullises, and Fleurs de Lis, admirably carved in stone. The Chapel is divided about the middle by a curiously carved partition of wood, which was set up during the time that Anne Bulleyn was Queen. On the front are true-lovers knots, and in one of the pannels are the arms of that unfortunate Lady, impaled with those of her brutal husband. Above the partition, stands the organ, which, however, does not reach high enough to impede a full view of the roof, from the great western door to the east window, a sight which is still deeply impressed upon my remembrance. All the windows, except the great one to the East, are of beautiful stained glass, and the pavement of the choir is of black and white marble: which, although somewhat injured by the damp soil, still retains the appearance of having been recently laid down. Over the altar is a painting brought from Italy, representing the descent from the cross, said to be the work of Daniel de Volterra. It has even been attributed to Raphael; but for my part, I confess I cannot discern in it the traces of the hand of that great Master.

I quitted this noble structure with regret. Our last visit was to the Chapel of Trinity College, a fine building, about 200 feet in length by 35 in breadth; throughout which reigns a beautiful simplicity. Our principal ob-

first in visiting this Chapel was, to see a celebrated statue, by Roubilliac, of Sir Isaac Newton, who was Member of Trinity College. This is, indeed, one of the master-pieces of modern art. The immortal Newton stands in an attitude of deep reflection, or rather with his lips a little open, and a prism in his hand, as if one of the sublime truths which he discovered was just beginning to dawn upon his mind. The mouth is said to have been originally shut, which, by a daring and happy effort in his art, the sculptor altered to its present form. It is impossible to view this fine statue, without emotion: were I an Englishman, I should almost say, without regret; for since the days of Roubilliac, no artist in this Island has given to marble so much the appearance of life, as is possessed by this breathing head of Newton. Canova is in my opinion the only living artist superior to Roubilliac; and he is, indeed, superior. You know my enthusiasm, and will therefore believe me when I say, that did my other avocations admit of it, I would willingly go to Rome on foot for the sole purpose of seeing the Vatican and the sculptures of Canova.

The Library of Trinity College, which constitutes the west side of the inner Court, is said to be nearly 200 feet in length, and the grandest structure of the kind in the kingdom; but we, thought we had visited enough, and the keeper not being in the way, were content to form our ideas of Cambridge from what we had already seen. You will say, that we travelled indeed like pedlars, when I tell you that we quitted this celebrated University on the afternoon of the same day that we entered it, and without having either eat or drank there. The rapid succession, however, of Halls, Colleges, and Chapels; stained windows, busts, books, and Pictures, soon distracts and wearies the attention. Yet even this hasty glance has left an impression on my mind not easy to be effaced. I can at least say, I have seen Cambridge; and although I must prefer to it the exterior of Oxford, yet this has higher claims to our permanent regard. The great men whom it has produced, are not to be matched by any other seat of learning that the whole world has known. Not to mention promiscuously, as a physician, William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; as statesmen, Sir Philip Sidney, William Cecil, Lord Burleigh,

Sir William Temple, Sir Robert Walpole, and the late Mr. William Pitt; as divines, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Jeremy Taylor, Sherlock, Stillingfleet, and Hoadley; as poets, Ben Jonson, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Otway, Prior, and Gray; as martyrs in the Protestant Cause, Cranmer and Latimer; as a lawyer, Sir Edward Coke; as a critic, Richard Bentley; what shall we say to the three great names of Sir Francis Bacon, Milton, and Sir Isaac Newton? Such men are an honour, not merely to England, but to the human race. Well then may Cambridge be proud of them, and challenge all the Universities of the world to produce such a trio. For my own part, I could not but inwardly venerate a place which had fostered such men, and linger with pleasure on ground still marked as it were with the recent footsteps of immortal genius. But fresh toil and fresh wonders await us:—

“Then, Cambridge! Learning’s darling seat,
Farewell thy palaces and towers”.

* * * * *

“From marking wildly scatter’d flowers,
As on the banks of Thames I stray’d,
And wandering lone, the lingering hours,
I shelter’d in thy honoured shade!”

In quitting the town, we noticed a very ancient tower, called here the Round Church, but properly the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, being built in imitation of that at Jerusalem. It is the most antient monument in Cambridge, and was certainly built in the time of the Crusades, apparently in the reign of Henry the First. It has, however, been much altered from its original form by successive innovators, and the inside, we were told, no longer merits any attention. This was the last monument we saw of Cambridge. We soon crossed the sluggish Cam, and left the town behind us. On the river, were barges, nearly as large as those upon the Spree at Berlin, but of a far less elegant form, being perfectly flat and broad both at the stem and stern. On the right bank were extensive meadows, covered with cattle. The ground was higher on the left bank, along which we pursued our road over a country almost entirely flat. After passing several villages, at one of which we stopped to dine, we arrived upon an immense level, seemingly consisting of endless fens, where we pursued our way along elevated causeways. All this extensive and fertile tract, as far almost as the eye could reach, on every

side, had evidently been gained by human industry from the sea, or the marshy deposits of rivers and winter floods. We passed the principal channel of one of the sluggish streams which intersect this vast level by a bridge, where a toll was levied even on us foot-passengers for the purpose of keeping up the causeway. Here we were informed, that frequently in winter, after heavy rains, or the melting of the snow, the whole surrounding country is covered with water: the causeways appearing like dikes built to keep out the sea. Over such a level country, you will easily believe that Ely Cathedral was constantly visible before us, even at the distance of ten or twelve miles. As we approached Ely, the country became more diversified, the town being built upon a ridge considerably elevated above the marshes, which once surrounded it on every side. It became dark before we arrived there; and as the sun declined, we saw it set below the plains, almost as if dipping in the level ocean. We had an indistinct view of the Cathedral by the imperfect light of the stars; but our first care was, to secure a lodging for the night, which having effected, we gladly partook of refreshment and abandoned ourselves to repose.

In the morning, our first care was, to visit the cathedral, a striking but irregular pile of building. All round are traces of the great extent once occupied by the cloisters and cells attached to this religious edifice. Round arches half sunk in the earth, entire gateways, and walls now forming part of modern houses, convey to the mind, more forcibly than the most eloquent declamation, that the works of man perish like himself. The present edifice rises, as it were, amidst its own ruins. The great west tower was built about the year 1180; and twenty years afterwards, that is to say, about the year 1200, the present vestibule was built by the bishop of that period. It is remarkably elegant; but I was sorry to observe, that the slender shafts, although of the hardest Purbeck marble, were in many parts giving symptoms of decay, from the continued impression of the air for so many centuries. Over the centre of the old choir is a magnificent octagonal tower, supported on eight pillars, with a dome terminated by a lantern. This was finished in 1342, and is a beautiful specimen of the state of the arts in England at that period. The north and south transepts are the

oldest parts of the whole building, having been erected in the reign of William Rufus and Henry the First. This is evident from the form of the arches, which are circular; whilst in some of the ornaments, the intersection of these circles shews the origin of the pointed arch. Perhaps in no existing building can the successive variations of style in architecture be traced with such precision as in this. What within these few years has been attempted at Paris on a smaller scale, by collecting under one roof specimens of the styles of different epochs, may here be seen combined in one incongruous but great whole. No where can there exist a finer study for the architectural antiquary. Round and pointed arches; pillars plain and grooved, massy and slender, single and grouped; windows of all forms; the rudest and the most delicate tracery; towers, chapels, roofs, aisles, and tombs, afford a continued succession of objects, interesting not only to the artist and the moralist, but to the most casual observer. The interior length of this noble edifice, as we were informed by the man who observed it to us, is 517 English feet. The length of the transept is 199 feet, and of the nave 208. The lantern over the dome is 170 feet high. The height of the great western tower is 270 feet, and that of the two towers on the south wing 120. Such are the principal dimensions, as related to us, and which I do not doubt were correct.

Attached to the cathedral, on the north side, is St. Mary's Chapel, now used as a church by the inhabitants of Ely. This is an elegant structure, and is reckoned one of the best proportioned rooms in the kingdom, being 200 feet in length, 46 broad, and 40 to the highest part of the roof, which is vaulted. This building has no interior pillars, but the roof is supported entirely by strong buttresses crowned with pinnacles. The whole of the interior was once adorned with images, and a vast variety of elegant foliage and tracery; but time and the civil wars have made great ravages in these delicate ornaments; of which, however, a sufficient portion remains to give an idea of the great beauty which it must have once possessed. The first stone of this building was laid in 1321, in the reign of Edward the Second.

Excepting the cathedral and its appendages, Ely contains nothing interesting to a stranger. It appeared, in-

deed, to us an exceedingly dull place compared with English towns in general of the same size. About eleven o'clock we again set off, bending our course towards Newmarket in our route back to London. About a mile out of Ely, on looking back, we had a fine view of the cathedral towering above the surrounding houses. After passing through several villages, the churches of which had all the appearance of great antiquity, we came to Soham, a pretty large town, situated on the borders of the Fens, and having formerly a large lake near it, which is now drained, and the soil highly cultivated. A monastery existed here as early as the year 630, but it was destroyed by the Danes in some of their predatory incursions. The present church tower is of considerable height, but had not the appearance of such great antiquity as several belonging to the villages through which we had passed.

After walking about fourteen miles, we approached Newmarket, which lies at the bottom and along the gentle slope of a hill. To the left of the town, on a height, is a telegraph, which serves to mark the ground used for exercising the horses previously to their races. The outline of the slope of the hill is considerably altered by a large tumulus, which sufficiently marks that battles have been fought here in very ancient times; before horses were trained for the course. This tumulus serves to awaken the attention, and prepare the mind for the more striking relics of antiquity which the road afterwards presents. Newmarket consists principally of one large broad street, where very few of the houses bear the marks of any antiquity. It is situated on the border of two counties, so that one of the churches on the north side of the street is in Suffolk, and that on the south in Cambridgeshire. The race-course is entirely in the latter county, which therefore claims all the celebrity attached to the spot. We stopped at Newmarket to dine; after which continuing our route, we passed through the town, and soon came upon fine open downs, commanding an extensive and charming prospect. Here is the race-ground, and the first glance sufficiently shews it to deserve all the praises which have been bestowed upon it, both from the disposition of the ground and the beauty of the surrounding country. We were soon, however, attracted by another object;

for having proceeded two or three miles, our road led us across a deep trench with a bank, evidently of very great antiquity. The origin of this entrenchment is lost in the remote ages, but there can be no doubt as to the intention with which it was constructed, the bank being thrown on the east side of the trench, and consequently meant as a defence against all the inhabitants of the island to the westward. It commences, as we were told, near Calledge; and running across Newmarket Heath, continues its course for about seven miles, until it terminates in a part of the country which was formerly impassable, on account of its fens and marshes. It is evidently neither Roman, Danish, nor Saxon work, and was, probably, constructed by some of the earliest invaders from the continent long prior to the time of Caesar. What is most astonishing is, the sharpness of the contour of the ditch, which is as fresh as if cut yesterday, except that the edges are clothed with a fine turf. It is called the Devil's Ditch, and is another monument of the almost imperishable nature of works constructed of earth. The rudest and simplest suggestions of the human mind would appear, in many instances, to be the soundest and most correct. The mounds of earth raised to commemorate savage chieftains, slain in battle and undoubtedly survive the tombs of Greece and Rome; and the walls of Thebes with its hundred gates have perished, while the Devil's Dike, probably of equal antiquity, remains still an undecaying monument of past ages.

A few miles from the first entrenchment, we passed a second of the same nature, and apparently running nearly parallel to it; but night approaching, we could not extend our inquiries. It was nearly dark when we arrived at Bournbridge, a post-house, distant twelve miles from Newmarket. Here great preparations were making for an entertainment to be given next day by a landlord to his numerous tenants, who were to assemble to pay their rent; and we supped in the room prepared for their reception. We set off early on the ensuing morning; and having breakfasted at a large inn in the village of Charrington, arrived about two o'clock at Hockerill, distant from Newmarket eighteen miles, where we dined. Hockerill is apparently a modern town, built principally on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which runs a branch

of the River Lea; but adjoining to it, on a neighbouring height, is Bishop's Stortford, evidently a place of considerable antiquity, although now in no very flourishing condition. The church appeared in a very ruinous state; and we certainly had seen neither town nor village in our whole route which bore such striking marks of decay. In the bottom is a large artificial mound, which I should conjecture, from its situation, to have been anciently used for the meetings of the Saxon Wittenagemote, it being so commanded by the neighbouring heights as to be useless as a fortification. The same evening, through a delightful and highly-cultivated country, we reached Harlow, distant from London about twenty-three miles. We found nothing to interest us in this little market-town, which is situated in a flat, but fertile, part of Essex; so that having slept here, we again pursued our journey in the morning. The whole of this day's walk was highly interesting to me. For many miles we passed over ancient forest land, the rights of which are still preserved over a very extensive district, reaching nearly to the banks of the Lea, within a few miles of London. This is called Epping Forest; and we passed through a large market-town of that name. During our whole route we had not walked so much over turf as this day. We had a view of St. Paul's at the distance of ten miles, towering above the smoke of the metropolis; and from Woodford, nine miles from town, we could discern the white sails of vessels on the lower part of the Thames. In order to vary our route, we struck across the forest to the right, and arrived at a scattered village called Walthamstow, situated among the marshes near the Lea, where we dined. In the evening we crossed that stream; and passing through the extensive village of Hackney, where there is a new church tower of singularly had taste in architecture, arrived in London in good health and spirits. I may, perhaps, hereafter communicate to you the general impression made on my mind by all that I have seen in my journey. For the present, however, let this long letter suffice, believing me to be ever

Your affectionate friend, R. S.

ERRATA.—In the first of these Letters, page 290, column 2, line 12 from the bottom, for "sea," read "Lea;" and page 291, column 2, line 9, for "Huntingford," read "Buntingford."

THE REPOSITORY No. IX.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,
BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, MORAL,
LITERARY, AND ENTERTAINING, IN
PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a Repository to lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

A LETTER FROM SIR HENRY SYDNEY TO
HIS SON; THE CELEBRATED SIR P.
SYDNEY.

SON PHILIP,

I HAVE received two letters from you, the one written in Latin, the other in French, which I take in good part; and will you to exercise that practice of learning often, for it will stand you in stead in that profession of life which you are born to live in. And now, since this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be all empty of some advices which my natural care of you provoketh me to wish you to follow, as documents to you in this your tender age.

1. Let your first action be the lifting up of your hands and mind to Almighty God, by hearty prayer; and feelingly digest the words you speak in prayer, with continued meditation and thinking of him to whom you pray; and use this at an ordinary hour, whereby the time itself will put you in remembrance, to do that thing to which you are accustomed in that time.

2. Apply your study such hours as your discreet master doth assign you earnestly; and the time, I know, he will so limit, as shall be both sufficient for your learning, and safe to your health. And mark the sense and matter of that you read, as well as the words; so shall you both enrich your tongue with words, and your wit with matter; and judgment will grow as years grow on you.

3. Be humble and obedient to your master; for unless you frame yourself to obey, yea, and to feel in yourself what obedience is, you shall never be able to teach others how to obey you hereafter.

4. Be courteous of gesture, and affable to all men with universality of reverence, according to the dignity of the person; there is nothing that winneth so much with so little cost.

5. Use moderate diet, so as after

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your meat you may find your wit fresher and not duller, and your body more lively and not more heavy.

6. Seldom drink wine, and yet some times do, lest being enforced to drink upon the sudden, you should find yourself inflamed.

7. Use exercise of body, but such as is without peril of your bones or joints; it will much encrease your force and enlarge your breath.

8. Delight to be cleanly, as well in all parts of your body as in your garments; it shall make you grateful in each company, and otherwise loathesome.

9. Give yourself to be merry, for you degenerate from your father, if you find not yourself most able in wit and body to do any thing when you be most merry; but let your mirth be ever void of all scurrility and biting words to any man; for *a wound given by a word is harder to be cured than that which is given by a sword.*

10. Be you rather a hearer, and bearer away of other men's talk, than a beginner or procurer of speech; otherwise, you shall be accounted to delight to hear yourself speak.

11. Be modest in each assembly; and rather be rebuked of light fellows for a maiden-like shame-facedness, than of your sober friends for a pert boldness.

12. Think upon every word you will speak before you utter it: and remember how Nature hath, as it were, rampered up the tongue with *teeth*, lips, yea, and *hair* without the lips, and all betoken reins and bridles to the restraining the use of that member.

13. Above all things, TELL NO UNTRUTH—no, not in trifles; the custom of it is naught. And let it not satisfy you, that the hearers for a time take it for a truth: for afterwards it will be known as it is to your shame; and THERE CANNOT BE A GREATER REPROACH TO A GENTLEMAN THAN TO BE ACCOUNTED A LIAR.

14. Study, and endeavour yourself to be virtuously occupied; so shall you make such a habit of well doing as you shall not know how to do evil, though you would.

15. Remember, my son, the noble blood you are descended of by your mother's side, and think that only by a virtuous life and good actions, you may be an ornament to your illustrious family; and otherwise, through vice

and sloth, you may be esteemed *labæ generis*—one of the greatest curses that can happen to a man.

Well, my little Philip, this is enough for me, and, I fear, too much for you at this time; but yet if I find that this light meat, of digestion, do nourish any thing the weak stomach of your young capacity, I will, as I find the same grow stronger, feed it with tougher food.—Farewell. Your mother and I send you our blessing; and Almighty God grant you his, nourish you with his fear, guide you with his grace, and make you a good servant to your prince and country.

Your loving father,
HENRY SYDNEY.

Sir Philip Sydney was one of the brightest ornaments of Queen Elizabeth's court. In early youth he discovered the strongest marks of genius and understanding.

Sir Faulk Greville, Lord Brook, who was his intimate friend, and who has written an account of his life, says, "Though I lived with him, and knew him from a child, yet I never knew him other than a man; with such steadiness of mind, lovely and familiar gravity, as carried grace and reverence above greater years. His talk was ever of knowledge, and his very play tended to enrich his mind."

He was an active supporter of the cause of liberty and the Protestant religion in the Low Countries, where he had a command under his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, General of the English forces employed against the persecuting tyrant, Philip II. of Spain.

In the battle near Zutphen, he displayed the most undaunted and enterprising courage. He had two horses killed under him; and whilst mounting a third, was wounded by a musket shot out of the trenches, which broke the bone of his thigh.

He returned about a mile and a half on horseback, to the camp; and being faint with the loss of blood, and probably parched with thirst, through the heat of the weather, he called for drink. It was presently brought to him; but as he was putting the vessel to his mouth, a poor wounded soldier happened to be carried by him, and looked up to it with wishful eyes. The gallant and generous Sydney took the bottle from his mouth just when he was going to drink, and delivered it to the

soldier, saying, "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."

Sir Philip was conveyed to Arnheim, and attended by the principal surgeons of the camp. During 16 days great hopes were entertained of his recovery; but the ball not being extracted, and a mortification ensuing, he prepared himself for death with the utmost piety and fortitude, and expired on the 17th of October, 1586, in the 32d year of his age. He is said to have taken leave of his brother in these affecting terms:—"Love my memory, cherish my friends; their fidelity to me may assure you that they are honest; but, above all, govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator: in me beholding the end of this world, with all her vanities."

THE LINES OF A GOOD JUDGE.

(Extracted from Lord Bacon's Speech in the Common Pleas, to Sir Richard Hutton, when he was called to be one of the Judges of that Court, March 3, 1617, 14 Jas. 1.)

1. A judge in maintaining the laws of the realm, should be rather heart-strong than head-strong.
2. He should draw his learning out of his books—not out of his brain.
3. He should mix well the freedom of his own opinion, with the reverence of the opinions of his fellows.
4. He should continue the studying of his books, and not spend upon the old stack.
5. He should fear no man's face, and yet not turn stoutness into bravery.
6. He should be truly impartial, and not so as men may see affection through ine carriage.
7. He should be a light to jurors, o open their eyes, but not a guide to lead them by the nose.
8. He should not affect the opinion of pregnancy and expedition, by an impatient and catching hearing of counsellors at the bar.
9. He should speak with gravity, as one of the sages of the law; and not be talkative, nor with impertinent plying out, to shew learning.
10. His hands and the hands of those about him, should be clean and uncorrupt with gifts, from meddling in titles, ad from serving of turns, be they of great ones or small ones.
11. He should contain the jurisdic-

tion of the court, within the ancient meet stones, without removing this mark.

12. Lastly,—He should carry such an hand over his ministers and clerks, as that they may be rather in awe of him, than presume upon him.

DR. W. HARVEY.

"I have heard him say, that after his book of the Circulation of the Blood came out, he fell mightily in his practice, and it was believed by the vulgar that he was crack-brained; and all the physicians were against his opinion, and envied him; with much ado at last, in about twenty or thirty years time, it was received in all the universities in the world; and, as Mr. Hoppers says in his book 'De Corpore,' he is the only man perhaps that ever lived to see his own doctrine established in his life time.—He was often troubled with the gout, and his way of cure was this:—he would then sit with his legs bare, if it were frost, on the leads of Cockaine house, put them into a pail of water, till he was almost dead with cold; and betake himself to his stove and so 'twas gone. He did not care for chymestrie, and was wont to speak against them (chymists) with undervalue.

LONDON AND PARIS.

There is the following piquant comparison between these two cities in one of the French Journals:—

"Setting out from a village in Brittany, after the signature of the peace, I crossed the Channel, and proceeded to London. I am now returned, and in Paris. I will tell you the impressions that the two places made upon me.

"London is twice as big as Paris. The streets are wider and cleaner; the footpaths infinitely more commodious for walkers. At Paris they have only thought of those who ride in carriages.

"There are not in Paris any other than middling fortunes, compared with those in London; but in London every article of the first necessity is dearer. There is more money; but you are obliged to spend more.—So this brings things to the same.

"The number of girls of the town who run after and accost gentlemen is remarkably greater in Paris than in London—but I would have you to know

this proves nothing in favour of the manners of Paris.

"The atmosphere of Paris is finer than that of London. London is vast but dismal: Paris is dirty but gay.

In London there are no coffee-houses like those of Paris—or at least there are very few. A stranger does not know what to do with himself in the evening, if he does not go to the theatre; unless he can bear to pass the hours in a tap-room filled with smoke, where, besides, no one speaks to another, and there is no conversation.

In London the shops are superb—the equipages magnificent. But at night all brilliancy disappears—the shops are shut—the streets and their inhabitants are silent—the glimmering of half-lighted contract lamps makes it darkness visible. The streets resemble, at this time, the corridors of a deaf and dumb academy, or the cloisters of a convent.

"The streets of Paris are to the hour of midnight as light as day, thanks to the *magazines de modes*, to the *quinquets* of the toy-shops, and lanterns of the libraries.

"There are not in Paris as in London those immense dépôts of muslins, of sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce, but *cela vitendra*.

"There are not at London, as in Paris, those vast collections of pictures, statues, and other objects of the fine arts (and, he might have added, the few there are, are not accessible but with infinite labour and difficulty).

"The Seine, compared with the Thames, is somewhat *bourgeois*; and the vessels that come up from Gravesend have another sort of look than the galliots that descend from St. Cloud.

"The private houses of London have a much neater appearance than those of Paris; but in the inside they are not so well arranged.

"There are not in London such monuments of architecture as in Paris. The Admiralty is not equal to the Hotel des Invalides—St. Paul's cannot compare with the church of St. Genevieve—St. James's palace is but a *bi-cuque* beside the Tuilleries or the Louvre.

"One thing at London, very droll, is the extreme freedom of discourse.—Every one delivers his opinion without the least reserve, and without caring whom he offends. It is not uncommon to see two Englishmen arguing for

two hours on a matter on which they are diametrically opposite, and that without the least heat, without raising the voice, and without convincing one another. Every one keeps his notion, and they separate cordially shaking each other by the hand, after words that would have ten times over determined a couple of Frenchmen to cut one another's throats.

"The English women are generally tall, well made, and beautiful; but (I beg their pardon) they want *lourneurs* and elegance. If in point of features and height they are superior to the Parisian belles, how much are they inferior to them in dress and fashion!

"The English women are very tender—most tender.

"The French women are charming."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your Magazine of last month, little expecting to find my remarks on satire so completely satirized; but as the opinions and tastes of men vary as much as their dispositions, I was in the wrong to suppose that my ideas would produce a general assent. I find, too, that I have got into the hands of a complete Johnsonian, one who admires and imitates the sounding but absurd latinity of his style, without possessing that solidity of sentiment, which alone renders it bearable. To prove my assertion, allow me again to intrude upon your readers an extract from the beginning of my antagonist's paper:—"But when *erroneous analyses* are held forth, purporting to elucidate a subject which the writer does not or will not comprehend, he appears to me in the character of some *rash, inexperienced, pretending, dogmatical lecturer*," &c. Whether this elegant exordium is an original display of Mr. Enort Smith's declamatory talents, or whether, like Jenkinson's speech, in the Vicar of Wakefield, it is intended to strike us dumb, by a borrowed show of splendid nonsense, I know not; suffice it to say, that this flash of Mr. Enort Smith's genius is unanswerable, because it is unintelligible.*

* Vide Mag. page 316, for October. We read, in one long-winded sentence, "thorny fields of disputation," "sacrifices carelessly at the shrine of his pedantry," "finest laurels of literary verdure," "sun-beams of

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My critic has a very, pretty and convenient method of *anticipating* my sentiments; for, fired by his own representations, he attempts to display his reading, by attacking and refuting opinions which I never entertained. Thus he imagines that my assertion as to the poetical abilities of Dr. Johnson is founded upon the "*paucity*" of his productions; from thence he conceives that I entertain a like opinion of Gray, because "his *bardic* effusions might be contained in a closely printed sheet;" he same of Collins. I must now, Mr. Editor, attempt to vindicate myself to our readers, having been represented by your Newcastle Correspondent, as a person who admires genius only in the *ross*. With regard to Gray, I consider his effusions as exceedingly beautiful and poetical. His lyric pieces, particularly the *Bard*, possess a sublimity, sweetness, and spirit, both of language and sentiment, which are unequalled by any modern, and not excelled by any ancient author. Collins touches the soul, his writings accord with his feelings, and the power of his language is irresistible. That a noble use has he made of the *nomatopœia* in his Ode on the Passions! How varied the expression, how finely delicate the judgment! His descriptions of Hope and Revenge, Melancholy and Cheerfulness, are certainly imitable. The whole ode, in fact, is one of the finest in the English language. As for Dr. Johnson, I admire him as much, and perhaps more than any other English author, in some of his prose compositions; but to compare him as a poet to Pope, which your undiced correspondent attempts to do, in an underhand way, is equally ridiculous and absurd. His imitations of the third and tenth satires of Juvenal, I confess, little, if at all, inferior to the originals; but still *are* imitations, and, of course, want the very soul of poetry, originality. His other effusions certainly do not entitle him to rank with Pope. I must, therefore, with due deference to Arthur Murphy and Mr. Enort Smith, still persist in my former assertion with some trifling alteration, which candour obliges me to make, viz. "*that Dr. Johnson*

philosophy," "*graced the brows of, &c.*" "*heaven-born lustre.*" Who will deny but at this exemplifies the remark of Horace, his epistle *De Arte Poetica*. *Professor Andia*, *turget*. Attempting the sublime degenerates into the bombast.

was one of those men who, without considerable poetical abilities, produced, by dint of application, pieces worthy of being classed among the most vigorous of the age."

Nov. 6, 1814.

HARVEY.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER
OF
EMINENT PERSONS
RECENTLY DECEASED.
No. IV.

SAMUEL JACKSON PRATT, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who has long been known and admired in the literary world, lately closed his earthly career, at his apartments in Colemore-row, Birmingham. He descended from a very respectable family, and his father, we believe, was high-sheriff of Huntingdonshire. He commenced his literary course very early in life, under the name of Courtney Melmoth. The first of his productions which attracted the notice of the public, was a tribute to the memory of Goldsmith, whose poetical works were the model of his own, and whom he has followed more successfully than any subsequent writer. His poem of *Sympathy* has passed through many editions, and is characterized by feeling, energy, and beauty. When he had established a fame by his poems and novels, he threw off his assumed name, and increased his reputation by his succeeding productions. He was one of the most prolific writers of his day; and it is but a just tribute to his character to say, that all his works strongly tend to promote the interest of benevolence and virtue. Though his literary fame has been somewhat overcast by the extraordinary success of several cotemporary poets, yet it is probable that many of his works will be admired when most of theirs have sunk into oblivion. His chief error was not knowing how to check the exuberance of his feelings and imagination; and therefore he sometimes diffused his sentiments to a tedious extent. His first novel, entitled "*Liber Opinions*," was published in detached volumes, which were eagerly perused as they successively appeared. They display the imperfection which we have noticed, but exhibit, at the same time, some well-drawn characters, particularly those of Benignus and Draper; and the work is altogether highly

and interesting. His "Shenstone Green," "Emma Corbett," and "The Pupil of Pleasure," have passed through many editions, and are likely to preserve their station. His "Gleanings" and "Cottage Pictures" have been deservedly admired; but the former are certainly extended to a wearisome excess. A judicious selection from his works, and a candid account of his life, would form an interesting and amusing miscellany; and, probably, may be expected from his literary coadjutor Dr. Mavor. Mr. Pratt was intimately connected with many distinguished characters of our times; among these were Dr. Potter, the translator of *Æschylus* and *Euripides*; the Colmans; Dr. Beattie; and, indeed, most of those characters whose works will live with the literature of their country. The collection of letters which Mr. Pratt received, form a considerable mass, and a selection would be an interesting addition to our epistolary treasures. His "Sympathy" was first handed to the late Mr. Cadell, by another of his friends, Gibbon the historian. Dr. Hawkesworth was one of Mr. Pratt's most intimate friends; and the latter wrote a tragedy, entitled "The Fair Circassian," which was founded on the novel of "Almorán and Hamet," written by the former. This tragedy was represented with considerable success at Drury-lane Theatre, and the heroine was performed by the present Countess of Derby. The character was intended for Mrs. Siddons, of whom Mr. Pratt was one of the earliest friends and patrons; but that luminary of the stage did not adorn the theatrical world in the metropolis till the following year. Mr. Pratt entered into deacon's orders, during which he published a beautiful elegy, entitled "The Partridges;" which is to be found in all the collections of fugitive poetry; and likewise "The Sublime and Beautiful of Scripture;" but his prospects in the church being overcast, he never took priest's orders; and soon entered into partnership with a bookseller at Bath; but he found that a shop was little congenial to his disposition and habits, and, therefore, soon relinquished the connection. The early life of Mr. Pratt was marked by such indiscretions as frequently accompany genius, obliged to subsist by its own labours; but he was always ready to employ his efforts in the ser-

vice of humanity, and was particularly zealous in the cause of unfriended talents. No man who ever attained public distinction was more exempt from envy; and, though he may, in the vicissitudes of a life unsupported by fortune, have fallen into errors, nothing of malice or ill-nature can be justly imputed to him; and, as his works are all intended to promote the interests of virtue, none of those errors should be "remembered in his epitaph."

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. VII.

COMMERCE.

AN account of the *Leipsic Michaelmas fair*, published in a German newspaper, contains the following statements:—

"The most business has, without dispute, been done in all those articles which belong to the manufactures of Lyons, as also in fine woollen cloths, mirrors, cassimers, &c. The latter has had a favourable influence on the price of wool, which was hitherto exceedingly depressed, but which, to the comfort of the landed proprietors, who have suffered severely, is now rapidly advancing. The merino cloths produced in various Saxon manufacturing towns, as *Grimmitschan*, *Zeitz*, *Rochlitz*, &c. were in extraordinary request. An Armenian merchant at *Tiflis* in vain offered Persian shawls for sale; the great majority invariably preferred cheaper articles; and it was, upon the whole, one of the characteristic features of this fair, that the finer and more costly articles of luxury—laces, fine stuffs after the highly tasteful French patterns, jewellery, &c. found scarcely any sale, because the people of the higher classes have not yet recovered from the heavy losses and poverty occasioned by the war.

"England sent immense quantities of goods to *Leipsic*. For the first time, English hardware, improved by a hundred patent inventions, was again to be had in abundance, and at very moderate prices. Such persons, too, as prefer English harness, in which all the leather-work is incomparably better than any that can be met with on the continent, had an excellent opportunity of supplying themselves. Large orders for these articles arrived from all quarters, and extensive purchases were made.

People were astonished when they saw the lists of orders. One single house wanted 17,000 dozen of buttons. The English, however, did not meet with so advantageous a market for their cottons and stuffs. The deluge of these articles surpassed all conception. This was but natural; for whatever the English and Scotch manufacturers had destined for the American States, where the animosity with which the war is carried on prevents even the possibility of introducing any commodities by smuggling, was transferred to the continent. Large quantities had gone to Holland and Belgium, but still larger came by way of Bremen and Hamburgh to Leipsic. Owing, however, to the improvement in regard to taste and neatness made upon the continent, and particularly in Switzerland, the patterns of these goods appeared old-fashioned, or at least not agreeable. The Swiss and Saxon dealers in those articles, therefore, obtained a decided preference over the English, with the Polish and Macedonian buyers, and also with those who purchased for the consumption of Germany. The English, however, sold almost all their stock for what it would fetch, merely to clear their warehouses, and in so doing they followed the wisest mercantile rule. There were also in the place some very fine new English goods, and these, as well as the best Swiss manufactures, great quantities of which had been sent from Frankfort to Leipsic, were in great request, and sold by the piece at the rate of 16 to 18 groschen (2s. to 2s. 3d.) per ell.—Several Chemnitz houses, and particularly Becker and Hubner, did so much business, that their warehouses seemed to be completely exhausted. The English were in want of Georgia cotton wool, which they, therefore, bought up at Hamburgh, and wherever they could find any. The Saxon manufacturers found the price of the Macedonian and Levant cotton very high, being obliged to pay 30 guilders for it, including the Austrian duties and carriage. How very much the balance of trade must be, upon the whole, in favour of England, is shewn by the progressively rising course of exchange, which has already got up from four rix dollars four groschen, to five rix dollars twenty-one groschen. The payment of subsidies is, of course, discontinued.—On the other hand, the whole continent pays for a hundred necessary and indispensable articles of luxury far more to England,

than England lays out on the continent. To this circumstance it must be chiefly ascribed, that colonial produce, instead of falling, as was at first expected, advanced a little; and, in all probability, will obtain still higher prices; but people are cautious of speculating in these articles. No branch of trade, perhaps, feels so keenly the effects of the war as the bookselling. The inspection of the Catalogue at this Fair will shew, that if all the ephemeral productions of the press were subtracted, very little indeed would remain."

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

The debt of the Navy on the 30th of September, 1814, was 7,193,077l. 6s. 8d.—The estimate of Army Services from the 25th of December, 1814, to June the 24th, 1815, is 5,931,658l. for 215,639 men.

PRIVATE PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.—None will be received by the House of Commons after the 25th instant—none read a first time after the 6th of March—no reports of such Bills after the 1st of May.

BILLS OF CREDIT.—It appears from the Papers, that the sum wanted to pay off and discharge the remainder of the Bills of Credit, or other securities, issued by virtue of the Act of 54 Geo. III. c. 13. for giving pecuniary succours to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, is as follows:—

To pay the principal of the Bills of Credit.....	1,400,000
And to pay the interest thereof	150,000
Total.....	£1,650,000

EXCHEQUER BILLS.—The amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding and unprovided for, issued by virtue of an Act of 54 Geo. III. for raising 10,500,000l. by Exchequer Bills, for the year 1814; and of an Act of 54 Geo. III. for raising 5,000,000l. by Exchequer Bills, for the year 1814, is 12,500,000l. The amount of all Exchequer Bills issued and charged upon the Aids for 1814, now outstanding and undischarged, is 21,342,400l.

REVENUE.—The amount of monies in the Exchequer, and remaining to be received, on the 8th of November, 1814, to complete the 25,500,000l. granted to arise from War Taxes for 1814; and of the amount of monies in the Exchequer, and remaining to be received, on the same day, to complete the sum of 24,000,000l. granted to be

aided by annuities, for the same year, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Money in the Exchequer, and remaining to be received, on account of War Taxes	18,198,693	10	4½
Balance on account of Loan	8,803,841	18	7½
Total	26,502,474	8	11½

The amount of Bills of Exchange, drawn for extraordinary expenses of the army, and paid out of money issued to the Paymaster general of the Forces, between December 24, 1813, and November 1, 1814, is

18,921,061

Towards which there may be considered as having been applied the sum granted last Session towards defraying the Extraordinary Expenses of the Army for 1814

9,000,000

Leaving a deficiency of

9,921,061

The net produce of the Revenue, in the years ending October 10, 1813, and October 10, 1814; distinguishing the total produce of the Customs and Excise, is as follows:—

	For the year ended Oct. 10, 1813.	For the year ended Oct. 10, 1814.
Customs, Consolidated	3,905,936	4,193,319
Do. Annual Duties	2,731,091	2,636,902
Do. War Taxes	3,520,194	3,383,953
Total Customs	10,157,221	10,213,174
Excise, Consolidated	16,691,167	17,787,192
Do. Annual Duties	462,789	461,042
Do. War Taxes	5,406,203	5,903,315
Total Excise	22,550,159	24,154,549
Stamps	5,265,064	5,510,666
Post-office	1,394,000	1,455,000
Assessed Taxes	6,096,633	6,423,312
Property	13,814,153	14,189,137
Land Taxes	1,165,322	1,105,016
Miscellaneous	422,600	383,010
Pensions, &c. Annual Duties	1,500	—
Total Net Rev.	60,876,652	63,461,864

MEMORANDUM.

Substance of three Conventions Supplementary to the Treaties of Chaumont and Paris, concluded at London, the 29th of June, 1814, on the Part of his Majesty, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia.

Foreign-office, Nov. 10, 1814.

Three Conventions, supplementary to the Treaties of Chaumont and Paris, were agreed to and concluded at London, on the 29th of June, 1814, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, by which the Sovereigns respectively engage to maintain, on a permanent establishment, 75,000 men, namely, 60,000 foot and 15,000 horse; until the arrangements respecting the future state of the Powers of Europe, which according to the above-mentioned Treaty of Paris were to be regulated at the Congress of Vienna, should be completed.

His Majesty reserves thereby to himself the power of furnishing his contingent, conformably to the 9th article of the Treaty of Chaumont.

The high contracting parties engage to employ these armies only by common consent, and in the spirit and for the end of the above-mentioned alliance.

The acts of ratification of these Conventions on the parts of the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have not yet been received in London.

The separate and additional article to the Treaty of Stockholm, of March 3, 1814, signed at Leipsic on the 22d of October, 1813, has been printed and published by authority. The following are its stipulations:—

“ His Royal Highness the Prince Regent consents, that for the maintenance of the Swedish army upon the continent; to the number stipulated in the first article of the Treaty of Stockholm, of the 3d of March, 1813, the sum of 1,200,000 sterling shall be paid to his Majesty the King of Sweden, in equal payments of one hundred thousand pounds, sterling, from month to month, till the completion of twelve months, and so long as the Swedish army shall remain on the continent, in consequence of the mutual engagement of the two high contracting parties.

“ These payments shall be made in London on the 25th of each month.

to commence from the 25th of the present month of October, to a Swedish agent, properly named and authorized to that effect, on the part of his Majesty the King of Sweden; and in case the Swedish army should return home before the twelve months shall have expired, the two high contracting parties shall amicably agree as to the amount of the sum to be stipulated for their return to Sweden."

PUBLIC LIGHTING BY GAS.

The commencement of the present winter has been distinguished in London by very general preparations for the introduction of gas-lights. Nearly the entire line of shops in the main streets, from Shoreditch Church, by St. Paul's, to Westminster Abbey, a length of more than three miles, either is provided with pipes, or is in course of preparation. An experiment made on the street gas-lights and the street oil-lamps, proves that one gas-lamp gives an intensity of light equal to thirty oil-lamps. It is also found, that gas burned in an Argand's lamp, equal two such lamps lighted with oil. In shops the advantages are, a white light nearly equal to day-light, a warmth which supersedes the use of fires, a total absence of smoke, smell, and vapour, and a great economy of labour and expense. It appears, that every lamp consumes twenty gallons of gas an hour; and that half a sack, or a hundred weight of coals, produces 250 hours consumption of one lamp, or five hours of fifty lamps. The smoke produced in the distillation is worth about as much as the coal, and the tar and ammonia equal to the collateral expenses; so that the gas costs little if any thing. Besides the original company in Westminster, which also has a station in Worship-street, Messrs. Grant, Knight, and Murdock, have opened a new establishment in Water-lane, Fleet-street; and a third is projected in South-mark; creating, by a rivalry of interests, a competition which is sure to accelerate the progress of this great discovery. It is said that the New Company have contracts already for 1500 shops; and the Original Company have contracts to an equal extent, all at four pounds per annum, per lamp, or 3d. a light. Some private establishments have provided apparatus for generating their own gas; but it is too large, and the process too expensive, for general intro-

duction in that form; though Mr. Ackerman, of the Strand, has made the gas in his own house for three years past, and considers it a convenience above all price. It may be worth while to state, that a gas-light apparatus consists of a *retort*, in which the coal is distilled;—of a *water-tub*, with a *worm*; through which the gas is cooled; of a *vessel of lime-water*, by which it is deprived of all smell;—and of a *copper gasometer*, or *cubic receptacle*, inverted in water, for receiving the stock of gas. It may be used at any distance to which there are pipes to convey it: thus the London Companies say, that if pipes were laid on, they could light Bath or Edinburgh as easily as the adjoining streets of the metropolis. Companies for the introduction and use of this method of lighting are forming in Surrey and other counties.—A manufactory has been established in the City-road; and another in Worship-street; and both are constantly employed in evolving gas, which is preserved in butts, like beer, and sent for use to any distant place, at which it is intended to be consumed.

In the year 1805 there were imported into the port of London, of rum, 2,049,287 gallons; of brandy, 2,743,004 gallons; of geneva, 501,518 gallons; of wines, 18,486 tuns, 3 hhd. 36 gallons; of olive oil, 786 tuns, 1 hhd. 16 gallons; of train oil, 8,097 tuns, 9 gallons; of tar, 56,165 barrels.—In the year 1812 the importation was, of rum, 4,208,658 gallons; of brandy, 366,455 gallons; of geneva, 148,498 gallons; of wines, 24,155 tuns, 32 gallons; of olive oil, 1,355 tuns, 1 hhd. 62 gallons; of train oil, 6,363 tuns, 1 hhd. 52 gallons; of tar, 57,956 barrels.

RECEIPT FOR DESTROYING RATS.

Take ten penny-worth of rox vomica, finely powdered or rasped, one quart of oatmeal, one pint of boiled potatoes, half a pound of brown sugar, as much new milk as will make the whole when mixed into a dough or paste; make it into pills about the size of a large marble; place them on the paths of the rats; and in two or three nights they will not leave a live rat in the largest concerns; this, with the addition of a small quantity of the oil of rhodium, is the celebrated, and certainly effectual secret, of professed rat-catchers.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1814.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

An Account of the Gold Coast of Africa; with a brief History of the African Company. By Henry Meredith, Esq. Member of the Council, and Governor of Winnebah Fort. One vol. 8vo. pp. 264.

NATURE, unhappily for the African, has furnished his country with many of the articles which the European considers as a counterbalance for the cupidity of their acquisition; and still more unhappily for the African, his own bad passions promote the measures which ultimately terminate in his slavery. The very term of Gold Coast explains why their territories have been subjected to the visits of their oppressors; and where riches may be acquired without much difficulty, there will be no deficiency of candidates: hence the Coast in question became interesting to us as a commercial people; and the more so since our Government has endeavoured to abolish the detestable trade in slaves, and to bring the intercourse between the two countries as near the standard of equality as the savage state of the Negro will permit. We would wish to forget the past features of our African commerce, and turn our attention to the future, as recommended in the work before us, which is eminently calculated to promote the public good, by separating treachery and finesse from honest and open means of traffic. It is an unpleasant reflection that the Gold Coast is almost neglected at present by the British merchants who formerly traded there, because it is accompanied by the painful recollection, that many of their vast capitals were employed in a pursuit which the precepts of religion decidedly condemned: if Mr. Meredith should be able to recall them to the contemplation of the advantages he points out as yet to be derived from Africa, it will surely be a benefit to the nation

and themselves. The author thinks all persons acquainted with the soils and climates of the West Indies and the place he describes, will give the preference to those of the latter, as the seasons are more regular. The soil of the Gold Coast he asserts to be of a more clayey nature, has less stone in its composition, and is not subject to be impoverished by particles of sand and gravel washed from the hills in the rainy season. "It partakes likewise of a greater variety of soil, than a country so intersected with high land as the West India Islands are. The climate of the Gold Coast will be found as temperate and salubrious as the West Indies; and if it were cultivated, it would probably surpass the West Indies in point of salubrity. The seasons here are as regular, and as congenial to cultivation, as they are in the West Indies; there is as much moisture throughout the year; the sea and land breezes are as regular; and it can boast of one most decided advantage—it is not infested with those tremendous storms, called hurricanes, which sometimes destroy the prosperity, and check the industry, of the planter: it is true we have tornadoes, but they are mild breezes in comparison to a West India hurricane. If things be inquired into minutely, we shall find, that the hopes of a planter are very often frustrated, and his expectations disappointed in the produce of his estate, from irregularities of seasons in the west. If, therefore," continues Mr. M. "the Gold Coast of Africa be entitled to be classed with the West Indies in all those qualities, there remains no longer a doubt of its producing every article that will grow there; and as land and labour can be purchased at a lower rate, it would be strange indeed, if sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, indigo, &c. &c. could not be produced from it on terms as advantageous as from the West. In

forming these comparisons, and making these remarks, the writer is not actuated by prejudice, nor is he governed by interested or partial motives: his wish is, to endeavour to extend the commercial interest and prosperity of the empire, by exposing to view a part of Africa, which has been ever enveloped in much obscurity."

There are many highly useful intimations respecting visiting this part of the world. Mr. M. decides, that all persons, whether in or out of the service, should be at least twenty years of age ere he proceeds to the Gold Coast; before that period of life, juvenile indiscretion precludes all hope of the party adopting such precautions; at the former age, it may be hoped, the adventurers will listen to the suggestions of prudence, which prescribes moderation, regularity, and temperance, restraint from violent emotions, activity of mind and body." "A person arriving in this country from England, undergoes a change of atmospheric heat, which, upon a medium, I will set down at 25 or 30 degrees. This difference of heat produces, no doubt, considerable change in the constitution: for although (I will suppose) the temperature of the blood does not undergo any alteration in the shade, yet, on the body being exposed to a vertical sun, it is liable to be heated. The lungs are almost immediately affected; they become more inflated than ordinary; the blood circulates with greater rapidity than usual, and respiration is quickened: which produces a degree of compression of the lungs, and a temporary obstruction of the arterial blood in the brain, which must affect that delicate organ very sensibly, and, perhaps, finally produce that change termed by the French *coup de soleil*, and by us, a *stroke* of the sun." Hence the author infers, that exposure to the sun between eight in the morning and three in the afternoon is a dangerous experiment; the time before and after those hours should be as actively as prudently employed, leaving the operation of travelling till night, when the body must be protected from the heavy dews by proper clothing. He considers the use of animal food once a day quite sufficient for this climate. "In the wet season, apartments should be kept warm enough to counteract the damp air, and the body should be preserved in that state of tem-

perature, by heavy clothing, as to produce perspiration on using a little exercise. During the foggy season, too much attention to this rule cannot be practised: the air during this season is strongly impregnated with unwholesome vapours, and every art should be employed to purify it: to effect this, fumigation should be frequently used in crowded and confined apartments; the most simple we will suppose to be vinegar, sulphur, gunpowder, and perhaps tobacco." Many other suggestions succeed the above, which we recommend to our friends, in the original work, as not only useful in Africa, but in numerous places where the climate is similar; and now having noticed the precautions for preserving of health, it would be unpardonable not to mention the negro physician, whose simple mode of practice would be little understood by our professors of the medical art. "The country abounds, moreover, with medicinal herbs and plants; and the doctors were known to perform wonderful cures merely by simples. 'Their medical knowledge,' says Mr. Schomberg, 'is not so extensive as that of our learned folks in Europe. An able physician with us must have systematically studied a vast number of disorders the human body is liable to; and it is, therefore, no wonder if he be at times left in the dark, and that his memory fails him; for it is extremely difficult to retain the prescribed arrangement, and method of cure, of such a number of maladies. The Blacks are not so; a doctor, when applied to, will answer instantly 'I have, or have not, medicine for this disorder;' (i.e.) I have, or have not, studied this disorder. If he have not, he will leave you instantly; in the contrary case, you are almost sure of being cured.'" "When at my plantation, I sent for a famous man, in order to consult with him about a disease some of my people were afflicted with. He answered instantly, 'I don't know how to cure this.' 'What do you understand then?' He replied, 'I understand to cure dysentery, eye-sickness, rheumatic swellings, pain in the limbs, and sterility.' I employed him frequently since in the three first instances, and always with good success."

Gold and ivory are the staple commodities of this country; but Mr. Meredith thinks it practicable to turn the attention of the natives to productions which exported would be eminently beneficial

to them and to us. Cotton is the most certain product on the sea-coast; coffee, sugar-cane, rice, corn, indigo, and various species of fruits, would be raised with more success at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles inland, as the soil is better, and more moisture prevails throughout the year. The vegetables required for our tables could be produced in any quantity, and those would be greatly beneficial to the coast garrisons, and the king's ships resorting there—"Labourers can be procured with facility, and in considerable numbers. The usual pay to labourers is from two to three ackies a month; that is, ten or fifteen shillings currency. But the most certain method of securing labourers, rendering them more useful, and more attached to the interest of the planter, would be to take a number of pawns. They are procured by advancing a sum upon security, usually from one to two ounces, and allowing them one ackey a month for subsistence, or otherwise satisfying their wants in that respect. They in general labour willingly, if treated kindly, and punctually paid. In the course of time, they become attached to their employer, and would assist in guarding him against encroachments of any kind."

Were we inclined to dilate on this work, there are very many other points well worthy of notice: and we can truly say, we have read it with double profit—amusement and instruction.

Alicia de Lacy: an Historical Romance.
By the Author of the *Loyalists*, &c.

Again an opportunity occurs for congratulating our fair readers on the superior claims of their sex in the composition of works of fancy. *Alicia de Lacy*, although not decidedly a novel or romance, is so much a work of invention as was requisite to supply the great chasm left by the historian in the life of the heroine selected by the authoress; "the character of the hero," she observes in her preface: "having been left ambiguous by contradictory statements, (she) felt at liberty to assign him such motives of action as best suited her plan. The heroine's is recast; for which deviation from the author's own rules she pleads, that though *Alicia de Lacy* was a real personage, little is said of her; and the extraordinary conduct by which alone her name is saved from oblivion, is

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made to suit her imaginary likeness, by a fiction, though romantic, the annals of those times shews not to be improbable."

We would recommend the readers of this entertaining and perfectly moral romance to begin, contrary to established custom, with the end of the fourth and last volume, in order that they may fully comprehend and appreciate the writer's intentions and success, as there may be found "Historical notices" which served as the ground-work of the plan, by no means introduced, as Mrs. West asserts, "as an affectation of reading," but "to save the enlightened reader the trouble of reference, and to prevent the juvenile one from so confounding the Lancaster of romance and the Lancaster of history, as to become as warm an advocate for the purity of his motives, as was the female Quixote for the decorum of the Empress Julia."

The task before us was hazardous, as it is difficult for an author so to discriminate, as to point out his deviations from facts, and thus to avoid misleading the uninformed in the history of their country; it seems that the anecdotes of Edward I. and his Queen Eleanor of Castile, related in *Alicia de Lacy*, are authentic, with the exception of the protection "they are supposed to afford the imaginary Lady Emmeline, and the wish ascribed to the King on his death-bed, that his son should consider Lancaster as his especial friend." And this we mention as a further inducement to examine the historical notices: as fiction, in the instance adduced, forms a very close connexion with the actions and mind of the real Edward I. Independent of the objections that may be made by the antiquary, on this particular head, we find no reason to hesitate in pronouncing the novel under consideration replete with rich imagery, suggested by the illustration of feudal customs, lively descriptions, happy delineations of character, and, above all, with exalted recommendations in favour of morality—for instance:—"The aspect of the king of terrors was now very different from that which he wore when with the querulous fastidiousness of prosperity, some slight opposition to her desires, some local impediment, some provoking interruption, the impertinence of a rival, the neglect of an acquaintance, or the success of an ad-

versary, had made her desirous of escaping from a troublesome world, full of cares and disappointments. In proportion as sorrow and danger really accumulated around her, she felt (as is too generally the case) the value of life increase with her sense of its woes and its insecurity. To preserve and allow it to the best purposes was now her anxious care, and thus the apparently short portion of her days she made conducive to the welfare of her dearest ones, and to the securing unto herself the bright rewards of immortality. On the nature of those rewards she frequently conversed with the good monk; and the mode of instruction chiefly consisting in the repetition of legends, she asked his opinion of an adventure recorded by the Bishop of Chartres, as having happened at a time when the devotion and zeal of St. Louis of France had raised the piety of that nation to an extraordinary pitch. He stated, that travelling along the road he met a woman, whether an heavenly vision or a prophetic labouring under some supernatural call to become a visible sign to the church he knew not; but she moved swiftly along, bearing in one hand a lighted torch, in the other a jar of water. The significance of her look made him ask her the meaning of those symbols; when she answered, that he was commissioned to burn Paradise, and to quench Hell, that men might love virtue and piety for their own sake, independent of the fear of punishment, or the hope of reward. Alicia shrank with apprehension at the comparison of her own spiritual state with that abstracted perfectness to which the reveries of this enthusiast indicated she ought to aspire; but the ideas of her confessor were rational and consolatory. The motive, he said, to action must be the desire of happiness. A great proportion of our errors arose from our not distinguishing between what was imaginary and transitory good, and what is real and permanent. Of the former he would not now speak; its bitter fruit, disappointment, discovered its nature; but those desires which accompany the soul to the brink of the grave, and equally testify their capacity of attaining it to the region it is about to store, must be aspirations after that perfection which the Creator originally communicated to man, and are at times, by all who struggle vigorously against the corruptions and blandish-

ments of sense. As often as our hearts, rising above the pleasures and disenchanted from the cares of this world, have glowed with disinterested transport at the happiness of those we love, or thrilled with generous sympathy at the pains or perils of virtue—each delight which we have felt at seeing God glorified or man benefited—every such feeling must in its nature partake of the joys of heaven. For in the fullest communion of love, confidence, and pious joy, in the most cordial acknowledgment of the attainments of kindred saints, and liberal sympathy of ecstasy and glory, enlightened Christians are led to anticipate much of the blessedness of the heavenly state. In vain could they listen to celestial harpings, or eat the fruit of the tree of life; neither immunity from external ills, nor even the flood of splendor poured on them from uncreated Light, could bestow full beatitude, were not their hearts in unison with the transporting scene. Even that most exalted privilege of seeing God as he is, would communicate knowledge and delight only to hearts predisposed to admire the wisdom and adore the goodness exemplified in all the boundless mysteries of nature, providence, and grace. Let the material Heaven, therefore, be removed, the moral Heaven must still remain; and to this the soul must here below aspire as to its original destination, and long for, as its chief source of delight, until benevolent and pious affections cease to be sources of pleasure, or the contemplation of an eternity spent in such exercises an object of hope. The practice of our duty can never be wholly separated from this true and exalted idea of our own interest. Let us not be wise above what is written, nor attempt at an abstracted holiness inconsistent with our moral constitution. The Creator of the human soul knew its propensities when he promulgated the terrors of hell to recall the sinner from the downward path of perdition, and added the hope of heaven to encourage the penitent to persevere in his arduous course by the expectation that he shall reap the fruits of his labours. Away then," continued the good father, "with the scrupulous refinements which are calculated to harden obduracy, and discourage piety; nor doubt the fitness of thy preparation, if, even in the present advanced state of thy spiritual pilgrimage, thou lookest on hell with grate-

ful joy at having escaped its dolours, and on heaven with hope of enjoying its beatitudes. But let not material crowns and sensible flames be the chief objects of thy aspirations, or thy fears. In the society of consummate wickedness and utter despair, there must be supreme anguish; in the communion of unsonning obedience, and unclouded love, there must be unutterable joy. To love virtue distinct from all views of temporal advantage, is to love it for itself. To love it primarily as concentrated in the Supreme Being, and subordinately as reflected in his creatures, comprises the enjoined duties of piety and benevolence, and the highest delights of which thy nature is capable. Ask thyself, therefore, as, disrobing thy soul of its earthly attire, thou triest its fitness for its passage over the gulph which separates time from eternity; if thou submittest to the chastisements of heaven, even when most grievous, from a conviction that they are awakening or purifying trials; if thou canst rejoice in the good of others, even though it seems to have resulted from thy own calamity; if thou dost wish for the reformation of the vicious, as the only means of their becoming ultimately happy; and if thou canst candidly allow the good qualities of thine enemies, because thou art unwilling to believe that the divine ray reflected from their Creator is ever wholly extinguished? Search thy inmost soul, my daughter, and enforce these questions individually; suffer them to bear upon every distinct passion, and apply them to every person; and if thou canst ingenuously answer, 'I do submit, rejoice, desire, and excuse;' no longer tremble at the frown of man, for his utmost malice can only prematurely send thee to a world of which thou art already a meet inhabitant."

A Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography, for the Use of Schools. By Samuel Butler, D.D. Head-master of the Royal Free Grammar School, of Shrewsbury. One vol. 8vo.

THIS very useful publication, calculated to advance the progress of knowledge, comes before the parents and guardians of England with every claim to their encouragement: and we think them deeply indebted to the reverend and learned author, for thus affording the youth under their protection a safe

and certain guide to the study of the science mentioned in the title page. Dr. Butler, with the modesty which ever accompanies sound judgment and superior attainments, declines any pretensions to novelty in his work, and professes it has no other recommendation than the real utility it may be found to contain. He concludes, every person similarly employed with himself must be sensible of the necessity of a book of this nature, which we cannot more strongly praise than by giving a copious extract, omitting the numerous notes in the words of Horace, Virgil, &c.

"*Sicilia* was anciently called *Sicania*, from the *Sicani*, a people of Spain, who possessed the island till they were driven to its western corner by the *Siculi*, an Italian nation. It was also called *Trinacria*, from having *τρεῖς ἀκρεῖς*, three celebrated promontories (the island itself being of a triangular shape). *Pelorum* at the east adjacent to Italy, *Pachynum* at the south, and *Lilybæum* at the west. It was colonized by the Greeks and Carthaginians, and came into the possession of the Romans in the second Punic war. The promontory of *Pelorum* is now *Cape Faro*; a little south of this was *Messana*, more anciently called *Zaule*, from the curved form of its harbour, now *Messina*. Close to this, on the Sicilian shore, was *Charybdis*, and above it, on the Italian shore, *Scylla*, the two well-known objects of terror to the ancient mariners, though now much less formidable. Below is *Tauromenium*, now *Taormino*; and below it *Catana*, which still retains its name, at the foot of *Mount Atna*, now called *Monte Gibello*. The most remarkable poetic descriptions of the eruptions of *Ætna* are in *Pindar Pyth. l. 31*. *Æschylus, Pr. Vinct. 363*, and *Virgil Æn. III. 571*. Above *Catana* was the little river *Acis*, for an account of which see *Ovid Met. XIII. 860*; and near it the *Cyclopeum Scopuli*, mentioned by *Virgil, Æn. I. 201*. Below *Catana* was *Hybla*, celebrated for its bees; and the plains below the river *Simæthus*, now the *Giaretta*, were anciently called the *Læstrigoni Campi*, from the *Læstrigoni*, a barbarous ancient people, who, as well as the *Cyclopes*, inhabited Sicily. The wine of this region is celebrated by *Horace*. On the coast were the *Leontini*, now *Lentini*; below was the river *Anapus*, and the far-

famed city of Syracuse, now Siragusa. It was taken by Marcellus, the Roman prætor, in the second Punic war, B.C. 212. A.U.C. 541, and was also the scene of the memorable defeat of the Athenians, so finely related by Thucydides, in his seventh book of the Peloponnesian war. The ports of Syracuse lay at the south, below the town. The lesser port was formed by the town, and the north side of the little island of Ortygia, in which was the fountain Arethusa; the greater port, in which was the mouth of the river Anapus, was formed by the southern side of the island, and a bay reaching to the promontory called Plemmyrium, in the recess of which promontory was a castle. That part of the town called Acradina was nearest to the shore, and its southern extremity formed one side of the little port. The south-western side of the city, lying towards the Anapus, and separated from it by some marshy grounds, was called Neapolis; between which and Acradina was Tyche; and above Neapolis was Epipolæ. This description may be of service in reading Thucydides. Below Syracuse is Helorum, the vestiges of which are called Muri Ucci; the adjacent country was so beautiful as to be called the Helorian Tempe. The extreme southern point of Sicily is the promontory of Pachynum, now Passara. Ascending along the southern shore of Sicily is Camarina, anciently called Hyperia, so often celebrated by Pindar; it is still called Camarava; above it is Gela, near the modern Terra Nova and the Campa Geloi. The river Himera separated the Syracusan from the Carthaginian dependencies in Sicily. Above the Himera is the city of Agrigentum, or Agragas, as it is called by the Greeks, so often celebrated by Pindar, now called Girgenti. Above this are the Thermæ Selinuntinæ, and Selinus itself, a splendid Syracusan colony. From Selinus the shore bends upwards to the western promontory of Lilybæum, which is nearly opposite Carthage, and still preserves its old name in *Boca*, at the city of Lilybæum is now called *Iarsala*. Above Lilybæum is Drepanum, now *Trepuni*, and Mount Erix, celebrated for its temple of Venus, once called Erycina. Within land was Trojan colony, Segesta, or Egesta. By the coast of Mount Erix are the gades, or *Egates insula*, celebrated for the famous victory gained by the

Romans over the Carthaginians, which ended the first Punic war, B.C. 242. A.U.C. 511. Proceeding along the northern coast, we find Panormus, now the capital of Sicily, under the name of Palermo. East of it was the city Himera, on another and smaller river of that name; it is now called Termini, from the Thermæ, or warm baths, which were in its vicinity. Towards the eastern promontory of Pelorum was the city of Tyndaris, which preserves its name, and Mylae, now Melazzo, between which place and a station called Naulochus the fleet of Sextus Pompeius was defeated by that of the Triumvir Octavius, B.C. 35. A.U.C. 718. In the interior of the country, and nearly in its centre, was the celebrated plain of Enna, from which Prometheus was carried away by Pluto to the shades below. (See Ovid, *Met.* V. 341.) It is now called *Caltro Janni*, or *Giovanni*. Each of the promontories of Sicily had a celebrated temple: At Pelorum was that of Neptune; at Pachynum, that of Apollo; and near Lilybæum, that of Venus on Mount Erix. The ancients fabled that the giant Typhæus was buried under Sicily, Pelorum and Pachynum being placed on each arm, Lilybæum on his feet, and Ætna on his breast; and that the earthquakes and eruptions of Ætna were caused by his attempts to move. North of Sicily are some small volcanic islands, called the *Insulæ Cæliæ*, *Volcaniæ*, or *Liparæ*, from Æolus and Vulcan, who were supposed to have their dwellings here, and Lipara. Here were the forges of Vulcan, described by the poets, particularly by Homer and Virgil. Below Sicily were the islands of Melite, now *Malta*, and Gaulus, or Gozo, adjacent to it. North-west of Sicily are the two islands of Corsica and Sardinia. The former lies under Liguria, and was peopled by the Ligurians, and colonized by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, B.C. 231. A.U.C. 522. It was celebrated for its yew-trees, which gave a poisonous quality to the honey. The Greeks called it Cynos. It had two colonies: Mariana, planted by Marius, and Aleria, by Sylla. On the north-western coast was the *Cassalus Sinus*, thought to be *Calvi*; and on the opposite side, above Mariana, *Mantunorum Oppidum*, now *Bastia*. Below Corsica is Sardinia, called by the Greeks *Ichusa*, from its fancied resemblance to the print of a

feet: It derived its name from Sardus, the son of Hercules, chief of an African colony planted there. It was taken by the Romans with Corsica. The air of Sardinia was considered very unwholesome, and the quantity of wormwood and bitter herbs it produced, was proverbial. As the features were contracted by the taste of these, the expression, Sardous risus, a Sardonic smile, was used to signify a malevolent grin. The principal town was Calaris, now Cagliari.

The Wanderer; or, Female Difficulties.
By the Author of *Evelina*, *Cecilia*,
and *Camilla*. In Five Volumes.

THE names of the excellent novels mentioned in the title page, will immediately call to the recollection of our readers their fair country woman, Miss Burney, now, and for some years past, known as Madame D'Arblay. Were her present performance possessed but of one half the merit of *Cecilia*, it would appear before the public with stronger recommendations than nineteenth-century works of fancy can possibly pretend to, though their authors should call all the "spirits of the vasty deep" to their aid, and doubly deal in the contents of vaults and horrible caverns; because Madame D'A. depends on a delineation of nature, as she appears to all our observations, and because her powers of mind enable her to delineate faithfully and correctly.

The date of Madame D'Arblay's dedication of "*The Wanderer*" to her venerable father (March 14, 1814), was unhappily nearly that of his death, as he died we believe within a month after at a very advanced age, equally full of literary and musical honours as of years. This worthy lady addressed her *Evelina* to the "author of her being," and she long supposed he knew not the writer of that amusing work; when he acknowledged his daughter's abilities in composing it to herself, she felt a degree of felicity that she remarks "is ever present, and still gay to (her) memory." *The Wanderer* was planned before the close of the last century, and it has twice crossed part of the ocean in MS.; the death of a dear relative, however, prevented its progress, and it went to France with the authoress in 1802, whence it returned in 1812, much to the honour of the Custom-house Officers of both nations, who were satisfied

with the assurance of the papers containing nothing of a political nature. In this portion of her dedication Madame D'A. informs those who might imagine they should meet with materials for political controversy, or fresh food for national animosity, that they will be disappointed. Nothing, she adds, could more strongly demonstrate her total omission of politics and party opinions in her earlier writings, than the concurrence of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke in admiring and praising them, and that at a time when they seldom met without dissension on those subjects. A note to this passage we shall give in her own words. "So strongly this coincidence of sentiment was felt by Mr. Burke himself, that, some years afterwards, at an assembly at Lady Gallo-way's, where each for a considerable time, had seemed to stimulate the other to a flow of partial praise on *Evelina*, and, just then published, *Cecilia*; Mr. Burke, upon Dr. Johnson's endeavouring to detain me when I rose to depart by calling out, "'Don't go yet, little character-monger!'" followed me, gaily, but impressively exclaiming, "'Miss Burney, die to night!'" If such were then her inclinations, she considered herself doubly bound at present to avoid all discussions relative to her native land, and that of the gentleman she had preferred as her husband. Difficult must have been the task imposed upon herself in the interesting volumes now before us, as the reign of terror, or that of Robespierre, is the period chosen for the time, and its operation the cause of the disasters and distresses of the *Wanderer*;—it is true all parties are now agreed in condemning that most horrible era, and therefore it may be supposed Miss Elinor Joddrel will meet with no advocates in the direful tenets of jacobinism, which she constantly advances, and are as constantly refuted by the address of the authoress.

This amiable writer, professing truth, declares she resided the ten eventful years, between 1802 and 1812, in the capital of France, without being molested by any species of investigation, or distressed on account of her conduct; this we may venture to attribute to the perfect and blameless life of Madame D'Arblay, rather than to the forbearance or lenity of the then government. In answer to any objections which may be raised to her having treated on so

serious a subject, as the worst period of the French Revolution, in a novel, she enquires whether a well planned and well written novel should not be a correct picture of human nature, conduct, and manners; to which we readily answer yes; but are doubtful whether the public will consider the subject sufficiently *modern*, though managed with all the skill of a Burney. She acknowledges the general antipathy to even the word novel, and grants that she was infected with the universal prejudice, though from the moment she could hold a pen she felt impelled to exercise it in works of fancy; but at the early age of fifteen she so completely conquered her propensity, as to commit to the flames all she had written of that description: and so enormous was the pile of papers, she thought it prudent to consume it in the garden, that her father might remain in ignorance of their existence, or more cruel fate. "The passion," she continues, "however, though resisted, was not annihilated; my bureau was cleared, but my head was not emptied; and, in defiance of every self-effort, Evelina struggled herself into life." Much more might be added from her truly filial address to her parent on this head, but why should we repeat apologies and arguments where we think none were required? Who could hear of a new novel from Madame D'Arblay's pen without anticipating the highest mental gratification, and feeling a sensible satisfaction in knowing that honour, virtue, and probity, would again appear in their most pleasing garbs? They must be weak readers indeed who should expect a defence or apology in the instance before us.

As the story is extended to five vols. and near 2000 pages, we cannot be expected to attempt a further explanation of it, than to say, a young lady of every possible virtue and accomplishments, is compelled to fly alone from France, veiled in a mystery, which is supported to the last portion of the work: which mystery is the primary cause of her sustaining every species of wretchedness in England that an unknown Wanderer can be supposed to endure, and escape from, to enjoy tranquility and happiness in the sequel of her adventures. Many well-drawn characters are introduced, and numerous very interesting scenes forcibly engage

the reader's attention. The revolutionary lady, Miss Elinor, is a strong instance of the fertile powers of the author, and her general plan of independence may be imagined by the following short extract of her manner of managing an avaricious and irritable aunt, who opposed her acting a play at her mansion in the country: the lady had been disappointed in a prompter, and wished to retain the Wanderer as a substitute. "Elinor, when she had formed a wish, never listened to an objection. 'What an old fashioned style you prose in!' she cried, 'who could believe you came so lately from France? But example has no more force without sympathy, than precept has without opinion! However, I'll get you a licence from Aunt Maple in a minute.' She went down stairs, and, returning almost immediately, cried, 'Aunt Maple is quite contented.' I told her I was going to send for Mr. Creek, a horrible little pettifogging wretch who lives in this neighbourhood, and whom she particularly detests, to be our prompter, and this so woefully tormented her, that she proposed you herself. I have ample business upon my hands, between my companions of the buskin and this pragmatical old aunt; for Harleigh himself refused to act against her approbation, till I threatened to make over Lord Townley to Sir Isell Sycamore, a smart beau at Brighthelmstone, that all the mammas and aunts are afraid of. And then poor aunt was fain, herself, to request Harleigh to take the part. I could manage matters no other way."

We shall conclude with another extract, to shew Madame D'Arblay's opinion respecting the thin clothing of females, and their substitutes for the exploded pocket.

"But how great was her consternation when, requiring now her purse, she suddenly missed—what, in her late misery, she had neither guarded nor thought of—her pocket and her work-bag."—"This second loss of her purse she suffered Sir Jasper, without any attempt at justification, to call an active epigram upon modern female drapery; which prefers continual inconvenience, innumerable privations, and the most distressing untidiness, to the antique habit of modesty and good housewifery, which erst left the public display of the human figure to the statuary; deem-

ing, that, to support the female character, was more essential than to exhibit the female form."

Carmen Triumphale for the commencement of the Year 1814.—By Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat.

THE various and numerous publications of Mr. Southey, in which poetry and prose contend for the palm, have at length recommended him to the patronage of his Sovereign, who has raised him to that enviable post which those only hold in contempt and ridicule that feel themselves either incompetent to, or hopeless of, enjoying it. There are few of our readers who will not call to mind the sarcasms bestowed on almost all the odes of our Laureats, from the time of Pope to the present moment; nor can Mr. S. expect to escape, though the author of "The Curse of Kehama," "Madoc," "Joan of Arc," &c. &c.; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that, though not uniformly a supporter of government, the royal head of it was fully sensible of his superior merit and waved that objection,—a circumstance equally honourable to both parties. Well may his first stanza breathe the pleasure he derives from his present situation; and truly may he exclaim:—

"In happy hour doth he receive
The Laurel, meed of famous bards of yore,
Which Dryden and diviner Spenser wore;
In happy hour, and well may he rejoice,
Whose earliest task must be,
To raise the exultant hymn for victory,
And join a nation's joy with harp and voice,
Pouring the strain of triumph on the wind,—
Glory to God, his song! . . . Deliverance for
Mankind!"

This apostrophe to England is most just; and the world confesses, that, next to Heaven, the gratitude of nations is due to her who stood single

"Against leagu'd Europe, all in arms array'd!"

Till by the courage of her fleets and armies, and the fortitude of her inhabitants, she effected the deliverance of mankind. He also pays a just tribute to the inflexible efforts of her councils, which finally roused the Spaniards to action, and thus enabled our immortal Wellington to penetrate even to the heart of France; nor doth he fail to celebrate the courage and exertions of that nation which so effectually co-operated with us in the dreadful struggle, in the midst of the destruction of her

cities and her cottages, alike the victims of disappointed malice and revenge—the result of defeat.

The accession of Germany is next noticed; and he calls upon Hanover—

"Receive thy old illustrious line once more!"

while he exults in the display of the Orange flag.

It would be extremely unjust to Mr. S. not to say, we think he has systematically and chronologically pursued his subject; and making the usual allowance for the difficulty attending this species of poetry, he has acquitted himself with ability and spirit. The notes are useful and amusing, and will be read with greater pleasure by the public, than the writers of a celebrated northern critique, the erroneous opinions of which, in respect to Spain, are most truly and unmercifully exposed.

The wicked excesses of the French during the memorable contest, cannot be too well known; we therefore transcribe the following passage, and shall conclude with a correct sketch of the character of Buonaparte, extracted from the "*Centinela contra Franceesi*."

"As exact an account of these atrocities as it was possible to obtain . . . and that record will for ever make the French name detested in Portugal. In the single diocese of Coimbra, 2969 persons, men, women, and children, were murdered,—every one with some shocking circumstance of aggravated cruelty.—*Nem humo si das 2969 mortes commettidas pelo inimigo, deixou de ser atroz e dolorasissima.* (Breve memoria dos Estargos Causados no Bispado de Coimbra pelo Exerito Francez, commandado pelo General Massena. Extrahida das Enformaçoens que deram os Reverendos Parocos, e remettida a Junta das Socorros da Subscipsam Brittannica, pelo Reverendo Proviso Governador do mesmo Bispado, p. 12.). Some details are given in this brief memorial. "*A de tel forfaits,*" says J. J. Rousseau, "*celui que detourne ses regards est un lâche un deserteur de la justice; la veritable humanite les envisage pour les connoître, pour les juger, pour les detester.* (Le Levite de Ephraim). I dare not, however, repeat abominations, which at once outrage humanity and disgrace human nature.

"When the French, in 1792, entered Spire, some of them began to commit excesses which would soon have led to a general sack. Custine immediately or-

tered a captain, two officers, and a whole company, to be shot. This dreadful example, he told the National Convention, he considered as the only means of saving the honour of the French nation; and it met with the approbation of the whole army. But the French armies had not then been systematically brutalized. It was reserved for Buonaparte to render them infamous, as well as to lead them to destruction. "The French soldier," says Capmany, "is executioner and robber at the same time; he leaves the unhappy wretch, who is delivered over to his mercy naked to the skin—stripping off the clothes that they may not be torn by the musket-shot? . . . The pen falls from my hand; and I cannot proceed!"

"I have sometimes said, and I repeat it now, that the three terrible epochs in the annals of the World are, the General Deluge, Mahommed, and Buonaparte; Mahommed pretended to convert all religions into one: and this man all nations into one, in order to make himself their head. Mahommed preached the Unity of God with the scimetar, and this man neither his Unity nor his Trinity; for he neither preaches, nor causes to be preached, any thing except his own divinity: letting his infamous and sacrilegious adorers, the French journalists, give him the appellation of Almighty. He has gone so far as to believe himself such; and the cowardice and baseness of the nations who have suffered themselves to be subdued, have made him believe it. Spain alone has compelled him to know himself—that he neither was formerly, nor is now, any thing more than a mere man, and a very little one, whom blind Fortune has made to appear great in the eyes of people astonished at the terror of his name, and measuring the greatness of his power by that of his atrocities."

Elements of Hebrew Grammar, in Two Parts. Part 1.; the Doctrine of the

Vowel Points, and the Rules of the Grammar. Part 2.; the Structure and Idioms of the Language, with an Appendix containing the Notation of the Hebrew Verbs in Roman Letters. By J. F. Gyles, Esq. A.M. 846. pp. 211. The experience of the various difficulties which opposed the author's progress in the Hebrew language, originally suggested the plan of forming the Grammar which he now submits to the public.

In the present work, he has avoided entering into any account of the controversy concerning the antiquity of the vowel points. This may be found very fairly stated in the valuable Lectures of Dr. Marsh. (Lect. 10 and 12.)

In the chapter on verbs, he has endeavoured to explain clearly the general rules for the formation of the moods and tenses of the different conjugations, and to point out the distinguishing peculiarities of each form. The verbs expressed in Roman letters, in the Appendix, will afford a useful exercise in reading, which will be attended with this advantage, that it will teach the grammar whilst it teaches the characters. To enable the student to write the characters correctly, he must procure "Copper Plate Copies of Hebrew Letters and Words, by the Bishop of St. David's;" and, at a very early stage, his progress will be facilitated by the "Hebrew Reader" of the same learned Prelate.

The references to the New Testament in Part 2., are given from an impression that it would have been a blameable omission not to have directed the reader's attention to so important an advantage resulting from the study of the Hebrew, as that of elucidating the language and idioms of the New Testament; and more especially, because, from the same source, an unanswerable argument arises from the authenticity of those writings.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Matencee Walse, with Variations, for the Piano Forte, by Gelinek.

The theme of this piece is trivial, and the base consists wholly of the tonic and dominant harmony, which has a poor and tedious effect.

In the trio, we find a little variety, as in the 2d part, is a modulation into the 6th of the key in minor. The passages for the right hand, in the Variation, are showy and agreeable, and those for the left in the 2d part of

Var. 2, are a good contrast to the 1st part.—The 3d var. is very ingenious, the theme being preserved in the base entirely and brilliantly accompanied in semiquavers throughout the treble part. In the 13th bar, the last semiquaver ought to be on the 3d, not the 4th line; B, not D.—The 4th var. is masterly, bold, and effective, and excellent practice for the acquirement of neat execution.—Var. 5, is also useful for improvement in the performance of passages in octaves.—Var. 6, is ingenious, and requires nicety to produce the intended effect.—Var. 7, (col pedale) is well managed, as also var. 8; in the 9th bar of which the 3d note ought to be on the 3d space in the middle part (C, not B).—The coda is excellent, and the concluding variation in the measure $\frac{3}{8}$ very lively and spirited.

the 6th to the 8th bar, the melody is of the hacknied kind.—The E in the base in the 6th bar ought to be F, above the second short line. It is odd to have omitted giving the variations any ordinal number, as is usual and proper; however, a musician speedily discovers their several commencement.—The 1st is airy and graceful: the 2d, florid, and capably constructed for good left-hand execution.—The third is equally so for the right hand.—The concluding Presto is full of fancy and fire; the latter conspicuous at the beginning of the last page (p. 11), where a *series* of diminished 7ths occurs, so often adopted by Sebastian Bach and Mozart, although these combinations have been denominated crude and harsh by many pretended critics, and half-bred musicians.—This Sonata may be justly declared perfect in its style, and this style best adapted to the genius of the instrument.

No. 1. Three Sonatas for the Piano Forte, composed and dedicated to Mrs. Stephenson, by J. Woelfl.

From this pen we may always safely expect a luminous page, for all competent judges of scientific composition are agreed that we have lost in Woelfl as great a genius for his instrument as ever appeared in this country.

The present pieces, when compared with his admirable exercises for the piano forte may be considered only as a trifling effort of his mighty mind, but the proverb "*Ex Pede Herculem*" holds strongly in this case: such an author as Woelfl is sure to dignify any trifle he may notice. The introductory Adagio is beautiful and rich in harmony, especially in the 5th and 6th bars. The subject of the Allegro immediately following is delightfully playful; and the artful, though seemingly careless and accidental imitation in Fugue style, through the 5th and 6th bars, is captivating. We could comment with critical satisfaction upon every other bar of this charming movement, but prescribed limits deny us that pleasure:—the most prominent features, however, we dare not overlook.—From the 11th to the 30th bar, all is beauty and originality.—Page 4 is full of science, and the whole movement is eminently symmetrical.

The theme of the *Andante con Variazioni* is simple and sweet; but from

Three Romanzas for the Piano Forte, composed by J. Field.

The melody in the second bar No. 1, is affected, and very ungraceful: it proceeds much better from the 9th bar to conclusion of the page.—The treble part of the first four bars of page 2 is very wild and inharmonious, and the same is true of bars 10, 11, and 14: the whole movement is an unsuccessful attempt at a florid style of originality, but the effect is absurd and quite unsatisfactory, exciting neither interest nor deserving attention.

It is unpleasantly true to observe, that No. 2 lays no just claim to much commendation.—The *scampering* base is, however, useful, as a practice for hitting distant intervals: the collision of G in the treble with A in the base, in the 10th bar is very harsh and false: the same occurs at bar 16.—In bar 18, the minim ought to be on the 3d short line; E, not D.—The melody of bars 5, 6, 7, and 8, in page 5, is pleasing and graceful.—The 11th bar has most shocking dissonance, the chord of B, immediately followed by that of A, with a horrid 2d and 4th, intended by the author probably as passing notes, but which, notwithstanding can never be passable.—A most unaccountable and monstrous deformity we meet in the first note (treble and base) of bar 20: (page 6) an E natural with an A natu-

taly quite foreign to any proper structure of the harmony in that place, and which would disgrace any Tyro who had been drilled in thorough base for only three months.—The subject of No. 3 is a poor affair, with a base of a similar prancing construction all through; and the whole movement abounding in crudities and folly which it were a mere waste of time to particularize.—The work may be truly regarded as little better than a chaotic abortion.

A Popular Tyrolean Air, with Variations, for the Piano Forte, by Gelinek. No. 11.

THIS Air has a similar sameness with the Maience Waltz, examined before; the harmony consisting of only tonic and dominant, and it is remarkable, and indeed extraordinary, that an artist of Gelinek's high merit in point of ingenious descent upon a given theme, should not oftener choose melodies of a less monotonous kind.—The first variation is very useful for the purpose of improving the fingers of the right hand in the execution of 6ths, and also the 2d var. for octaves in the left hand in a skipping direction.—Var. 3 is truly ingenious, and the sextuple division of semiquavers, beginning at the 8d bar, and sprinkled throughout the variation, is extremely pleasant to the ear, and of much utility towards clear and clean rapidity.—Var. 4, is in the class of mediocrity: it has no feature worth remark, although it certainly has no fault: it reminds one of some assiduous

characters, in whom if we could but find something to praise, we should willingly bear something to blame.—The 5th var. produces a brilliant effect, especially by the passages running in thirds, and is moreover good practice for attaining a *moderate* equality of finger.

Praise is due to the 6th var. in the minor of the key (with 6 flats): the alternate operation of each hand in the performance of the triplets requires some nicety to prevent the sensation of a chasm in any of the passages.

The 7th var. consists of showy transitions of demisemiquavers in the treble, which although possessing no novelty, are pleasing from their natural and flowing construction.—Var. 8, is rich in its effect, and requires considerable strength and rapidity of finger to execute aright.

The Presto movement forming the 9th and last variation, is spirited; but here the pauseous sameness of the tonic and dominant harmony strikes most forcibly.—The pieces of this author which have hitherto come under our consideration, are characterised by much ingenuity of passage, but no variety or depth of harmony: it is well known that by a skilful variation of radical base, much agreeable and unexpected mutation of a subject even so confined and so poor as that of the present theme may be produced; and we should be glad to witness some other compositions of Gelinek less liable to this objection, which it is our duty to declass as really a solid one.—He has plenty of *sail*, but he lacks *ballast*.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
London, Nov. 19, 1814.

It is always interesting to elucidate the characters of men whose actions render them either warnings or examples to mankind; and it is, above all other things, most desirable, that they who have disturbed the peace and happiness of society should no longer evade the sentiments, I make no apology for sending you the following translations of two extraordinary passages, in a book which I have lately received from France. The book is entitled, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Buonaparte en Egypte et en Syrie,*

deuxième Edition; revue, corrigée, et augmentée d'une Introduction, d'un Appendice, et de Faits, qui n'ont pu paraître sous le dernier Gouvernement. The author is Monsieur J. Miot, a Frenchman; an Officer of the Commissariat in the expedition to Egypt; an eye-witness of the massacres which he relates on his own knowledge; a man who gives reasons for believing what he was not permitted to see—the poisoning of his sick and wounded countrymen; an historian who does splendid justice to the military and political talents of Buonaparte: It is not now Sir R. Wilson who inveighs with the warmth

of a humane and gallant soldier against an unworthy enemy—and whose generous delicacy, which withheld him from betraying his evidence, was rudely decided by the Scotch Reviewers as absurd, and craftily converted by the whole herd of French partisans amongst us, into an argument for discrediting a man of honour, as if it were not more likely that Buonaparte should be a butcher and a poisoner, than that an English Gentleman should tell a deliberate falsehood. But hear M. Miot:—After relating the progress of the Syrian army—the capture of Jaffa—of the assault of which, with its accompaniments of rape, robbery, and murder, he draws a heart-rending sketch, and the subsequent preparations for advancing against Acre—he thus proceeds!—

“If I have determined, in writing this work, to abstain from passing judgment on the actions of a man who will be judged by posterity, I have also pledged myself to reveal every circumstance which can enlighten the world with regard to him. It is but justice, therefore, to recall the motives which were alleged by Buonaparte at the time, in order to justify the cruel resolution by which he decided the fate of the prisoners taken at Jaffa, and which was apparently prompted by the following considerations:—

“The army, already weakened by the sieges of El Arish and of Jaffa, was still more so by sickness, whose ravages became every day frightful. Subsistence was procured with extreme difficulty, and the difficulty was increased by the hostile feelings of the inhabitants. To feed the prisoners, if kept with the army, was, not only to multiply our wants, but to embarrass our movements; to shut them up, on the other hand, in Jaffa, would not have relieved us from the first inconvenience (that of feeding them), but in addition it would have exposed us to the possibility of a revolt, considering the weak garrison which we must have left to secure them; to send them back to Egypt would require a considerable detachment, which would greatly weaken the existing force; to leave them, again, at liberty on their parole, was, in spite of all engagements, to hand them over to the enemy, and especially to reinforce the garrison of St. Jean d’Acre, for Djezzar was not a man to respect the promises made by his soldiers,

themselves indeed but little tenacious of a point of honour, of whose general obligation they were ignorant. There remained then, but one expedient, which reconciled all difficulties—a frightful expedient, it is true; but, according to those who had recourse to it, one which appeared unavoidable.

“The 10th of March, 1799, in the afternoon, the Turkish prisoners were moved into the centre of a vast square, formed by the troops of the division of Bonn. A half-suppressed rumour of the lot which awaited them, induced me, among many others, to mount my horse, and to accompany this column of silent victims, to satisfy myself if the report were true. The Turks, marching without order, shed no tears, and uttered no cries, but resigned themselves to the fate of which they were already conscious. Some who were wounded, and unable to keep up, were stabbed on the road with the bayonet; others walked through the crowd, and seemed to advise their companions in this dreadful hour.—Some, perhaps, of the boldest, had flattered themselves with the prospect of being able to break through the armed body which surrounded them; or hoped that, by scattering themselves over the fields through which they moved, at least a few of them might escape the massacre; but measures of precaution had been taken in this respect, and the despairing Turks made no attempt at flight. Having at length reached the sand-hills towards the south-west of Jaffa, they were halted near a pool of muddy water. The officer who commanded the troops then divided the unhappy multitude into small parties, which were led off to different points, and there separately shot. * * *

This horrible operation took up a long time, notwithstanding the great force employed to execute it; and it must be acknowledged, that the French soldiers, so often victorious in the field, did not perform the abominable task now imposed upon them without extreme reluctance. By the pool above-mentioned there stood a group of prisoners, amongst whom were some ancient chiefs of a noble and courageous aspect, and one youth whose fortitude seemed quite overcome. At an age so tender, it was natural to think himself innocent, and this persuasion led him to display a weakness which shocked his

more manly fellow-sufferers. He threw himself before the horse's feet of the French commander—he embraced the knees of that officer, imploring him for mercy. "How am I guilty?" he cried, "What have I done?" But neither his melting tears, nor his cries were attended to—they could not change the fatal and terrible sentence. With the single exception of this poor youth, all the remaining Turks calmly performed their ablutions in the same stagnant water of which I have already spoken—then taking each other's hand, and placing them according to the Moslem form of salutation, successively upon their heart and on their lips, they gave and received an eternal adieu. * * *

I saw a venerable old man, whose air and manner bespoke his superior rank; I saw him coolly order a hole to be dug for him in the shifting sand, large enough to admit of his being buried in it alive—doubtless because he disdained to die by any hands but those of his countrymen. He stretched himself on his back in this friendly and melancholy grave; and his companions addressing their humble prayers to God, quickly covered him in it, stamping with their feet on the earth, which served him for a winding-sheet, to abridge the period of his sufferings.

"This spectacle, which makes the heart throb with agony, and which I feebly attempt to describe, took place during the massacre of the other groups spread amongst the sand-hills. There at last remained, of all the prisoners, those only who were stationed by the water. Our soldiers had consumed their ammunition; it became necessary, therefore, to put to death the remainder with the bayonet and naked sword.

could no longer bear this inhuman sight, but fled from it pale and fainting. Some of the officers informed me the same night, that these hapless creatures, yielding to that irresistible impulse of our nature, which compels us to shrink from death, even when hopeless of escaping it, jumped one upon the other's shoulders, receiving in kind the blow aimed at their heart, which would at once have ended their miseries. There was, since we must speak but a frightful pyramid dripping with blood, formed of the dead and dying; so that it was necessary to drag away the murdered corpses to finish

the butchery of those who were yet alive, and who, under cover of that ghastly rampart, had not yet been stabbed. This picture, so far as it goes, is exact and faithful. The remembrance of it still makes that hand to tremble to which it has not given the power of representing half its horrors."

"I shall make no farther comment on this tragedy, than that the "reasons" alleged by the monster who committed it, viz. the "convenience of the army," would be an excuse for ~~always~~ murdering our prisoners in cold blood; for surely it is at all times expedient to feed the prisoners of war—embarrassing to move with them—dangerous to weaken the army by detachments to convoy them—and, as we have sometimes found in England, foolish to trust their parole. If we had acted on the "convenient" system of Buonaparte, where would M. Lefevre Desnoettes be at the present moment? What would have become of the 300,000 Frenchmen recently returned from all the prisons of Europe to France? But I pass on to the poisoning. The author gives no unfair account of the siege of Acre, and the slaughter and defeats of his countrymen. On arriving at the point of his narrative which leads the army back on its flight to Egypt, he speaks with manifest reserve and reluctance, of the condition of the sick and wounded French, and, in alluding to the determination formed by their humane commander to shorten the duration of their diseases, he continues—

"I witnessed all the horror inspired by that fatal resolution, which ordinary foresight would undoubtedly have considered superfluous; it belongs, however, to the candour and honesty with which I have hitherto brought forward whatever I saw, to declare that I have no farther evident proofs of the poisoning of the wounded French, than the data

(Note by the Author.) "Lieutenant-Col. Sir R. Wilson states this fact, with other details, in his work on the British Expedition to Egypt. He makes the number of prisoners amount to 3,800; but I think the number was not so considerable. Buonaparte, when First Consul, complained bitterly of this book, which was read with great eagerness in England. It was one of the principal grievances which our government expressed against Great Britain."

conversations which I heard in the army on that subject. But if any credit is to be given to that public voice, often the organ of those tardy truths which great men vainly hope to stifle, it is a fact too well established, that some of the wounded on Mount

Cornwall, and in the hospitals of the sick in the hospital of St. James, attended by the medical men to whom I have referred, &c.

(Note by the author.) Wilson, whom I have already quoted, makes the number of the poisoned sick amount to 5000.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DURRY-LANE, Nov. 1.—This evening was performed, for the first time, to a very crowded audience, a comic drama, entitled, "*JEAN DE PARIS*." It is a translation from the French, and though partaking of the general essence of modern dramas, namely, insipidity and improbability, is nevertheless, a pleasing piece. To criticise such a *morceau* would be a derogation from the natural dignity of criticism. We shall, therefore, only give a short outline of *Jean de Paris*. The first act commences with the interior of a village inn, in the province of Navarre, kept by one Larry McMuggins (Johnstone), who having had the whole of his *haberge* engaged for the accommodation of the Princess of Navarre (Mrs. Edwin), is much distressed by the arrival of a pretended French merchant, Jean de Paris (Elliston), with a numerous retinue. Jean affects to be a man of blunt manners, possessed of great wealth, and finding there is no accommodation, he applies that never failing advocate—gold, to the palm of the Hibernian landholder; and, previous to the arrival of the princess, occupies the apartments destined for her use. He is attended also by Olivier, disguised as a page (Miss Kelly), and Theodore, her lover (Wallack). Soon after his arrival, the Senechal (Lovegrove) and the Princess arrive; and here a whimsical scene of distress arises with Larry McMuggins, who, in vain, intreats Jean de Paris to quit his inn, to make room for the princess; but the blunt merchant refuses. In the midst of the altercation, the Princess comes in, and recognising in the person of Jean (although disguised) the heir to the throne of France, conceals her knowledge of the fact, and consents to accept of his invitation to dinner. The second act commences with the dinner, which is a most splendid banquet; from under a canopy of flowers, as if by enchantment, a most costly table arises, set out with a profusion of plate, to which the Princess is led by the Prince-merchant,

and is seated. At the end of the repast, she makes known to Jean her discovery, and the piece concludes with her acceptance of his hand.

It will be seen from this short sketch, that the author, whoever he may be, has not afforded much food for criticism; but he has at least given us a trifle which does not offend. To compensate for the absence of wit, we are presented with some excellent scenery, some rich dresses, and some clever acting; and to Mrs. Edwin and Mr. Elliston, the author is particularly indebted—indeed, they form the main props of his scanty edifice. Johnstone's Irish French publican had nothing of the genuine humour of the native character; but that was the fault of the writer, and not of the actor—the latter did as much as he could. Even Lovegrove seemed out of his element; the rich comic humour of this actor had no room for display. Miss Smith and the *corps de ballet*, at the commencement of the second act, treated the audience with some elegant steps.

The audience received the piece with the greatest marks of applause; and it will, without any traits of genius in the composition of it, draw—as the theatrical phrase is.—When Elliston gave it out for a second representation, the theatre actually rang with applause.

COVENT-GARDEN, Nov. 1.—Mr. Kemble supported the character of *Penruddock*, in Mr. Cumberland's comedy of *The Wheel of Fortune*. The pensive greatly preponderates in this piece; but the moral lesson which the serious part inculcates, fully atones for the general absence of vivacity from its scenes, and will insure it a favourable reception. When temporary productions of greater spirit, shall have been forgotten, Mr. Kemble's *Penruddock* has been before the town, ever since the comedy was produced—in London, we believe, no other actor has overattempted it—than which fact, a greater proof of its excellence cannot be advanced. Almost without this only exception, the parts generally

supported by Mr. Kemble have been filled by other gentlemen, and, in several instances, with great success; but here, it should seem, he is unapproachable—here, like the personage he represents when buried in his obscure cottage, he stands aloof from all the world. Nor do we recollect to have seen any *critique* on his performance of the character, in which he was not very highly complimented for the great ability he displayed in every part of it; a coincidence of opinion that very seldom happens—and, when it does occur, as in the case of Miss O'Neil, is the unerring evidence of extraordinary talent. Mr. Kemble's picture of the temporary misanthrope, whose afflictions have checked, not destroyed, the current of generous feeling, was last night as highly finished, as replete with touches of Nature, as any performance could be. The different feelings by which Penruddock is assailed, from *revenge*, which takes possession of his soul when he finds the destroyer of his peace within his power, to the gentler influence of *mercy* and *forgiveness*, to which his disposition ultimately submits, were described by Mr. Kemble with masterly force. Mr. Terry's *Governor Tempest* was marked by a chaste and temperate humour. Miss Foote, for the first time, appeared as *Emily Tempest*. She looked lovely and engaging—and played the part in a very interesting manner. The rival lovers, *Young Woodville* and *Sir David Daw* were well represented by Messrs. Abbott and Farley.

Mr. John Kemble and Miss O'Neil continue to draw throngs of auditors nightly to Covent Garden—the former by masterly delineations of his favourite characters in tragedy; the latter by her exquisite acting as *Juliet*, *Belvidera*, and *Isabella*; this latter for the first time on Friday, November 11. The beautiful form of her person, the simplicity of her pathos, and the sweetness of the tones of her tenderness, which reached the heart of every one, combined to render her performance of *Isabella* one of the most affecting representations ever witnessed. In depicting the feelings of terror and agony she is, as yet, unequal to Mrs. Siddons; but in those of tenderness and grief, certainly superior, if an audience's ears be taken as a just criterion.

Miss Stephens's singing increases in attraction. She came out in *Rosina* for the first time on Friday, November 11, but in repeating the part on

Friday, the 12th, was taken so ill, as to be carried off in nearly an insupportable state.

Mr. Kean acted *Macbeth*, on Saturday, November 5, for the first time before a London audience; his performance in some passages, is great and admirable, whilst in other parts (chiefly, perhaps, from defect of voice) he was far from being successful. The tragedy was got up with a splendour and effect almost unexampled. Dowton, Knight, and Lovegrove, were the principal witches; the choruses of Locke, sung by Mrs. Dickson, Bellamy, Byrne, &c. The house was crowded in the extreme.

COVENT-GARDEN, Nov. 11.—This evening a new opera was brought out, called *JOHN OF PARIS*, the story of which is the same as that of *Jean de Paris*, performed at the sister theatre. Both are taken from an operatic *peu de chose*, performing at one of the minor Parisian theatres.

John, or *Jean of Paris* admits of but little criticism. It is one of those light and not unpleasing trifles with which the French stage abounds. The story tells better at Drury-lane, and the scenery there is of superior contrivance and elegance. The advantage at Covent-garden, which is likely to give it a run, consists in the music; but at present it is by much too long. A considerable portion of the French music is preserved and adapted by Bishop, with a new overture and some new airs, in a very agreeable manner. The finale of the first of the two acts had much merit, and was well received. Dunsell's song is a sweet composition, and was executed with considerable taste. Sinclair sustained his vocal reputation with great credit; and the warblings of Miss Stephens could not fail of commanding the applause of the house. This lady does not appear to be sufficiently recovered from the effects of her recent indisposition. Taylor has a comic song, of the rapid kind, which he managed very skillfully; Liston's landlady was a part suited to his peculiarities, and Miss Mathews, as his daughter, acquitted herself very creditably. There was a pretty incidental dance, in which Soissons figured cleverly, and Mrs. Parker displayed an agility that even youthfulness can seldom rival. On the falling of the curtain some disapproving notes were heard, but the great majority was favourable; and Liston finally announced the piece for Monday.

and it has been repeated without opposition.

DRURY-LANE, Nov. 15. This evening, Miss WALSTEIN appeared for the first time on the London boards, at this Theatre. The character selected for her debut was *Calista*, in Rowe's sombre production, *The Fair Penitent*. The favourable report which had been previously made of this Lady's talents filled the house in every part; and public expectation was not disappointed. Her *entrée* was greeted with three distinct rounds of applause, the warmth of which appeared not a little to affect her feelings. Her person is tall and erect—it is striking, and if not so tall would be more perfect. Her eye is good, and in her other features she somewhat resembles the Kemble family. Her action is just and appropriate, equally free from constraint and redundancy; and, well acquainted with the business of the stage; in all her movements she seemed perfectly at her ease. With these qualifications she undertook the character of *Calista*, in which there was much to admire, and little to blame. Her chief fault is a sententious delivery of the text, more in the style of sonorous recitation than of natural speaking. With a voice truly musical, and capable of the finest modulation, its effect on the ear is weakened by the measured and equal distance at which she brings forth the words, and by which the rhyme and harmony of the verse are affected. This was particularly noticeable in the declamatory passages—but where she had to display the vehement or the tender motions of the soul, her feelings seemed to break through the restraints which habit had imposed on her tongue, and she gave the passages

in the words of *Calista*, in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*, and of *Calista* in *Calista*, with her father, in a way which seems to touch the sympathies of the house, and to procure her universal applause. Thus gifted, she is well qualified to give effect to the effusions of the *Tragic Muse*. We cannot consider the character selected for her first appearance here as one of the most favourable; yet, in her hands, it was rendered highly interesting.—She was most favourably received throughout, and her second appearance was announced amidst loud approbation.

Elliston's *Lothario* was a spirited performance; Pope's *Sciolto* was excellent; and *Horatio* and *Altamont* had respectable representations in Rae and Wallack.

COVENT GARDEN, Nov. 19.—This evening a Mr. MIDDLETON made his first appearance as *Major Sturgess*, in the farce of the *Mayor of Garratt*. In person he resembles Mr. Egerton, and he possesses a clear and good voice. His acting was very chaste, and received great applause.—Miss S. Booth, in *Mrs. Sneak*, displayed much spirit and vivacity. Her dress was a *la Parisienne*. There could not be a more interesting shrew.—Mr. Liston's *Sneak* was rather overcharged, but irresistibly laughable.—Blanchard played *Sir Jacob* with great humour. Simmons made *Crispin* a personage of great importance; and a person of the name of Howels gave the little part of *Sir Jacob's Servant* a claim to favourable notice.—The beautiful opera of *Artaxerxes* preceded this humorous farce; and the magnificent spectacle of *Timour the Tartar*, concluded the evening's amusements with *erata*.

POETRY.

THE OUTCAST, AN INDIAN TALE.

ON calm Cashmeria's darkest dell,
The welcome dews of evening fell,
White on the golden Iama's spray,
The plaintive cozel thrill'd her lay,
Unfelt, unheard by him whose head
Bress'd softly on its fragrant bed.
He dream'd of heav'n all for oft he turn'd
His cheek where kindling rapture burn'd;
And scarce his eye's reposing lid
The spark of sweet delirium hid.—
But midst those sprays of clust'ring gold
A serpent wreath'd its glossy fold;
A while its secret vigil kept,
Then to the slumb'ring Pilgrim crept.

It pass'd—it shrank!—a silver sound
Spread in melodious murmurs round;
Its fierce eye gleam'd—the reed again
Pour'd softly slow a fainter strain,
The startled foe forgot its prey,
And roll'd its burnish'd coils away.
Was it a form of painted light
Stole on the waking Pilgrim's sight?
A fairer seraph never bent
From holy mount or firmament!
The lucid blue of eastern skies
Swam in the light of Om's eyes,
As from her snowy brow she drew
The floating gauze of silvery dew.

The vocal reed beside her hung,
Whose music breath'd the serpent's tongue:
She spake—so sweet a voice might close
A demon's eye in bland repose.
"Wake! Pilgrim, wake! the flow'rs which
shed

Such fragrance round thy dewy bed;
These flow'rs, of potent vapours full,
In deathful sleep thy senses lull!
Wake! poison mingles with thy breath;
Thy golden couch is bright with death."

* * * *

O beauty!—tender as the leaves
The water-loving lotos weaves,
Enrich'd and freshen'd by the tide
Which mantles round its virgin pride!
Thou, like the lotos, half unseen,
Should'st love the cool sequester'd screen;
But parch'd by Passion's fervid rays,
Thy pride to painted dust decays,
As in Lahore's forsaken glades
The painted tulip flames and fades!—
Two moons have silver'd Delhi's plain,
Another hastens to its wane,
Yet still the Pilgrim loves to stray
Where rich Cashmeria's waters play;
And lingers near while oft and long
Mild Ora trills her evening song,
Or warbles through Circassian reeds,
Or bends o'er Brahma's sacred beads:
The antelope with fearless eye
Beholds her smile and gambols nigh:
And well the gazing Pilgrim feels
The secret which that smile reveals.
But when in lonely trance he lies,
For distant lands the Pilgrim sighs;
In dreams his long-lost home he sees;
Its yellow glens and low'ring trees;
His hall with laurel'd trophies stor'd,
His kinsmen smiling round his board,
And by his side the noble dame
His bounding heart aspires to claim.—
He wakes—and hears the plaintive lay
Which lur'd the serpent from its prey.

Yet once again, unseen awhile
He looks on sleeping Ora's smile;
A ling'ring sunbeam seems to spread
Its halo round her peaceful head;
The sylvan reed, Affection's prize,
Beneath her rosy pillow lies.
One tear, Affection's parting meed,
Falls softly on that precious reed—
"Sweet Ora!—lov'd, but lov'd in vain,
Farewell—thy spotless rest retain!
Too long on Danger's dizzy brink
My soul has lean'd, but shall not sink.—
My widow'd bride forsaken weeps,
My country calls, my honour sleeps:
Restore thy vows to Brahma's shrine,
Deserted Duty summons mine!"

* * * *

From Delhi's plain the Pilgrim hastes
O'er dark Lahore's unmeasur'd wastes;
Till deep within its deepest vale
He shuns the desert's poison'd gale,
Where many a green and flow'ry isle
Beams on the silver lake to smile:

Alas! the wearied pilgrim's feet
Those ever-floating islands cheat—
Sport of the frolic tide they move,
Unfix'd as friendship, joy, or love!
'Midst lonely thickets, deep and dank,
He pauses on the frowning bank:
The moon is dim—the path is drear,
Yon forest hides the tiger's lair—
A meagre form beside him stands
With muffled brow and folded hands.
"Who haunts my path?"—"Thine eyes
behold

A wand'ring Outcast, poor and old,
Whom Brahma's awful heralds doom
To perish in unfriended gloom,
But on my face thou canst not gaze,
No hand this holy hood shall raise;
The signet on this blasted brow
No mortal eye shall ever know.
Yet follow me!—my staff shall aid
Thy footsteps thro' this baleful shade:
The moon which beams on Brahma's dome
Shines on the Outcast's humble home."

Safe to his couch of matted reeds
His guest the woe-worn Outcast leads:
The naptha's blue and fitful blaze
Amidst a pile of spikenard plays,
While oft in cups of lotos pour'd
The cocoa yields its milky hoard.
"Now rest in peace! the morning ray
Shall guide thee on thy lonely way:
But go not till yon foes are past,
Whose death-yell echoes on the blast.
To-night in Brahma's sacred cave
A thousand lurid torches wave;
A thousand vengeful priests proclaim
One faithless Outcast's guilt and shame.
Yet mourn her not!—Amreeta's howl
Has steep'd in peace her banish'd soul.
Sleep, stranger!—hope and joy are thine,
To-morrow's sun for thee shall shine!

The morn's first rays of rosy red
Gleam on the bounteous Outcast's head:
He slumbers near his Pilgrim-guest,
His wan hands folded on his breast.
Why fears the trembling guest to trace
The secrets of that shrouded face?
Those hands are stiff, that breast is cold—
He rends the sable mantle's fold;—
Ah, wretch!—that hapless glance forbear!
Forsaken Ora's face is there!

* * * *

On Indus' drear and hated shore
The Pilgrim's feet are seen no more;
In Albion's sunless isle he roves,
A stranger to his native groves:
No kinsmen wait his social call,
No bridal banquet warms his hall—
The prize he sought—the noble dame
More lov'd than beauty, wealth, or fame,
A luckless Pilgrim's faith disdains
And barbers truth for golden chains:
But ever to his dreaming ear
Soft Ora's tuneful reed is near;
And still an angel beauty drest,
Her spotless spirit guards his rest.

Nov. 1814.

V.

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SONNET.

THE THOUGHT FROM THE FRENCH.

I SEEK the fields, the woods, and gentle
streams,
In hopes to pass some calm refreshing hours,
But, ah! how weak are all my idle dreams,
Love—love alone, my bleeding heart de-
vours,
Or if mine eye, a glance of pleasure show
On some sweet object, hill, or circling plain,
Quick comes the thought that causes all my
woe,
My spirits sink, and I am sad again.
For since that beauteous and all-lovely fair
Has from these arms by saddest fate been
torn;
Her dear remembrance is my only care,
And for her sake alone I weep and mourn;
But vain are tears, by fondest friendship shed,
Nor sighs nor tears can animate the dead.

J. H.

LINES

Inscribed to the Memory of JOHN WIGHT-
WICK KNIGHTLEY, Esq. of Offchurch,
Bury, in the County of Warwick.

OFFCHURCH! * once rich with Mer-
cians' royal dust,
Preserve the nobler mem'ry of the just!
Warm as the balmy show'r from summer
skies,
Let Friendship's tears descend where Knight-
ley lies;
For mild and kind as Summer's soft ring ray,
Thro' Life's serene sphere he spread his
way,—
Plenty and Peace around his mansion sprung,
Thro' seeming Harvest smil'd, the Reaper
sang:
For them the Monarch Chear'd + grac'd the
plain,
And the rich Village circled Offa's Fane;
Their shelter'd homes his warming bounty
felt,
'Till Nature's self grew fairer where he
dwelt.
His pity sooth'd where stern example fail'd,
And his bland voice like Summer's breath
prevail'd.
Not there alone—the social Graces led
Their train, to deck the feast their Patron
spread.
Truth, Science, Wit, and Elegant Delight,
Liv'd in his life, and revell'd in his sight,
Health fail'd—but Mirth, her fairest sister,
pour'd
Light on his glowing heart and ample board:
His was the bloom, the vigour of the soul,—
Beyond Affliction's blight or Times controul.

* The burial-place of Offa, the cruel
King of the Mercians.

+ The late respected Mr. Pratt, author of
"The Gleanings," has accurately described
this singular tree, in his "Guide to Leam-
ington, in Warwickshire."

Europ. Mag. Vol LXVI. Nov. 1814.

Giver of Blessings! thus thy envied hours
Pass'd, mid thy own fair race and native
bow'rs!

Full blest thyself, if Peace and Honour lend
The prize, which Sages seek and Saints com-
mend:

Thrice blessed in death! a brief and calm
decline

From the full noon of Love and Life, were
thine.

As, from the Eden, by his bounty made,
The Sun declines, conceal'd, but not decay'd,
Thou, from the joys by smiling Virtue given,
Art but remov'd, to gain another Heaven!

WELLINGTON.

A NATIONAL ODE.

To Commemorate the RESTORATION of CON-
TINENTAL TRANQUILLITY, and the DE-
STRUCTION of CONTINENTAL DESPOTISM,
through the Unparalleled Energies of BRIT-
ISH VALOUR, aided by the VICTORIOUS
EXERTIONS of ENGLAND'S BRAVE AL-
LIES.

To his Grace, the Most Noble, Field Marshal
ARTHUR,

DUKE OF WELLINGTON,*

Marquess Douero, and Viscount Wellington
of Talavera; Duke of Vittoria and Cit-
dad Rodrigo; Marquess of Torres Ve-
dras, and Condé de Vimiera; K. G. K. B.
K. G. F. K. S. F. &c. &c.

THESE STANZAS

Are, by his Grace's Permission, most re-
spectfully inscribed, not with the vain
Hope of adding Splendour to his peerless
Achievements, but as a grateful Tribute
of Admiration to him, whose fame can
perish only with the last Wreck of Nature.

The fingers of the Powers above do tune—
The harmony of PEACE. SHAKESPEARE.

NOW hush'd the rude tumult that darken'd
the sky,

The war-storms of discord and anarchy
cease;

Ambition's Usurper is hurled from on high,
And foemen and friends hail the sun-rise
of PEACE!

Restor'd to the Land which a Despot dis-
grac'd.

NAVARRÉ's kindling splendours, its
Throne shall illumine,

Smiling Plenty again crown each desolate
waste,

And FRANCE greet her Lilles reviving to
bloom.

* For a Portrait of the Duke of Wellin-
ton, when Sir Arthur Wellesley, vide Euro-
pean Magazine, July 1806, Vol. L. V. 333

Joy,—joy to the Heroes who vanquish'd
and bled!
In Humanity's cause bade their efforts
combine;
And *Peace* to the valiant whose spirits are
fed,—
Who perish'd as Martyrs at *Liberty's*
shrine.
But, BRITAIN! to thee be pre-eminence
giv'n,
Coeval with Time be thy glories un-
furl'd!
'Twas *thine* to accomplish the mandate of
Heav'n—
'Twas thine to give *Freedom*, and *Peace*
to the WORLD!

When SPAIN's banner'd Lions unfurl'd with
the Cross,
Bade her Legions advance, and Inva-
sion repel—
'Twas WELLINGTON's arm that directed their
course,
'Twas the Warriors of ALBION who
conquer'd and fell.
And the star-wreath of Triumph for Mo-
narchs restor'd,
Shall circle the record of WELLING-
TON's fame;
Shall twine with the chaplet that blooms on
his sword,
And hallow the marble that honours his
name.

ALL EUROPE at rest—in one phalanx
combin'd,
United their ensigns in amity wave;
ENGLAND,—RUSSIA,—and FRANCE, in Al-
liance entwin'd,
Plant the *Olive of Peace* upon *Tyran-
ny's grave*.
There long may it flourish majestic and
free,
In its shelter and shade may our off-
spring repose;
And, wreath'd with its leaves, may posterity
see
The *flowers of the LILY*,—the buds of
the Rose.

Wednesday, November 2, 1814. F. C. S.

TO SOME FLOWERS PRESENTED BY A LADY.

FAIR Flowers, your modest forms I hail,
The offering of the Spring,
Whose scent, soft borne upon the gale,
Salutes me while I sing.
Fair rivals of that gentle band
Which pluck'd you blooming from the bed,
No more by fostering breezes fann'd,
You soon will slumber with the dead.
How faded then, and wan your form,
Your sweetness, beauty, all decay'd;
Rudely expos'd to every storm
That falls on your defenceless head.

Ye silent monitors to men,
How many lessons might we learn,
While such fair teachers hold the pen!
But man, vain man! will not discern
How human prospects fade and die,
As evanescent as the flower,
And he, who builds his hopes on high,
Finds them destroy'd in one short hour.

W. L.

THE following patriotic SONG, entitled
A. B. C. has been sung at several cor-
vival meetings, with considerable applause.

Tune—"The Chapter of Kings."

THE downfall of Boney has made a great
noise,
Men, women, and children, together rejoice;
And little boys learning to spell a-p-p-a-p,
The alphabet ransack in lampooning Nap—

CHORUS.

So now you shall see
How with A B and C,
They sing his disasters in turn.

A stands for fam'd *Alexander*—the brave;
B—the great *Blucher*, who conquer'd to save;
C—for the *Crown* to which Louis has claim;
And D—for *dethronement* and *death* to Nap's
fame.

And thus 'tis you see, &c. &c.

E stands for *Elba*, poor Boney's retreat;
F for his *farewell*, and *fatal* defeat;
G for the *gladness* proclaim'd thro' the land;
And H for the heroes who have gone hand-
in-hand.

And thus 'tis you see, &c.

I stands for *ills* Nap sustain'd to his cost;
K keeps in mind his keen foe *Jacky frost*;
L stands for *Leipsic*, from whence Boney
fled;

And M for the *Mounseers*—who died with
hot lead.

And thus 'tis you see, &c.

N stands for *Nap*, whose *nine-pounders* ran
short:

O! cried the French, as retreating they
fought;

P proves how pretty the bridge went to pot;
And Q what a *quizz* of a corporal they'd got.

And thus 'tis you see, &c.

R stands for *run-away*—ruin's last touch—
S for the *sober sound sense* of the Dutch;
T for the *Tyrant* who has long been their
bane:

And V for *Verhenil*, who resisted in vain.
And thus 'tis you see, &c.

Now W—*Wellington's* name must disclose,
And X, Y, and Z, his brave mens', we sup-
pose.

Then this alphabet surely, now Boney's un-
done,

Will do well to teach to his darling young
son.

And if he can spell,
He will see very well,
All his Daddy's disasters in turn.

ANACREON'S 14TH ODE,

TRANSLATED.

The Contest—Cupid Triumphant.

At length, all earthly things above,
I wish—nay only wish to love.

CUPID lately strove in vain
To inspire my breast with love;
Vainly access to obtain

By force, or by persuasion, strove:
Young, and improvident of will,
I thought to battle all his skill.

Cupid, then, an arrow drew
From his golden quiver bright,
Archly rais'd his bending yew,
And provok'd me to the fight;
Urg'd, I agreed; and (*foolish man*)
To fight against a god began!

Seizing hold a shield, and spears,
Armour on my body put;

Like Achilles, void of fears,
And, like Achilles, swift of foot;
I parried, fought, or fled, with art.
And thus, unhurt, escap'd each dart.

His quiver emptied, I assail'd,
With taunting jest;—but prematurely;
For Cupid, who his pow'r had veil'd,
Attack'd again, more fierce, and surely;
And cast himself, just like a dart,
Into the middle of my heart!

Penetrating through my veins,
My arms and shield but useless prove;
The soft'ning god despotic reigns,
And now, I only wish to love:
—Spear, or shield, or coat of mail,
Will not, I find, 'gainst Love avail!

What use being fortified without,
When war's within, and is in doubt?

R. S. W.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8, 1814.—This day the Prince Regent came in state to open the present Session of Parliament, when the Speaker and the House of Commons, who had been requested to attend, being present, his Royal Highness delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

“It would have given me the greatest satisfaction to have been enabled to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the United States of America.

“Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the Government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe against the rights and independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honourable terms.

“I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

“The operations of his Majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake, in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.

“The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent

has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of his Majesty's army to take possession of the city of Washington; and the spirit of enterprise which has characterized all the movements in that quarter, has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved.

“The expedition directed from Halifax to the Northern Coast of the United States, has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district, east of the Penobscot river, to his Majesty's arms.

“In adverting to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty's land and sea forces; and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant Commander of his Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

“I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the River St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

“Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have occurred on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation,

as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty's arms through that part of North America will be effectually established.

"The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded, from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected.

"It will be my earnest endeavour, in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, I have had the happiness of concluding; and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different Powers, which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquility to Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

"I am happy to be able to inform you, that the revenue and commerce of the United Kingdom are in the most flourishing condition.

"I regret the necessity of the large expenditure which we must be prepared to meet in the course of the ensuing year; but the circumstances under which the long and arduous contest in Europe has been carried on and concluded, have unavoidably led to large arrears, for which you will see the necessity of providing; and the war still subsisting with America renders the continuance of great exertions indispensable.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The peculiar character of the late war, as well as the extraordinary length of its duration, must have materially affected the eternal situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them.

"Under these circumstances, I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution to the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our trade, and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to contribute to the prosperity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions."

The Regent and the House of Commons having retired, and the Speech having been read by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Abingdon moved, and the Earl of Delarare seconded the Address, which, as usual,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8.—The Speaker having stated, that the House had been in the House of Peers, where the Prince Regent had delivered a most gracious Speech, Lord Bridport moved, and Mr. Graham seconded the address.—Mr. Whitbread seeing no other person disposed to make any observations

sympathised with his Royal Highness upon every point of his Speech, and adopted all its language. The Earl of Dawley complained, that Britain derived from the brilliant results of the continental war none of the advantages of peace; a large army was kept up in Flanders, our affairs at the Congress were still unsettled, while our efforts were insulted and repelled on the other side of the Atlantic; while our military reputation was raised to its highest pitch, it was extraordinary that our naval should have sunk. On the whole view of the country, he saw no cause for congratulation.—Lord Melville, to show that the naval force of the country had not been inactive, said, that the American vessels captured and destroyed were 38 ships of war, 199 armed ships, and 1900 merchantmen; while we had 20,000 of their seamen in our prisons.—Lord Grenville said, that the Speech had disappointed his expectations: it spoke only of new burthens, of severe additions; no economy, no husbanding, no reduction. He reprobated the manner in which the war was pursued against America. At Washington, we had destroyed buildings not connected with military purposes, though in the occupation of European capitals, they had always been spared during the last twenty years. He feared that those measures had united the people of the United States, and pointed their resentment against us. His Lordship concluded, with declaring he could not support the Address.—Lord Liverpool denied that the war was continued for a new boundary, and justified the retaliatory system adopted.—The Address was carried without a division.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—Earl Fitzwilliam complained, under the circumstances of the country, of the whole of the militia not having yet been disembodied, and moved for returns of such as remain embodied.—Viscount Sidmouth said, that an Act was in contemplation to relieve such counties whose militias were on foot, from the burthen of maintaining the wives and families of the soldiers.—Lord Grenville and the Marquis of Buckingham spoke shortly: motion agreed to.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—Copies of engagements with Foreign Powers were moved for by the Marquis of Landsdowne, and obtained. The House adjourned on Tuesday till Friday.—Papers connected with the naval administration of the country were moved for by Lord Darnley, and granted.

on the Speech or Address, would trouble the House with a few words. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded at great length to arraign the conduct of Administration. He called upon Ministers to state the cause of Parliament being so early assembled; whether we were fighting against America on a

question of a new boundary, or of impressment, or of our maritime rights; whether it is to be discussed in the Congress at Vienna. He condemned the warfare which Sir Alexander Cochrane continued to wage against the defenceless inhabitants on the American coast. This officer justified himself by saying he had received orders from Sir Geo. Prevost, who had, however, adopted, both by proclamation and by his actions, a different system in invading the Champlain territory. On this subject he wished for information. He conceived our officers had not been supported in Canada. Captain Barclay on his Court Martial, accused Sir J. Yeo, of not sending him forces and supplies, yet no inquiry was made into the latter officer's conduct. He thought the blame lay with Ministers, who had neither supported Sir J. Yeo nor Sir G. Prevost, both brave and tried officers, and prematurely condemned. He lamented that such an officer as General Ross was compelled to commit acts so abhorrent to the usages of civilised warfare. The Admiralty had been engaged during summer in investigating the conduct of a naval officer who had saluted a civil officer, Mr. Croker, with 16 guns: he had been reprimanded; in the meanwhile, our own coasts had been neglected, and American privateers were making numerous captures. He was surprised at the absence this night of a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning.) He had accepted a situation under those, who, on a former occasion, he had not deemed a fit person to advise with. He might now employ his leisure in revising the pages of the Anti-Jacobin, or in writing a poem to emulate Camoens, or as it was said of Buonaparte, and like Mr. Bubb Doddington, in writing memoirs of the great things of his own times.—(Laugh.) The Hon. Gentleman expressed regret at the probable dismemberment of Saxony; the occupation of Italy by Austria, instead of establishing its independence; the erection of Hanover into a kingdom, which might involve us in disputes with Continental Powers; the contempt expressed for the Crown Prince of Sweden and the King of Naples, though each had been courted when their alliance was of importance to destroy the power of Buonaparte; Ferdinand of Spain had persecuted the patriots who had shed their blood to procure his restoration; he hoped an inquiry would be made into the conduct of the officer at Gibraltar who had delivered up two officers that had taken refuge there. The Hon. Gentleman concluded, with expressing his regret at the burthens under which the people still laboured, and at their probable increase and the ruinous state of our trade and manufactures.—Lord Liverpool replied.—Mr. Tierney, in the course of his speech, characterised Mr. Canning's appointment as a disgraceful job.—Messrs. Baring, Ellis, Bathurst, C. Grant, shortly

spoke. The Address was then agreed to.—Mr. Vansittart said, that neither the modification of the Property Tax, nor any War Tax, would be brought on till after Christmas.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 9th and 10th.—Some conversation took place on the subject of the British troops being placed under the sole command of the Prince of Orange; who, though in the British service, could not, without his own consent, be made amenable to British jurisdiction. It was terminated by a promise, that the substance of the treaty (the treaty not being signed by the different powers) should be laid before the House.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—Mr. Croker in introducing a Bill for the encouragement and reward of warrant and petty officers and privates of the marines, for their long and faithful services, said that it was intended, by the Admiralty to make a very liberal promotion of midshipmen and masters' mates, and to employ all the rest fit for service; so that none should be cast loose upon the world, but kept upon full pay. The lieutenants and midshipmen would also have permission to go into the merchants' service. The marines would be placed on the exact footing of the army, with similar pensions. A registry would be made of all seamen discharged; and small pensions being allowed, they would be kept from emigration.—The Bill was read a first time.—Colonel Palmer gave notice, that on Monday he should move for the proceedings of the court martial on Colonel Quentin. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when the resolution for 10 millions, being arrears for the army, was granted: minute details to be stated on Monday.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—In the Committee of Supply, Sir E. Warrander (a Lord of the Admiralty) said, that as the war was unfortunately still carrying on with America, he should move that 70,000 men should be voted for the service of 1815, including 15,000 marines; also 1,615,250*l.* be granted to his Majesty for wages for the said 70,000 men at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* per month, for 13 months. A long discussion respecting the finances followed, in which Mr. Whitbread bore a large share, and which was followed by Mr. Vansittart, moving for the grant of 1,600,000*l.* to make good our engagements with the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, also 12,500,000*l.* for outstanding and unprovided for Exchequer bills, of which the total amount was stated to be 59 millions: granted.—An address for a monument in St. Paul's, to the memory of General Ross, was ordered.

TUESDAY, Nov. 15.—Mr. Baring, in moving for papers respecting the subsidy to Spain, censured the conduct of its government, and hoped that we had not instigated the persecution of the patriots. Mr. Whitbread blamed General Smith, who, at the

request of Sir J. Duff, had given up two Spaniards who had sought refuge there.—Mr. Tierney then moved for an account of the charges on the Civil List for the years ending in October 1813 and October 1814. A long discussion followed, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Messrs. Whitbread, Tierney, Banks, and Long, participated. The conduct of Mr. Canning in accepting a situation under Lord Castlereagh, for whose talents he had *once* expressed decided contempt, with the large salary of 14,000*l.* per annum, and previously obtaining places for Mr. Huskisson and his other friends, drew very severe animadversions from Messrs. Whitbread and Tierney. The motion was withdrawn; a statement of the expences of the Civil List being forthcoming.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.—In the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Vansittart moved the continuation, till July 1815, of the malt, pensions, sugar, tobacco, and snuff duties; also the issue of twelve millions and a half of Exchequer bills; agreed to.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.—PROPERTY TAX.—Mr. Whitbread presented a petition from the proprietors of the Auction Mart, stating that having been assessed in the sum of 277*l.* 9*s.* beyond the legal assessment, they had applied to the commissioners, and afterwards to the Lords of the Treasury, for relief, but in vain: that the sum having been levied on them, the expence amounted to 221*l.* 14*s.* being 15 per cent. on their property. They prayed the House to take their case in consideration, and allow them to prove it, and to be heard by counsel at the Bar. Mr. Whitbread remarked on the oppressive inquisitorial and obnoxious nature of the tax, and called upon Mr. Vansittart to declare if government would dare to levy it after the 25th of April, when the Act ceased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, he had no hesitation in saying, that the Property Tax, like all the other war taxes, would expire on the 25th of April next, unless it should be continued by the authority of Parliament; but as to the arguments used against it, they would not cause him to shrink from his duty, if it should be found necessary to propose a *continuance of the whole, or a portion of the Property Tax*; and he did not doubt that if such necessity were made apparent, the country would cheerfully bear the weight a little longer. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.—COURT MARTIAL ON COLONEL QUENTIN.—Colonel Palmer prefaced his motion for an address to the Prince Regent for a copy of the proceedings of this court martial by reading the charges, part of the minutes of the evidence, his letter to the Regent, and extracts from the sentence, adding comments thereon. He quoted the opinions of Lord Edward Somerset and Lord Combermere, one of whom had said the officers of the 10th were most zealous and

attentive to their duties, while the other had declared that he had never met with a finer corp of officers. General Gardner had also said that the discipline of the regiment was the admiration of all who saw it, until the arrival of Colonel Quentin, when it became bad, which was corroborated by Lords Combermere and Somerset. He challenged Colonel Quentin to prove any instances of good conduct with the regiment abroad. He had not disproved a single fact adduced on the trial. The men were not only permitted to rob, but to get drunk; 70 or 80 of them were in the hospital at once, from the effects of drunkenness; when a report came from a superior officer, Colonel Quentin introduced a General Order in the Orderly Book, which was done to shew to the Colonel (the Prince Regent), whose ear he had, and whose mind he abused. He had done every thing to get him (Colonel Palmer) out of the regiment; but he did not dare personally to insult him. The letter addressed by himself to the officers he would not have made public if he had known it would have turned to the prejudice of the officers. He had been called upon by his Royal Highness to be the prosecutor, and he had consented. The conduct of Colonel Quentin had been previously the subject of conversation at all regimental messes, and yet he did not court investigation. The sentence was rigorous and unnecessarily severe. He had, however, no complaints to make. He had acted throughout as well as his brother officers from a sense of duty, and he should now leave the subject in the hands of the House.—Mr. Manners Sutton replied, and opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be extremely inconvenient for the public business, to make that House a court of appeal for a military tribunal on ordinary occasions, and that this particular case was thought to have nothing in it so peculiar as to demand a departure from the regular practice of parliament.—Mr. Tierney supported the motion, and Mr. W. Pole replied. At a late hour the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 144 to 37.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, in a Committee of Supply, for the sum of eight millions, in part of ten millions, to cover the arrears of the army extraordinaries. The amount of the subsidies paid to the continental powers, including Spain, was 7,300,000*l.* and the troops to be kept on foot was 75,000.—Mr. Tierney said, that under the Treaty of Chaumont, Hanover would obtain great advantages and pay nothing for them.—Mr. Baring recommended examination into the accounts of the commissariat in Spain and in the Mediterranean.—Mr. Whitbread, at the close of some observations, said, that 2000 of the veterans who had served under Wellington in Spain, had deserted from Sir George Prevost, on his retreat from Plattsburg, and gone over to the enemy.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

Letter from Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. dated Tonnant, in the Patuxent, the 3d Instant.

SIR,

I REGRET having occasion to detain the Iphigenia for a few minutes to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the death of Sir P. Parker, Bart. late Captain of the Menelaus, which has been just announced to me by a letter from the surviving commanding officer, of which I enclose a copy. My despatch of yesterday will have apprized their Lordships of my having sent the Menelaus up the Chesapeake, above Baltimore, to make a diversion in that quarter.

It appears, that after having frequently dislodged small bodies of the enemy, by landing parties of seamen and marines, her captain at length was drawn into an attack upon a force which proved to be greatly his superior in numbers, and accompanied by artillery. In a successful attack upon this superior force, and while routing the enemy, he received a wound that in a few minutes terminated his existence, and I have to lament the loss not only of this gallant and enterprising officer, but of many brave men who were killed and wounded on the same occasion, of which a return is enclosed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. COCHRANE, Vice-admiral.

Menelaus, off Pool's Island, Chesapeake, Sept. 1.

SIR,

With grief the deepest, it becomes my duty to communicate the death of Sir P. Parker, Bart. late commander of his Majesty's ship Menelaus, and the occurrences attending an attack on the enemy's troops on the night of the 30th ultimo, encamped at Bellair. The previous and accompanying letters of Sir P. Parker will, I presume, fully point out the respect the enemy on all occasions evince at the approach of our arms, retreating at every attack, though possessing a superiority of numbers of five to one; an intelligent black man gave us information of two hundred militia being encamped behind a wood, distant half-a-mile from the beach, and described their situation, so as to give us the strongest hopes of cutting off and securing the largest part as our prisoners, destroying the camp, field-pieces, &c. and possessing also certain information that one man out of every five had been levied as a requisition on the eastern shore, for the purpose of being sent over for the protection of Baltimore, and who are now only prevented crossing the bay by the activity and vigilance of the

tender and ships' boats. One hundred and four bayonets, with twenty pikes, were landed at eleven o'clock at night, under the immediate direction of Captain Sir P. Parker, Bart. the first division headed by myself, and the second division by Lieutenant Pearce. On arriving at the ground, we discovered the enemy had shifted his position, as we were then informed, to the distance of a mile farther; having taken the look-out picquet immediately on our landing, we were in assurance our motions had not been discovered, and with the deepest silence followed on for the camp. After a march of between four and five miles in the country, we found the enemy posted on a plain, surrounded by woods, with the camp in their rear; they were drawn up in line, and perfectly ready to receive us; a single moment was not to be lost; by a smart fire, and instant charge, we commenced the attack, forced them from their position, putting them before us, in full retreat to the rear of their artillery, where they again made a stand, shewing a disposition to outflank us on the right; a movement was instantly made by Lieutenant Pearce's division to force them from that quarter; and it was at this time, while animating his men in the most heroic manner, that Sir P. Parker received his mortal wound, which obliged him to quit the field, and he expired in a few minutes. Lieutenant Pearce, with his division, soon routed the enemy, while that under my command gained and passed the camp. One of the field-pieces was momentarily in our possession, but we were obliged to quit it from superior numbers.

The marines, under Lieutenants Benyon and Poe, formed our centre, and never was bravery more conspicuous. Finding it impossible to close on the enemy, from the rapidity of their retreat, having pursued them upwards of a mile, I deemed it prudent to retire towards the beach, which was effected in the best possible order, taking with us from the field twenty-five of our wounded, the whole we could find, the enemy not even attempting to regain the ground they had lost. From three prisoners (cavalry) taken by us, we learnt their force amounted to 500 militia, a troop of horse, and five pieces of artillery; and since, by flags of truce, I am led to believe their number much greater.

Repelling a force of such magnitude with so small a body as we opposed to them, will, I trust, speak for itself; and although our loss has been severe, I hope the lustre acquired to our arms will compensate for it. Permit me, sir, to offer to your notice the conduct of Mr. J. S. Hore, Master's Mate of this ship, who, on this as well as on other trying occasions, evinced the greatest

zeal and gallantry. In justice to Sub-Lieutenant Johnson, commanding the *Jané* tender, I must beg to notice the handsome manner in which he has at all times volunteered his services.

Herewith I beg leave to enclose you a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, in this affair.

I have the honour to be &c.

H. CREASE, Act. Com.

List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, Killed, Wounded, &c. belonging to his Majesty's Ship Menelaus.

Killed.—Sir P. Parker, Bart. Captain; J. T. Sandes, midshipman; R. Friar and R. Robinson, quarter-masters; J. Perren, swabber; T. Doris, sail-maker; G. Hall, ordinary seaman; J. Evans, serjeant of marines; W. Hooper, W. Davis, R. Johnson, W. Rogers, W. Powell, and R. Jones, marines.

Wounded.—T. Fitzmaurice, boatswain's-mate, severely; J. M'Allister, J. Daley, and J. Wilson, able seamen, severely; J. Mooney, seaman, severely; M. Cullin, seaman, slightly; J. Bath, seaman, severely; J. Samuel, captain of the mast, slightly; J. Cooper and J. Malcolm, seamen, severely; A. M'Arthur, captain of the fore-castle, severely; W. Nol, seaman, slightly; T. Tosfield, quarter-master's-mate, severely; M. Halligan, quarter-gunner, slightly; B. G. Bayman, lieutenant of marines, severely; G. Poe, ditto, slightly; J. Listt, J. Harvey, J. Schriber, G. Morrell, and W. Smith (marines), slightly; W. Golatham, E. Turner, and W. Pritchard (marines), J. Manderson (seaman), J. Rowe (landman), and G. Hobbs, (captain of the fore-top), severely.

Lord Torrington has transmitted a letter from Captain Somerville, of his Majesty's ship *Rota*, giving an account of his having, on the 31st of July, captured, off the Portuguese, the *Cora* letter of marque brig, carrying four 6-pounders and 28 men, bound from New Orleans to the Havannah.

[Here follows a list of 21 vessels captured or detained by his Majesty's ships on the Leeward Islands station, between the 2d of February and the 13th of June, 1814.]

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 1.

Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a Series of Reports addressed to the Vice-admiral by Rear-admiral Cockburn, lately commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels stationed in the Chesapeake, of which the following are Abstracts:—

June 1.—The Rear-admiral incloses a letter from Captain Ross, of his Majesty's ship *Albion*, dated off Tangier Sound, the 29th of May, giving an account of his hav-

ing, with the boats of that ship and the *Dragon*, proceeded into the river, and took tea, in Virginia, for the purpose of destroying any batteries or capturing any vessels that he might find there. There were no vessels in the river, but a party of seamen and marines were landed to attack a battery, which they took possession of, after a smart firing, notwithstanding the militia which collected on the occasion, and re-embarked, after destroying the work, barracks, and guard-houses, and bringing away a 12-pounder gun with its carriage.

June 22.—The Rear-admiral transmitted four letters from Captain Barrie, of his Majesty's ship *Dragon*, dated between the 1st and 19th June, reporting his proceedings while despatched by Rear-admiral Cockburn, against the flotilla fitted out at Baltimore, under the orders of Commodore Barney.

On the 1st June, Captain Barrie, with the *St. Lawrence* schooner, and the boats of the *Albion* and *Dragon*, fell in with the flotilla standing down the Chesapeake; and retreated before it towards the *Dragon*, then at anchor off Smith's Point. This ship having got under weigh, Captain Barrie wore with the schooner and boats, but the flotilla made off, and escaped into the Patuxent River. The *Dragon* being obliged to come again to an anchor, and the boats not being strong enough to attack the flotilla, Captain Barrie endeavoured to induce the enemy to separate his force by detaching two boats to cut off a schooner under Cove Point: but the Americans suffered this vessel to be burnt in the face of the flotilla, without attempting to save her.

On the 6th, the flotilla retreated higher up the Patuxent, and Captain Barrie being joined on the following day by the *Loire* and *Jaseur* brig, he proceeded up the river with them, the *St. Lawrence* schooner, and the boats of the *Albion* and *Dragon*. The enemy retreated into St. Leonard's Creek, into which they could only be pursued by the boats, which were too inferior in force to allow of any attack being made with them alone: Captain Barrie endeavoured, however, to provoke the enemy by rockets and carronades from the boats, to come down within reach of the ship's guns. The flotilla was at one time so much galled by these attacks; that it quitted its position, and chased the boats, and after a slight skirmish with the smaller vessels, it returned precipitately to its original position. With a view to force the flotilla to quit this station, detachments of seamen and marines were landed on both sides of the river, and the enemy's militia (though assembled to the numbers of three to five hundred) retreating before them into the woods; the marines destroyed two tobacco stores, and several houses, which formed military posts. On the 15th the *Narcissus* joined, and Captain Barrie determined to proceed up the

river with twelve boats, having in them one hundred and eighty marines, and thirty of the black colonial corps; they proceeded to Benedict, whence a party of regulars fled at their approach, leaving behind several muskets, and part of their camp equipage, with a six-pounder, which was spiked; a store of tobacco was also found there. Captain Barrie advanced from thence towards Marlborough, and although only eighteen miles from Washington, took possession of the place, the militia, and inhabitants flying in the wood. A schooner was loaded with tobacco, and the boats plentifully supplied with stock; after which, having burnt tobacco stores, containing two thousand five hundred hogsheads, the detachment re-embarked. The enemy collected three hundred and sixty regulars, and some militia, on some cliffs, which the boats had to pass; but some marines being landed, traversed the skirts of the heights, and re-embarked without molestation; and the enemy did not shew himself till the boats were out of gun-shot. Captain Barrie commands, in high terms, the conduct of all the officers and men, seamen and marines, under his orders, as well as that of the colonial corps composed of armed blacks; and Rear-admiral Cockburn takes the opportunity of expressing his high sense of the personal exertions and able conduct displayed by Captain Barrie.

June 25th.—The Rear-admiral transmits a report from Lieutenant Urmston, first of the Albion, of a successful attack made by the boats of the squadron, under the Lieutenant's direction, on a post established by the enemy at Chisnessick, on the main land abreast of Watt's Island. The detachment landed, notwithstanding a fire of grape and musketry, drove the enemy from the post, and destroyed the guard-houses, &c. bringing away a six-pounder, the only gun of the enemy at that place. Great gallantry was displayed by all employed on this occasion.

July 6.—The Rear-admiral incloses two reports, addressed to him by Captains Brown and Nourse, of the Loire and Severn; the former, dated the 27th of June, states, that the enemy having established a battery on the banks of the Patuxent, which opened on the Loire and Narcissus, he had judged it proper to move the two ships lower down the river, when the flotilla under Commodore Barney moved out of St. Leonard's Creek, and ran higher up the Patuxent, with the exception of one row-boat, which returned to the creek, apparently damaged by the fire of the frigates. The letter from Captain Nourse, dated the 7th July, reports his joining the ships in the Patuxent; and having moved them up beyond St. Leonard's Creek, he sent Captain Brown with the marines of the ships up the Creek, by whom two of the enemy's gun-boats that were found drawn up and scuttled, were with

other vessels burnt, and a large tobacco-store destroyed.

July 19.—The Rear-admiral states, that having been joined by a battalion of marines, he proceeded up the Potowmack with a view to attack Leonard's Town, the capital of St. Mary's county, where the 36th regiment was stationed. The marines were landed under Major Lewis, whilst the boats pulled up in front of the town; but on discovering the British, the enemy's armed force quitted the place, and suffered them to take quiet possession of it. A quantity of stores belonging to the 36th regiment, and a number of arms of different descriptions, were found there and destroyed; a quantity of tobacco, flour, provisions, and other articles, were brought away, in the boats and in a schooner lying off the town. Not a musket being fired, nor an armed enemy seen, the town was accordingly spared.

July 21.—The Rear-admiral reports, that the enemy having collected some Virginia militia, at a place called Nominy-Ferry, in Virginia, a considerable way up Nominy-River, he proceeded thither with the boats and marines (the latter commanded by Captain Robyns during the illness of Major Lewis). The enemy's position was on a very commanding eminence, projecting into the water; but some marines being landed on its flank, and seen getting up the craggyside of the mountain, while the main body landed at the ferry, the enemy fell back, and, though pursued several miles till the approach of night, escaped with the loss of a few prisoners. They had withdrawn their field artillery, and hid it in the woods, fearing that if they kept it to use against the British, they would not be able to retreat with it quick enough to save it from capture. After taking on board all the tobacco, and other stores found in the place, with a quantity of cattle, and destroying all the storehouses and buildings, the Rear-admiral re-embarked; and dropping down to another point of the Nominy River, he observed some movements on shore, upon which he again landed with marines. The enemy fired a volley at them, but on the advance of the marines, fled into the woods. Every thing in the neighbourhood was, therefore, also destroyed or brought off; and after visiting the country in several other directions, covering the escape of the negroes who were anxious to join him, he quitted the river, and returned to the ships with 195 refugee negroes, two captured schooners, a large quantity of tobacco, dry goods, and cattle, and a few prisoners.

July 24.—The Rear-admiral gives an account of his having gone up St. Clement's Creek, in St. Mary's county, with the boats and marines, to examine the country. The militia shewed themselves occasionally, but always retreated when pur-

used; and the boats returned to the ships without any casualty, having captured four schooners and destroyed one. The inhabitants having remained peaceably in their houses, the Rear-admiral did not suffer any injury to be done to them, excepting at one farm, from which two musket-shots were fired at the Admiral's gig, and where the property was therefore destroyed.

July 31.—The Rear-admiral reports, that having, on the 26th, proceeded to the head of the Machodick river, in Virginia, where he burnt six schooners, whilst the marines marched, without opposition, over the country on the banks of that river; and there not remaining any other place on the Virginia or St. Mary's side of his last anchorage that he has not visited, he, on the 28th, caused the ships to move above Blackstone's Island, and on the 29th proceeded with the boats and marines up the Wicomico river; he landed at Hamburg and Chaptico, from which latter place heshipped a considerable quantity of tobacco, and visited several houses in different parts of the country, the owners of which living quietly with their families, and seeming to consider themselves and the neighbourhood at his disposal, he caused no farther inconvenience to them, than obliging them to furnish supplies of cattle and stock for the use of his forces.

August 4.—The Rear-admiral states, that, on the 2d, the squadron dropped down the Potowmack, near to the entrance of the Yocomoco river, which he entered the following day with the boats and marines, and landed with the latter. The enemy had here collected in great force, and made more resistance than usual, but the ardour and determination of the Rear-admiral's gallant little band carried all before them; and after forcing the enemy to give way, they followed him ten miles up the country, captured a field-piece, and burnt several houses which had been converted into depots for militia, arms, &c. Learning afterwards that General Hungerford had rallied his men at Kinsale, the Rear-admiral proceeded thither; and though the enemy's position was extremely strong, he had only time to give the British an ineffectual volley before they gained the height, when he again retired with precipitation, and did not reappear. The stores found at Kinsale were then shipped without molestation; and having burnt the storehouses and other places, with two old schooners, and destroyed two batteries, the Rear-admiral re-embarked, bringing away five prize schooners, a large quantity of tobacco, flour, &c. a field-piece and a few prisoners. The American General Taylor was wounded and unhorsed, and escaped only through the thickness of the wood and bushes, into which he ran. The British had three men killed, and as many wounded. The conduct of the officers and men on this occasion calls for the Rear-

admiral's particular commendations; with 500 men they penetrated ten miles into the enemy's country, and skirmished back, surrounded by woods, in the face of the whole collected militia of Virginia, under Generals Hungerford and Taylor; and after this long march carried the heights of Kinsale in the most gallant manner.

August 8.—The Rear-admiral states, that Coan River, a few miles below Yocomoco, being the only inlet on the Virginia side of the Potowmack that he had not visited, he proceeded on the 7th to attack it with the boats and marines; after a tolerably quick fire on the boats, the enemy went off precipitately with the guns; the battery was destroyed, and the river ascended, in which three schooners were captured, and some tobacco brought off.

August 13.—The Rear-admiral gives an account of his having, on the 12th, proceeded up St. Mary's Creek, and landed in various parts of the country about that extensive inlet, but without seeing a single armed person, though militia had formerly been stationed at St. Mary's Factory for its defence; the inhabitants of the state appearing to consider it wiser to submit than to attempt opposition.

August 15.—The Rear-admiral reports his having again on that day landed within St. Mary's Creek, but found on the different parts of the country, the same quiet and submissive conduct on the part of the inhabitants, as in the places visited on the 12th. Throughout the whole of these operations, Rear-admiral Cockburn repeats the highest encomiums on all the officers and men of the ships and marines under his orders. Although from the nature of the country and the excessive heat of the climate, these services must have been most harassing, they were carried on with the greatest cheerfulness and perseverance. The Captains of his Majesty's ships, on all occasions, volunteered to accompany the Rear-admiral. To Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, and Major Lewis, of the Royal Marines, he expresses his obligations, as well as to the other officers of that corps. The conduct of the men was also deserving of the greatest praise; and though the re-embarkations frequently took place in the night, yet, during the whole of the operations, neither a sailor nor a marine was reported missing.

In transmitting the reports of these services, which come down to the period of the arrival of Sir Alexander Cochrane in the Chesapeake, the Vice-admiral expresses the very high sense he entertains of the arrangement, zeal, and activity, which have on all occasions been shown by Rear-admiral Cockburn during the time he has commanded in the Chesapeake, under the Vice-admiral's orders.

Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Rear-admiral Hobham, enclosing

one from Captain Sir T. Hardy, of his Majesty's ship *Ramillies*, dated off Stonington, the 12th August, giving an account of an attack made upon that place by the said ship, with the *Pactolus*, *Dispatch* brig, and *Terror* bomb. The *Dispatch*, on the 9th of August, anchored within pistol-shot of the battery; but the *Pactolus* not being able to approach the shore near enough to support her, the brig was recalled, having had two men killed and twelve wounded.—On the 11th, after the *Terror* had thrown in some shells and carcasses, the *Ramillies* and *Pactolus* anchored as near as the shallowness of the water would allow, and fired several broadsides into the town, from which it suffered great damage. At the commencement of the fire, the enemy withdrew the guns from the battery to the outside of the town, where they had assembled 3000 militia. The town of Stonington had been conspicuous in preparing and harbouring torpedoes, and giving assistance to the enemy's attempts at the destruction of his Majesty's ships off New London.

Sir Alexander Cochrane has also transmitted a report from Sir Thomas Hardy, of the occupation of the islands in Passamaquaddy Bay, the account of which, as transmitted by Lieutenant-general Sir John Sherbrooke from Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, appeared in the *Gazette* of the 13th of August.

The undermentioned letters have been transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. viz.

From Captain Burdett, of his Majesty's ship *Maidstone*, dated off New London, the 21st of May, stating that the boats of that ship and the *Sylph* sloop, assisted by the *Liverpool* Packet, British privateer, chased into the Black Point River the packet between New York and New London, and burnt the vessel, as well as a bridge over the river, against which she had run.

From Captain Senhouse, of his Majesty's sloop *Martina*, dated at sea, the 30th June, giving an account of his having, on that day, captured the *Snapdragon* American private armed schooner, of six guns and eighty men.

From Captain Sir George Collier, of his Majesty's ship *Leander*, dated the 11th July, giving an account of his having captured, after a chase of some hours, the American sloop of war *Rattlesnake*, pierced for twenty guns (thrown overboard), and having on board 131 men.

From Captain Pym, of his Majesty's ship *Niemen*, dated at sea, the 14th July, reporting his having captured, after a chase of fourteen hours, the *Henry Gilder*, American brig privateer, of twelve guns and fifty men.

From Captain Skene, of his Majesty's ship *Asia*, dated in the Chesapeake, the 20th of July, stating that her boats, under the orders

of Lieutenant Forster, had destroyed a deep laden schooner in Cherryston Creek, under a fire from field-pieces and small arms; from which service they returned without sustaining any loss.

[This *Gazette* also announces the appointment, by the Prince Regent, of William A'Court, Esq. to be his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Palermo; and H. Fuller, Esq. of Trinidad, to be his Majesty's Attorney-general in that island;—also approves of Mr. John Christoffel Cankrien being Consul for the Prince of Orange at Hull; Mr. Nathaniel Lee, at Ilfracombe; and Mr. Edward S. Ommamey, at Yarmouth.—Also contains a list, transmitted by Sir Alexander Cochrane, of thirty-eight schooners captured, recaptured, detained, or destroyed, by the squadron in the Chesapeake, under the orders of Rear-admiral Cockburn; and of thirty-eight other vessels, including two gun-boats—not before *Gazetted*.]

Average Prices of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 128lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of September, 1814.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	67	4	Oats	26	3	Oatmeal	20	8
Rye	45	2	Beans	39	9	Beer	33	7
Barley	37	9	Peas	40	11			

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 24th of September:

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	77	3	Barley	36	8	Beans	47	5
Rye	44	3	Oats	27	5	Peas	48	0

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 23th of September, is 74s. 2½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

[This *Gazette* contains an account of the ceremonial of investing the Emperor of Austria with the ensignia and the habit of the Order of the Garter at Vienna, on the 21st September. The three Plenipotentiaries for the investiture were Lord Castlereagh, Sir T. Tyrwhitt, and Sir Isaac Heard. Lord Clive, Viscount Newbottle, Earl of Clanwilliam, Hon. W. F. Strangways, Messrs. E. P. Bastard, J. H. Vivian, W. Montague, W. Temple, D. Merier, and J. Planta, were present.—Also announces the appointment of Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands; and P. Carey Tupper, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, and in the Province of Catalonia.]

Average Price of Corn, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 1st of October.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	77 3	Barley	37 3	Beans	46 10
Rye	45 1	Oats	27 0	Peas	49 8

The Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 5th of October, is 73s. 1½d. per cwt.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ABOVE GAZETTE.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 9.

Major Addison arrived yesterday with a Despatch from Lieutenant-general Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K.B. addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a Copy:—

Castine, at the entrance of the

MY LORD, Penobscot, Sept. 18.

I have now the honour to inform your Lordship, that after closing my despatch on the 26th ultimo, in which I mentioned my intentions of proceeding to the Penobscot, Rear-admiral Griffith and myself lost no time in sailing from Halifax, with such a naval force as he deemed necessary, and the troops as per margin,* to accomplish the object we had in view.

Very early in the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the Rifleman sloop of war, when Captain Pearce informed us, that the United States frigate the Adams had got into the Penobscot; but from the apprehension of being attacked by our cruisers, if she remained at the entrance of the river, she had run up as high as Hamden, where she had landed her guns, and mounted them on shore for her protection.

On leaving Halifax, it was my original intention to have taken possession of Machias, on our way hither; but on receiving this intelligence, the Admiral and myself were of opinion, that no time should be lost in proceeding to our destination, and we arrived here very early on the morning of the 1st instant.

The fort of Castine, which is situated upon a peninsula of the eastern side of the Penobscot, near the entrance of that river, was summoned a little after sun-rise, but the American officer refused to surrender it, and immediately opened a fire from four 24-pounders upon a small schooner, that had been sent with Lieutenant-colonel Nicolls (commanding Royal Engineers), to reconnoitre the work.

Arrangements were immediately made for disembarking the troops, but before a landing could be effected, the enemy blew up his magazine, and escaped up the Majetaquandous River, carrying off in the boats with them two field-pieces.

As we had no means of ascertaining what force the Americans had on this peninsula, I landed a detachment of royal artillery, with two rifle companies of the 60th and 98th regiments, under Colonel Douglas, in the rear of it, with orders to secure the isthmus and to take possession of the heights which command the town; but I soon learned that there were no regulars at Castine, except the party which had blown up the magazine and escaped, and that the militia, which were assembled there, had dispersed immediately on our landing.

Rear-admiral Griffith and myself next turned our attention to obtaining possession of the Adams, or, if that could not be done, to destroying her. The arrangement for this service having been made, the Rear-admiral entrusted the execution of it to Captain Barrie, R.N.; and as the co-operation of a land force was necessary, I directed Lieutenant-colonel John, with a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 60th, to accompany and co-operate with Captain Barrie on this occasion; but as Hamden is 27 miles above Castine, it appeared to me a necessary measure of precaution first to occupy a post on the western bank, which might afford support, if necessary, to the force going up the river, and at the same time prevent the armed population, which is very numerous to the southward and westward, from annoying the British in their operations against the Adams.

Upon inquiry, I found that Belfast, which is upon the high road leading from Hamden to Boston, and which perfectly commands the bridge, was likely to answer both these purposes; I consequently directed Major-general Gosselin to occupy that place with the 29th regiment, and to maintain it till further orders. As soon as this was accomplished, and the tide served, Admiral Griffith directed Captain Barrie to proceed to his destination, and the remainder of the troops were landed that evening at Castine.

Understanding that a strong party of militia, from the neighbouring township, had assembled at about four miles from Castine, on the road leading to Blue Hill, I sent out a strong patrol on the morning of the 2d, before day-break. On arriving at the place, I was informed that the militia of the county had assembled there, on the alarm-guns being fired at the fort at Castine, upon our first appearance, but that the main body had since dispersed, and returned to their respective homes. Some stragglers were, however, left, who fired upon our advanced guard, and then took to the woods, a few of whom were made prisoners. No intelligence having reached us from Captain Barrie on Saturday night, I marched with about 700 men and two light field-pieces upon Buckston, at three o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th instant,

* First company Royal Artillery, two rifle companies of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments.

for the purpose of learning what progress he had made, and of affording him assistance if required. This place is about eighteen miles higher up the Penobscot than Castine, and on the eastern bank of the river. Rear-admiral Griffith accompanied me on this occasion; and as we had reason to believe that the light guns which had been taken from Castine were secreted in the neighbourhood of Buckston, we threatened to destroy the town unless they were delivered up; and the two brass three-pounders, on travelling carriages, were, in consequence, brought to us in the course of the day, and are now in our possession.

At Buckston we received very satisfactory accounts of the success which had attended the force employed up the river. We learned that Captain Barrie had proceeded from Hamden up to Bangor; and the Admiral sent an officer in a boat from Buckston to communicate with him; when finding there was no necessity for the troops remaining longer at Buckston, they marched back to Castine the next day.

Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast; I, therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed Major-general Gosselin to embark the troops, and to join me here.

Machias being the only place now remaining where the enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquaddy Bay, I ordered Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of royal artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it; and as naval assistance was required, Rear-admiral Griffith directed Captain Parker, of the Tenedos, to co-operate with Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington on this occasion.

On the morning of the 9th, Captain Barrie, with Lieutenant-colonel John, and the troops which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems the enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hamden being attacked, but all his artillery, two stands of colours, and a standard, with several merchant vessels, fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part; and your Lordship will perceive, by the return sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair is Captain Gell, of the 29th grenadiers.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a copy of the report made to me by Lieutenant-colonel John on this occasion; in which your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that the Lieutenant-colonel speaks very highly of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by the troops upon this expedition, under very trying circumstances; and I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the names of those officers upon whom Lieutenant-colonel John particularly be-

stows praise. The enterprise and intrepidity manifested by Lieutenant-colonel John, and the discipline and gallantry displayed by the troops under him, reflect great honour upon them, and demand my warmest acknowledgments; and I have to request your Lordship will take a favourable opportunity of bringing the meritorious and successful services performed by the troops employed on this occasion, under the view of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

As Rear-admiral Griffith will no doubt make a detailed report of the naval operations on this occasion, I forbear touching upon this subject, further than to solicit your Lordship's attention to that part of Colonel John's report, in which he "attributes the success of this enterprise to the masterly arrangements of Captain Barrie, Royal Navy, who conducted it."

I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the most perfect unanimity and good understanding has prevailed between the naval and military branches of the service, during the whole progress of this expedition.

I feel it my duty to express, in the strongest terms, the great obligations I am under to Rear-admiral Griffith, for his judicious advice and ready co-operation on every occasion; and my thanks are likewise due to all the Captains of the ships employed, for the assistance they have so willingly afforded the troops, and from which the happiest results have been experienced.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the gallantry and good conduct of the troops, and have to offer my thanks to Major-general Gosselin, Colonel Douglas, and the commanding-officers of corps, for the alacrity shown by them, and the strict discipline which has been maintained.

To the heads of departments and to the officers of the general and of my personal Staff, I am much indebted for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Major Addison, my Military Secretary, will have the honour of delivering this despatch. He has been with me during the whole of these operations, and is well enabled to afford your Lordship any further information you may require. I have entrusted the colours and standard taken from the enemy to Major Addison, who will receive your Lordship's commands respecting the further disposal of them, and I take the liberty of recommending him as a deserving Officer to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

N.B. The returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and of artillery and ordnance stores taken, are inclosed.

September 13.

P.S. The Martin sloop of war, which Rear-admiral Griffith is about to send to England, having been delayed, affords me an opportunity of informing your Lordship, that I have received a private communication from Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, acquainting me that he had landed at some distance from Machias on the evening of the 10th instant, and, after a very difficult night march, that he had taken possession of the fort, without loss, early the next morning.

Twenty-four pieces of cannon, of different calibres, fell into our hands on this occasion, more than half of which the enemy had rendered unserviceable.

Brigadier-general Brewer, who commanded the militia in this district, and some other respectable persons, had sent a letter, addressed to Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington and Captain Parker, of which the enclosed, No. 4, is a copy, and the next day was appointed to receive these gentlemen, for the purpose of accepting the terms therein offered.—Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington says, that as soon as this is done, he shall transmit me his official report, which I will forward to your Lordship by the first opportunity. The Lieutenant-colonel further mentions the great assistance he received from Captain Parker, of the royal navy, and the naval forces employed under him, and says, that the conduct of the troops is deserving of great praise.

I have great pleasure in congratulating your Lordship upon the whole of the country between Penobscot River and Passamaquaddy Bay being now in our possession.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

Bangor, on the Penobscot River,
Sept. 3, 1814.

SIR,

In compliance with your Excellency's orders of the 1st instant, I sailed from Castine with the detachment of the royal artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, which composed the force your Excellency did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with Captain Barrie, of the royal navy, in an expedition up this river.

On the morning of the 2d, having proceeded above the town of Frankfort, we discovered some of the enemy on their march towards Hamden, by the eastern shore, which induced me to order Brevet Major Crosdail, with a detachment of the 98th, and some riflemen of the 60th regiment, under Lieutenant Wallace, to land and intercept them, which was accomplished, and that detachment of the enemy (as I have since learned) were prevented from joining the main body assembled at Hamden. On this occasion, the enemy had one man killed,

and some wounded. Major Crosdail embarked without any loss. We arrived at Bald Head Cove, three miles distant from Hamden, about five o'clock that evening, when Captain Barrie agreed with me in determining to land the troops immediately. Having discovered that the enemy's picquets were advantageously posted on the north side of the Cove, I directed Brevet Major Riddle, with the grenadiers of the 62d, and Captain Ward, with the rifle company of the 60th, to dislodge them, and take up that ground; which duty was performed, under Major Riddle's directions, in a most complete and satisfactory manner, by about seven o'clock; and, before ten at night, the whole of the troops, including eighty marines, under Captain Carter (whom Captain Barrie had done me the honour to attach to my command), were landed and bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly. We got under arms at five o'clock this morning, the rifle company forming the advance under Captain Ward; Brevet Major Keith with the light company of the 62d bringing up the rear, and the detachment of marines, under Captain Carter, moving upon my flanks; while Captain Barrie, with the ships and gun-boats under his command, advanced at the same time up the river, on my right, towards Hamden. In addition to the detachment of royal artillery, under Lieutenant Garston, Captain Barrie had landed one 6-pounder, a 6½ inch howitzer, and a rocket apparatus, with a detachment of sailors under Lieutenants Symonds, Botely, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, Master of his Majesty's ship Bulwark.

The fog was so thick, it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the enemy, whose number were reported to be 1400, under the command of Brigadier-general Blake.—Between seven and eight o'clock, our skirmishers in advance were so sharply engaged with the enemy, as to induce me to send forward one half of the light company of the 29th regiment, under Captain Coaker, to their support. The column had not advanced much further before I discovered the enemy drawn out in line, occupying a very strong and advantageous position, in front of the town of Hamden, his left flanked by a high hill, commanding the road and river, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon; his right extending considerably beyond our left, resting upon a strong point *d'appui*, with an 18-pounder and some light field-pieces in advance of his centre, so pointed as completely to rake the road, and a narrow bridge at the foot of a hill, by which we were obliged to advance upon his position. As soon as he perceived our columns approaching, he opened a very heavy and continued fire of grape and musketry upon us; we, however, soon crossed the bridge, deployed, and charged up the hill, to get possession of his guns, one of which we

found had already fallen into the hands of Captain Ward's riflemen in advance. The enemy's fire now began to slacken, and we pushed on rapidly, and succeeded in driving him at all points from his position; while Captain Coaker, with the light company of the 29th, had gained possession of the hill on the left, from whence it was discovered that the Adams frigate was on fire, and that the enemy had deserted the battery which defended her.

We were now in complete possession of the enemy's position above; and Captain Barrie, with the gun-boats, had secured that below the hill. Upon this occasion, twenty pieces of cannon fell into our hands, of the naval and military force, the return of which I inclose; after which, Captain Barrie and myself determined on pursuing the enemy towards Bangor, which place we reached without opposition; and here two brass 3-pounders, and three stand of colours, fell into our possession. Brig.-gen. Blake, also in this town, surrendered himself prisoner, and with other prisoners, to the amount of 121, were admitted to their paroles. Eighty prisoners, taken at Hamden, are in our custody. The loss sustained by the enemy I have not had it in my power correctly to ascertain; report states it to be from thirty to forty in killed, wounded, and missing.

Our own loss, I am happy to add, is but small, viz. one rank and file killed; one Captain, seven rank and file, wounded; one rank and file missing. Captain Gell, of the 29th, was wounded when leading the column, which deprived me of his active and useful assistance; but I am happy to add, he is recovering.

I cannot close this despatch without mentioning in the highest terms all the troops placed under my command. They have merited my highest praise for their zeal and gallantry, which were conspicuous in the extreme. I feel most particularly indebted to Brevet Major Riddle, of the 62d regiment, second in command; to Brevet Major Keith, of the same regiment; Brevet Major Croasdale and Captain McPherson, of the 98th; Captains Gell and Coaker, of the 29th; and Captain Ward, of the 7th battalion 60th regiment. The royal artillery was directed in the most judicious manner by Lieutenant Garston, from whom I derived the ablest support. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Carter, and the officers and marines under his directions. He moved them in the ablest manner to the annoyance of the enemy, and so as to meet my fullest approval.

Nothing could exceed the zeal and perseverance of Lieutenants Symonds, Botely, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, of the navy, with the detachment of seamen under their command.

From Captain Barrie I have received the ablest assistance and support, and it is to his masterly arrangement of the plan that I feel

indebted for its success. Nothing could be more cordial than the co-operation of the naval and military forces on this service in every instance.

Captain Carnegie, of the royal navy, who most handsomely volunteered his service with this expedition, was in action with the troops at Hamden; and I feel most particularly indebted to him for his exertions, and the assistance he afforded me on this occasion.

I am also greatly indebted to Lieutenant Du Chatelet, of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, who acted as Major of Brigade to the troops, in which capacity he rendered me very essential service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY JOHN, Lieut.-Col.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Castine.

Guns—35 iron, different calibres; 1 brass 3-pounder.

Carriages, 18; sponges, 34; ladles, 6; shot, 286; wadhooks, 6; wads, 20.

N.B. The magazine at Castine was blown up by the enemy. The vessel, with the whole of the powder on board, was run on shore, and destroyed. Eleven of the 18-pounders were destroyed, by order of Lieutenant-colonel John, not having time to bring them off.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Affair at Hamden, under Lieutenant-colonel John.

Killed—29th regiment, 1 rank and file.

Wounded—2d regiment, 1 captain, 2 rank and file.—62d regiment, 1 rank and file.—98th regiment, 4 rank and file.

Missing—62d regiment, 1 rank and file.

Name of Officer wounded.

29th regiment, Captain Gell, severely (not dangerously).

A. PRIXINGTON.

(For Inclosure, No. 4, vide "Capitulation," in the Admiralty Despatches.)

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 8.

Endymion, off Castine, Sept. 11.

SIR,

I beg leave to transmit a duplicate of my letter to Sir A. Cochrane, reporting my proceedings since I quitted Halifax in the Dragon, on the 26th ult.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. GRIFFITH.

J. W. Croker, Esq. &c.

Sept. 13.

P.S. I open my despatches to acquaint you, that since closing them I have received a private letter from Captain Parker, of the Tenedos, informing me that he got off Machias on the 10th, where the troops were landed without opposition, and, after a most fatiguing night march, took posses-

sion of the fort of Machias without loss. He has sent me the capitulation which the Officer commanding the militia has entered into, and which I transmit herewith.

Sir J. Sherbrooke not wishing the Martin to be detained, I despatch her without waiting for Captain Parker's official letter. The ships and vessels under Captain Parker's orders will be sent to their respective stations as soon as the guns taken at the fort are embarked, and the works destroyed.

E. GRIFFITH.

SIR, *Endymion*, off Castine, Sept. 9. My letter of the 23d of August, from Halifax, by the Rover, will have made you acquainted with my intention of accompanying the expedition then about to proceed, under the command of Sir J. Sherbrooke, for this place. I have now the honour to inform you, that I put to sea on the 26th ult. with the ships and sloop named in the margin,* and ten sail of transports, having the troops on board, and arrived off the Metinicis islands on the morning of the 31st, where I was joined by the Bulwark, Tenedos, Rifleman, Peruvian, and Picton. From Captain Pearce, of the Rifleman, I learned that the United States frigate Adams had, a few days before, got into Penobscot, but not considering herself in safety there, had gone on to Hamden, twenty-seven miles up the river, where her guns had been landed, and a position was fortifying for her protection.

Towards evening, the wind being fair and the weather favourable, the fleet made sail up the Penobscot Bay, Captain Parker, in the Tenedos, leading. We passed between the Metinicis and Green Islands about midnight, and steering through the channel formed by the Fox Islands and Owl's Head, ran up to the eastward of Long Island, and found ourselves, at daylight in the morning, in sight of the fort and town of Castine. As we approached, some show of resistance was made, and a few shot were fired; but the fort was soon after abandoned and blown up. At about eight A.M. the men of war and transports were anchored a little to the northward of the peninsula of Castine, and the smaller vessels taking a station nearer in for covering the landing, the troops were put on shore, and took possession of the town and works without opposition.

The General wishing to occupy a post at Belfast, on the western side of the bay (through which the high road from Boston runs), for the purpose of cutting off all communication with that side of the country, the Bacchante and Rifleman were detached with the troops destined for this service, and quiet possession was taken, and held, of that town, as long as was thought necessary.

Arrangements were immediately made for attacking the frigate at Hamden, and the General having proffered every military assistance, 600 picked men, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel John, of the 60th regiment, were embarked the same afternoon, on board his Majesty's sloops Peruvian and Sylph, and a small transport. To this force were added the marines of the Dragon, and as many armed boats from the squadron as was thought necessary for disembarking the troops and covering their landing: and the whole placed under the command of Captain Barrie, of the Dragon; and the Lieutenant-colonel made sail up the river at six o'clock that evening.

I have the honour to enclose Captain Barrie's account of his proceedings; and taking into consideration the enemy's force, and the formidable strength of his position, too much praise cannot be given him, the officers and men under his command, for the judgment, decision, and gallantry, with which this little enterprise has been achieved.

So soon as accounts were received from Captain Barrie that the Adams was destroyed, and the force assembled for her protection dispersed, the troops stationed at Belfast were embarked, and arrangements made for sending them to take possession of Machias, the only place occupied by the enemy's troops, between this and Passamaquaddy Bay. I directed Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship Tenedos, to receive on board Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, Deputy-adjutant-general, who is appointed to command, and a small detachment of artillery and riflemen, and to take under his command the Bacchante, Rifleman, and Picton schooner, and proceed to the attack of that place. He sailed on the 6th instant, and most likely, by this time, the troops are in possession of it. After destroying the defences they are directed to return here.

The inhabitants of several townships east of this have sent deputations here to tender their submission to the British authority; and such of them as could give reasonable security that their arms would be used only for the protection of their persons and property, have been allowed to retain them. This indulgence was absolutely necessary, in order to secure the quiet and unoffending against violence and outrage from their peaceable neighbours, and for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the country. All property on shore, bona fide belonging to the inhabitants of the country in our possession, has been respected. All public property, and all property aboard, has been confiscated. Sir J. Sherbrooke conceiving it to be of importance that the Government should be informed, without delay, of our successes here, has requested that a vessel of war may take his despatches to England. I have, in compliance with his wishes, appropriated the Martin for that ser-

* Dragon, Endymion, Bacchante, and Sylph.

vice, and Captain Senhouse will take a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty. I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

To Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir
A. Cochrane, K.B. &c.

[Here follows a Letter from Capt. Barrie, detailing the naval branch of the operations against Hamden. The preceding despatches render it unnecessary.]

(CAPITULATION.)

To Captain Hyde Parker, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington.

GENTLEMEN,

The forces under your command having captured the forts in the neighbourhood of Machias, and taken possession of the territory adjacent within the county of Washington, and the situation of the country being such, between the Penobscot River and Passamaquaddy Bay, as to preclude the hope, that an adequate force can be furnished by the United States for its protection; we propose a capitulation, and offer for ourselves, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the brigade within the county of Washington, to give our parole of honour, that we will not, directly or indirectly, bear arms, or in any way serve, against his Britannic Majesty King George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Successors and Allies, during the present war between Great Britain and the United States, upon condition we have your assurance, that while we remain in this situation, and consider ourselves under the British Government until further orders, we shall have the safe and full enjoyment of our private property, and be protected in the exercise of our usual occupations.

JOHN BREWER, Brig.-Gen.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.

These terms have been granted and approved of by us,

HYDE PARKER, Capt. R.N.
A. PILKINGTON, Lieut.-Col.

Machias, Sept. 13, 1814.

List of Vessels captured and destroyed in the Penobscot, and of those left on the stocks, as near as I am able to ascertain:

Captured and brought away—2 ships, 1 brig, 6 schooners, 3 sloops.

Destroyed at Hamden—the Adams frigate, 26 18-pounders, and 2 ships, one of them armed; burnt by the enemy.

At Bangor—1 ship, 1 brig, 3 schooners, and 1 sloop; burnt by us.

Lost since in our possession—a copper-bottomed brig, pierced for 18 guns, and the Decatur privateer, pierced for 16 guns.

Note—the powder and wine captured at Hamden were on board those vessels.

Left on the stocks at Bangor—2 ships, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners.

At Brewer—1 ship, 1 brig, and 1 schooner.

At Arrington—1 ship, 1 schooner, on the stocks.

Left at Hamden—1 ship, 1 hermaphrodite brig, and 2 schooners; also 1 brig and 1 schooner on the stocks.

Left at Fremkford on the stocks—1 schooner and some small craft.

R. BARRIE.

Return of Ordnance taken on the 3d day of September.

At Hamden—23 iron 18-pounders, 2 iron 12-pounders; 11 18-pounders destroyed, 14 brought away.

At Bangor and brought away—2 three-pounder brass guns, 1 iron three-pounder. —Total brought away, 17.

Embarked—1 ammunition cart, 500 18-pound shot, about 40 barrels of powder, a quantity of wads, &c.

Return of small arms not collected, supposed about 100.

EDWARD GRIFFITH.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Correctional Tribunal has this day condemned to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of five thousand francs, Auguise, Ferra, Froulle, and Marre Roguin, the two former as editors, and the two latter as printers, of a libel entitled, "*Extrait du Moniteur*." The same tribunal has condemned to a fine of ten francs, four booksellers, convicted of having sold the libel.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—It has transpired that the Prince of Benevento has presented a note, in which he protests against the ag-
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grandisement that seems to be intended for several Powers. It states, that France, not to prevent the restoration of peace, has suffered her frontiers to be reduced to their state in 1792; that, therefore, if she is not to be exposed to powerful neighbours, they must also agree to the re-establishment of their frontiers as in that same year, as a basis of the negotiation: that France would not, in any case, oppose these aggrandisements by force, nor do any thing to disturb peace; but that she would be obliged to refuse to recognise such increase of the possessions of the neighbouring States.

DECLARATION.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts who

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signed the Treaty of Peace of Paris, of the 20th of May, 1814, have taken into consideration the 32d article of that treaty, which declares that all the Powers engaged on both sides in the late war shall send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, in order to regulate, in a General Congress, the arrangements necessary for completing the enactments of the said treaty; and after having maturely reflected on the situation in which they are placed, and on the duties imposed upon them, they have agreed that they could not better fulfil them, than by establishing, in the first instance, free and confidential communications between the Plenipotentiaries of all the Powers.—But they are at the same time convinced, that it is the interest of all parties concerned, to postpone the general assembly of their Plenipotentiaries till the period when the questions on which it will be their duty to pronounce shall have attained such a degree of maturity, as that the result may correspond to the principles of public law, the stipulations of the treaty of peace, and the just expectations of contemporaries. The formal opening of the Congress will therefore be adjourned to the 1st of November, and the fore-said Plenipotentiaries flatter themselves that the labours to which the intervening period shall be devoted, by fixing ideas and conciliating opinions, will essentially advance the great work which is the object of their common mission.

Vienna, Oct. 8, 1814.

NUREMBERG, Oct. 15.—According to the assurances of two Polish Officers, who left Elba on the 11th of September, Buonaparte seems to enjoy perfect health. On the 1st of September, having received despatches from England, he suddenly put a stop to the building of his Palace, which he had hitherto carried on with great ardour. From expressions let fall by the English General and several Englishmen, it is conjectured that he will be conveyed to England; this in some measure confirms the report, that the future residence of Napoleon will be definitively fixed at the Congress of Vienna. A great many Englishmen go to Elba to see him; he is treated by them with the greatest respect.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The young Prince of Parma (Bonaparte's son) goes out in general in a coach and six with his Governess; he observes with much attention the crowd, and the centinels who present arms to him.

HANOVER, Oct. 24.—Count Munster the Hanoverian Minister of State, delivered on the 12th instant the following Note to the Austrian Minister; and to the Ministers of the other powers assembled at Vienna:—

“The undersigned State and Cabinet Minister of Hanover is charged by his August Master to acquaint the Imperial Austrian Court with the following Declaration concerning the title which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Hanover thinks it necessary to substitute for

that of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. The Powers who concurred in the Peace of Paris having agreed, by the 6th article of the said treaty of peace, ‘That the States of Germany should remain independent and joined in a federal union,’ the title of Electoral Prince of the Holy Roman Empire has ceased to be suitable to present circumstances. Several of these principal Powers have under this point of view, invited his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to renounce that title, and have given him to understand, that by taking instead of it the title of King, he would facilitate many of the arrangements which the future welfare of Germany seemed to require. These considerations alone have induced his Royal Highness to consent. The House of Brunswick-Luneburgh being one of the most illustrious and most ancient in Europe, the Hanoverian branch having filled for above this century one of the most distinguished thrones, its possessions being among the most considerable in Germany, all the ancient Electors of Germany and the house of Wurtemberg having erected their states into kingdoms; and lastly, as the Prince Regent cannot derogate from the rank which Hanover held before the subversion of the German empire, his Royal Highness has resolved, laying aside in the name of his House, the Electoral title, to declare by the present Note, which the undersigned has orders to deliver to his Highness Prince Metternich, that he erects his provinces, forming the country of Hanover into a kingdom, and that he shall henceforward assume for his sovereign the title of king of Hanover. The intimate friendship which subsists between his Royal Highness and the Imperial Court of Austria, does not leave in his mind any doubt, but that it will receive this declaration with sentiments analogous to this friendship, and will recognise the new title which circumstances have induced his Royal Highness to adopt for his House in Germany. The undersigned is happy to seize this opportunity to repeat to his Highness Prince Metternich the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) “COUNT MUNSTER.”

“Vienna, October 12.”

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—The differences which had for some time existed between Prince Talleyrand and Lord Castlereagh are said to be smoothed in consequence of several conferences. It is believed, that the negotiations between the Prince of Metternich and Lord Castlereagh are, in particular, of the highest importance.

DRESDEN, Nov. 1.—A letter from Prince Reppin, to Gen. Thielman, which has been published here, proves that it was by the Prince's orders that General Lecoq and Colonel Zeschwitz were arrested and confined, for having presented to Congress an address praying the restoration of the King of Saxony. The Emperor of Russia disapproved of the conduct of military men

who interfered in political affairs, and sought to disturb the State by imprudent measures.

Nov. 3.—This day was issued an official notification from Prince Reppin to the Saxon Authorities, of the union of Saxony with Prussia, in which he states it to be the intention of the King of Prussia to preserve the integrity of the Kingdom of Saxony; to secure to the people the rights and privileges that the German Constitution confers on those countries of Germany which form part of the Prussian Monarchy: and not to change, in any respect, the present Constitution of Saxony.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The sentence of the persons engaged in the party of the Cortes has already begun to appear. The Abbe of St. Ildefonso, 70 years of age, who had enjoyed during the whole of his life a certain respectability, has been banished to a Monastery for the space of six years, and his property confiscated.—Gen. J. O'Donoghue, the late Minister of War, is confined in a castle.—We are assured that the same fate is reserved for P. A. Girou, one of the General Officers who distinguished themselves during the late war.—The principal orators of the Cortes await the sentence to be inflicted upon them. The departure of the King to the royal residence of the Escorial appears to announce, that rigorous measures having been deemed incompatible with the presence of our beloved Sovereign, they will only take place during his temporary absence.—Our Ministry advance towards their object with a firm and confident step. If our inconceivable financial distress did not occasion great alarm, it might be said, that the system adopted by Government would triumph over every obstacle. The self-styled *Liberales* are confounded: the clergy, both secular and regular, are closely united to the new order of things, or rather to the re-establishment of old institutions. Their support of Government inspires much confidence.

NORWAY.

FREDERICKSHALL, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian Diet, in its sitting of the 20th, decreed, by a majority of 74 voices to 5, the union of Norway with Sweden under one and the same King.

The Representatives of Norway have issued a Proclamation to their Countrymen, of which the following is the conclusion.

"The Diet has yesterday taken the following resolution:—Norway shall, as an integral State, be united to Sweden under one King, with the preservation of its Constitution, subject to such necessary alterations as the welfare of the country may require, having at the same time regard to the union with Sweden. These alterations in the Con-

stitution, which his Swedish Majesty has acknowledged in the Convention of Moss, dated 14th of August last, are to be considered and determined on by the Diet as speedily as possible; and as soon as this has been done, the Diet will solemnly elect and acknowledge the King of Sweden, his Majesty Charles XIII. as the constitutional King of Norway."—During the consideration of these changes in the Constitution, care for the liberty of the people and the security of the State shall govern the labours of the Diet. Countrymen, the Representatives of Norway, honoured by your confidence with the high calling they are fulfilling, are assured your approbation will reward their exertions; that you, with a disposition which is natural to Norwegians, will receive their determination; and that you participate with them in the hope, that an honourable union with a neighbouring country will contribute to the welfare of Old Norway, which was ever free and independent.

"Christina in Norway, Extraordinary Diet the 21st of October, 1814.

"In behalf of all the Representatives.

"CHRISTIE, pro tempore President."

ITALY.

MILAN, Oct. 18.—Count Bellegarde was yesterday at the Theatre of Scala, which was crowded with spectators. In the middle of the piece some voices were heard in the pit, crying "*Vive Napoleon!*" These clamours at first disturbed the performance, but they were soon silenced, and his Excellency seemed not to think any more of it.

The cries, however, recommenced with more violence at the end of the third act. The Count de Bellegarde (who had been observed giving orders to one of his Aid-de-Camps) got up, and addressing the Pit, said, Gentlemen, I give you notice that the house is surrounded, and if the authors of these seditious cries are not immediately given up, I shall cause the Boxes to be cleared, and will introduce my soldiers, who know very well how to find them out." Nine of the guilty persons were delivered up, and were shot the same night by torch-light. This measure rather astonished those who affected to treat with indifference those cries which can henceforth be only considered as the signal of revolt, and to recall the man who was so long the scourge of Europe.

Oct. 20.—Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Princess of Wales left this city for Plaisance, with a suite of five carriages, and escorted by a detachment of cavalry. Count Bellegarde and Count Klenau visited her Royal Highness in the morning. The Princess was present at a grand review on the 18th.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A quorum being

present, the President transmitted by his Secretary the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.—Notwithstanding the early day which had been fixed for your Session of the present year, I was induced to call you together still sooner, as well that any inadequacy in the existing provisions for the wants of the treasury might be supplied, as that no delay might happen in providing for the result of the negotiation on foot with Great Britain, whether it should require arrangements adapted to a return of peace, or further and more effective provisions for prosecuting the war.

The result is not yet known; if on one hand the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the general pacification of Europe, which withdrew the occasion on which impressments from American vessels were practised, suggest expectations that peace and amity may be established, we are compelled on the other hand, by the refusal of the British Government to accept the offered mediation of the Emperor of Russia; by the delays in giving effect to its own proposals of a direct negotiation; and, above by all, the principles and manner in which the war is now avowedly carried on, to infer, that a strict hostility is indulged, more violent than ever against the rights and prosperity of this country. This increased violence is best explained by two important circumstances, that the great contest in Europe for an equilibrium, guaranteeing all its States against the ambition of any, has been closed without any check on the overbearing power of Great Britain on the ocean, and that it has left in her hands disposable armory, with which, forgetting the difficulties of a remote war against a free people, and yielding to the intoxication of success with the example of a great victim to it before her eyes, she cherishes hopes of still farther aggrandizing a power already formidable in its abuses to the tranquillity of the civilized and commercial world. But whatever may have inspired the enemy with these more violent purposes, the public councils of a nation, more able to maintain than it was to acquire its independence, and with a devotion to it rendered more ardent by the experience of its blessings, can never liberate but on the means most effectual for defeating the extravagant measures of unwarrantable passion, with which alone they can now be pursued against us. In the events of the present campaign, with all its augmented means and wanton use of them, we have little ground for exultation, unless we feel it in the success of his recent enterprise against this metropolis and the neighbouring town of Alexandria, from both of which his retreats were as precipitate as his attempts were bold and fortunate. In his other incursions on our Atlantic frontier, his progress, often checked and chastised by the

martial spirit of the neighbouring citizens, has had more effect in distressing individuals, and in dishonouring his arms, than in promoting any object of legitimate warfare. And in the two instances mentioned, however deeply to be regretted on our part, in his transient success, which interrupted for a moment only the ordinary public business at the seat of government, no compensation can accrue for the loss of character with the world, by his violation of private property, and his destruction of public edifices, protected as monuments of the arts by the laws of civilized warfare. On our side we can appeal to a series of achievements which have given new lustre to the American arms. Besides the brilliant incidents in the minor operations of the campaign, the splendid victories gained on the Canadian side of the Niagara by the American forces under Major-General Brown, and Brigadiers Scott and Gaines, have gained for these heroes and their emulated companions the most unfading laurels, and having triumphantly proved the progressive discipline of the American soldiery, have taught the enemy that the longer he protracts his hostile efforts, the more certain and decisive will be his final discomfiture. On the Southern border, victory has continued also to follow the American standard. The bold and skilful operations of Major-General Jackson, conducting troops drawn from the Militia of the States, least distant, particularly of Tennessee, having subdued the principal tribes of hostile savages and by establishing a peace with them, preceded by recent and exemplary chastisement, we have guarded against the mischief of their co-operations with the British enterprises which may be planned against this quarter of our country. Important tribes of Indians on our North-Western Frontier have also acceded to stipulations which bind them to the interest of our United States, and to consider our enemy as their's also.

In the recent attempts of the enemy on Baltimore, defended by militia and volunteers, aided by a small body of regulars and seamen, he was received with a spirit which produced a rapid retreat to the ships, whilst a concurrent attack by a large fleet was successfully resisted by the steady and well directed fire of the fort and batteries opposed to it. In another recent attack by a powerful force on our troops at Plattsburg, of which regulars made a part only, the enemy, after a perseverance for many hours, was finally compelled to seek safety in a hasty retreat, our gallant bands pressing upon him. On the lakes, so much contested throughout the war, the great exertions for the command made on our part have been well repaid on Lake Ontario. Our squadron is now and has been for some time in a condition to confine that of the enemy to his own port, and to favour the operations of our land forces on that frontier. On Lake

Champlain, where our superiority had for some time been undisputed, the British squadron lately came into action with the American, commanded by Captain Macdonough; it issued in the capture of the whole of the enemy's ships. The best praise of this officer and his intrepid comrades is in the likeness of his triumph to the illustrious victory which immortalized another officer, and established, at a critical moment, our command of another lake. On the ocean, the pride of our naval arms has been amply supported; a second frigate has indeed fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the loss is hidden in the blaze of heroism with which she was defended. Capt. Porter, who commanded her, and whose previous career had been distinguished by daring enterprise and by fertility of genius, maintained a sanguinary contest against two ships, one of them superior to his own, and other severe disadvantages, till humanity tore down the colours which valour had mailed to the mast. This officer and his comrades have added much to the glory of the American flag, and have merited all the effusions of gratitude which their country is ever ready to bestow on the champions of its rights and of its safety.

Two smaller vessels of war have also become prizes to the enemy, but by superiority of force, which sufficiently vindicates the reputation of their Commanders; whilst two others, one commanded by Capt. Warrington, the other by Capt. Blakely, have captured British ships of the same class with a gallantry and good conduct, which entitle them and their Commanders to a just share in the praise of their country.

In spite of the naval forces of the enemy accumulated on our coasts, our private Cruisers also have not ceased to annoy his commerce, and to bring their rich prizes into our ports; contributing thus, with other proofs, to demonstrate the incompetency and the illegality of a blockade, the proclamation of which has been made the pretext for vexing and discouraging the commerce of neutral powers with the United States.

To meet the extended and diversified warfare adopted by the enemy, great bodies of militia have been taken into the service of the public defence, and great expenses incurred. That the defence everywhere may be both more convenient and more economical, Congress will see the necessity of immediate measures of filling the ranks of the regular army, and enlarging the provisions for special corps, mounted, and dismounted, to be engaged for a longer period of service than is due from the militia. I earnestly renew at the same time a recommendation of such changes in the system of the militia, as by classing and disciplining on the most prompt and active service the portion most capable of it, will

give to that resource for the public safety all the requisite energy and efficiency.

A part of the squadron on Lake Erie has been extended to Lake Huron, and has produced the advantage of displaying our command of that Lake also. One object of the expedition was the reduction of Mackinaw, which failed, with the loss of a few brave men, among whom was an officer distinguished for his gallant exploits; and the expedition, ably conducted by both land and naval commanders, was otherwise valuable in its effects.

The monies received into the Treasury, during the nine months ending the 13th of June last, amounted to 32 millions of dollars, of which 11 millions were the proceeds of the public revenue, and the remainder derived from loans. The disbursements for Public Expenditures during the same period exceed 34 millions of dollars, and left in the Treasury on the 1st of July near five millions of dollars.

The demands during the remainder of the present year already authorised by Congress, and the expenses incident to an extension of the operations of the war, will render it necessary that large sums should be provided to meet them. From this view of the national affairs, Congress will be urged to take up without delay, as well the subject of pecuniary supplies, as that of military force, and on a scale commensurate with the extent and character which the war has assumed.

It is not to be disguised that the situation of our country calls for its greatest efforts; our enemy is powerful in men and money, on the land and on the water; availing himself of fortunate circumstances, he is aiming with an undivided force a deadly blow at our growing prosperity, perhaps at our national existence. He has avowed his purpose of trampling on the usages of civilized warfare, and given earnest of it in the plunder and wanton destruction of private property.

In the pride of maritime dominion, and in his thirst of commercial monopoly, he strikes with peculiar animosity at the progress of our navigation and manufactures: his barbarous policy has not even spared those monuments of taste with which our country had enriched and embellished our infant metropolis. From such an adversary, hostility in its greatest force and worst forms may be looked for. The American people will face it with the undaunted spirit which, in their revolutionary war, defeated his unrighteous projects; his threats and his barbarities, instead of dismay, will kindle in every bosom an indignation not to be extinguished, but in the disaster and expulsion of such cruel invaders. In providing the means necessary, the national legislator will not distrust the enlightened patriotism of his constituents. They will cheerfully and proudly bear every burthen of every kind which

the safety and honour of the nation demand.

We have seen them every where give their taxes, direct and indirect, with the greatest promptness and alacrity; we have seen them rushing with enthusiasm to scenes where danger and duty call; and offering their blood, they give their surest pledge that no other tribute will be withheld.

Having forbore to declare war until to other aggressions had been added the capture of nearly 1000 American vessels, and the impressment of thousands of seafaring citizens, and until a final declaration had been made by the Government of Great Britain, that her hostile orders against our commerce would not be revoked, but on conditions as impossible as unjust; whilst it was known that these orders would not otherwise cease but with a war, which had lasted nearly 20 years, and which, according to appearance at that time, might last as many more—having manifested on every occasion and in every proper mode, a sincere desire to meet the enemy on the ground of justice, our resolution to defend our beloved country, and to oppose to the enemy's persevering hostility all our energy with an undiminished disposition towards peace and friendship on honourable terms, must carry with it all the good wishes of the impartial world, and the best hopes of support from an omnipotent and kind Providence.

JAMES MADISON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The *Amor Patria* now animates all classes of our citizens, and it is pleasing to witness with what alacrity they are volunteering their labour for the construction of the projected works of defence. Men of the highest and the humblest circles—the hardy labourer and the mechanic—the tradesman, whose roughest labour has been in shifting silks and lawns from the shelf to the counter—and the young beau, whose soft hands have seldom been bared but to hand a lady to her carriage, or lead a fair damsel down the mazy dance, all cheerfully suspend their business or their amusements, seize the bar, the pickaxe, and the spade, and join with as much ardour in the toil as though they had been veterans with Gustavus Vasa in the mines of Dalecarlia.

"BOSTON.—SONS OF ERIN.—The Volunteer Irishmen in Boston and its vicinity are requested to appear on Thursday morning, with their day's provisions, shovels and pickaxes complete, to march to the fort now building on William's Island.

"JAMES MAGEE, President.

("God save the United States.")

"The Undersigned respectfully invite their Patriotic Irish Countrymen to meet this evening, at eight o'clock, at Sager's, corner of Nassau and George-streets, to complete a general arrangement for contributing their services to the works now constructing for

the defence of the city. Saturday has been assigned for this purpose by the Committee of Defence.

(Signed "A. Morris, Wm. J. McNeill, Wm. Sampson, Dennis H. Doyle, T. A. Emmett, Geo. Guming, D. Macarty, James Mather, Pat. McKay, J. O'Conner.")

Extract of a letter from J. Robertson, Esq. Navy Agent, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Charleston, Aug. 8, 1814:—

"I take great pleasure in communicating to you the patriotic offer of Mr. Richard Wells (boat-builder of this city) who has requested me to inform you, that in the event of your giving Capt. Porter the command of one of the 74's, or a frigate of the first class, he will build a gig for him, which shall be equal to any boat of the kind that has ever been afloat, to be presented as a mark of his esteem and approbation of his conduct, as an able officer in support of his country's rights."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following Message was yesterday sent to both Houses of Congress, by the President. The sentiments it excited in both Houses were purely national, and almost unanimous:—

"To the Senate and House of Representatives,

"I lay before Congress communications just received from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, charged with negotiating peace with Great Britain; shewing the conditions on which alone that Government is willing to put an end to the war. The instructions to those Plenipotentiaries, disclosing the grounds on which they were authorised to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, will be the subject of another communication.

(Signed) "JAMES MADISON."

"Washington, Oct. 10, 1814."

Letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, and Russell, to the Secretary of State, dated Ghent Aug. 12.

"SIR,"

"We have the honour to inform you, that the British Commissioners arrived in this city on Saturday evening the 6th inst. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their Secretary, called upon us to give us notice of the fact, and to propose a meeting, at a certain hour, on the ensuing day. The place having been agreed upon, we accordingly met, at one o'clock, on Monday, the 8th inst. We inclose, herewith, a copy of the full powers exhibited by the British Commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the sincere and earnest desire of their Government, that the negotiation might result in a solid peace, honourable to both parties. They, at the same time, declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal for this negotiation, had altered the pacific dispositions of their Government,

varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to conclude the peace. We answered, that we heard these declarations with great satisfaction, and that our Government had acceded to the proposal of negotiation, with the most sincere desire to put an end to the differences which divided the two countries, and to lay, upon just and liberal grounds, the foundation of a peace which, securing the rights and interests of both nations, should unite them by lasting bonds of amity. The British Commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were instructed:—

“ I. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels; and, in connection with it, the claim of his Britannic Majesty to the allegiance of all the native subjects of Great Britain.

“ We understood them to intimate, that the British Government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that it has occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, that it necessarily attracted notice, and was considered as a subject which would come under discussion.

“ II. The Indian Allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory.

“ The British Commissioners stated, that an arrangement upon this point was a *sine qua non*; that they were not authorised to conclude a Treaty of Peace which did not embrace the Indians as Allies of his Britannic Majesty; and that the establishment of a definite boundary of the Indian territory was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between the United States and Great Britain.

“ III. A revision of the Boundary Line between the United States and the adjacent British Colonies.

“ With respect to this point, they expressly disclaimed any intention on the part of their Government, to acquire an increase of territory, and represented the proposal revision as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute. After having stated these three points, as subjects of discussion, the British Commissioners added, that before they desired any answer from us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British Government did not deny the right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas, but that the privileges, formerly granted by treaty to the United States, of fishing within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing and drying fish on the shores of the British territories, would not be renewed without an equivalent. The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British, was not stated. From the manner in which they brought this subject into view,

they seemed to wish us to understand that they were not anxious that it should be discussed, and that they only intended to give us notice that these privileges had ceased to exist, and would not be again granted, without an equivalent, nor unless we thought proper to provide expressly in the treaty of peace for their renewal. The British Commissioners having stated that these were all the subjects which they intended to bring forward, or to suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were instructed to enter into negotiation on these several points; and, whether there was any amongst those which we thought it unnecessary to bring into negotiation; and they desired us to state, on our part, such other subjects as we might intend to propose for discussion in the course of the negotiation. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, in order to afford us the opportunity of consultation among ourselves, before we gave an answer.

“ In the course of the evening we received your letters of the 25th and 27th of June.

“ There could be no hesitation, on our part, in informing the British Commissioners that we were not instructed on the subjects of Indian pacification or boundary, and of fisheries. Nor did it seem probable, although neither of these points had been stated with sufficient precision in that first verbal conference, that they could be admitted in any shape. We did not wish, however to prejudice the result, or by any hasty proceeding abruptly to break off the negotiation. It was not impossible that, on the subject of the Indians, the British Government had received erroneous impressions from the traders in Canada, which our representations might remove: and it appeared, at all events, important to ascertain distinctly the precise intentions of Great Britain on both points. We, therefore, thought it advisable to invite the British Commissioners to a general conversation on all the points; stating to them, at the same time, our want of instructions on two of them, and holding out no expectation of the probability of our agreeing to any article respecting them. At our meeting on the ensuing day we informed the British Commissioners, that upon the first and third points proposed by them we were provided with instructions, and we presented as further subjects considered by our Government as suitable for discussion,

1st. A definition of blockade; and, as far as might be mutually agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

“ 2d. Claims of indemnity in certain cases of capture and seizure.

“ We then stated that the two subjects, 1st, of Indian pacification, and boundary, and 2d, of fisheries, were not embraced by our instructions. We observed, that as these points had not been heretofore the grounds of any controversy between the

Government of Great Britain and that of the United States, and had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negotiation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipated and made the subject of instructions by our Government; that it was natural to be supposed, that our instructions were confined to those subjects upon which differences between the two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the boundary of the Indian possessions within our territories, was new and without example. No such provisions had been inserted in the Treaty of Peace in 1783, nor in any other Treaty between the two countries—no such provision had, to our knowledge, ever been inserted in any Treaty made by Great Britain, or any other European Power, in relation to the same description of people, existing under like circumstances.

"We would say, however, that it would not be doubted, that peace with the Indians would certainly follow a peace with Great Britain—that we had information that Commissioners had already been appointed to treat with them—that a Treaty to that effect might, perhaps, have been already concluded—and that the United States having no interest, nor motive, to continue a separate war against the Indians, there could never be a moment when our Government would not be disposed to make peace with them. We then expressed our wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Britain upon all the points, and our willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no arrangement should be agreed on, upon the points not included in our instructions, the Government of the United States might be possessed of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain respecting these points; and that the British Government might be fully informed of the objections on the part of the United States to any such arrangement. In answer to our remark, that these points had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negotiation, it was said, that it could not be expected that in a letter, merely intended to invite a negotiation, he should enumerate the topics of discussion, or state the pretensions of his Government, since these would depend upon ulterior events, and might arise out of a subsequent state of things.

"In reply to our observation, that the proposed stipulation of an Indian boundary was without example in the practice of European nations, it was asserted, that the Indians must, in some sort, be considered as an independent people, since Treaties were made with them, both by Great Britain and by the United States; upon which, we pointed out the obvious and important difference between the Treaties we might make with

Indians living in our territory, and such a Treaty as was proposed to be made, respecting them, with a foreign Power, who had solemnly acknowledged the territory on which they resided to be part of the United States.

"We were then asked by the British Commissioners whether, in case they should enter further upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement on the points on which we had no instructions, particularly on that respecting the Indians, which arrangement would be subject to the ratification of our Government.

"We answered, that before the subject were distinctly understood, and the objects in view more precisely disclosed, we could not decide whether it would be possible to form any satisfactory article on the subject; nor pledge ourselves as to the exercise of a discretion under our powers, even with respect to a provisional agreement. We added, that as we should deeply deplore a rupture of the negotiation on any point, it was our anxious desire to employ all possible means to avert an event so serious in its consequences; and that we had not been without hopes that a discussion might correct the effect of any erroneous information which the British Government might have received on the subject which they had proposed as a preliminary basis.

"We took this opportunity to remark, that no nation observed a policy more liberal and humane towards the Indians than that pursued by the United States—that our object had been, by all practicable means, to introduce civilization amongst them—that their possessions were secured to them by well-defined boundaries—that their persons, lands, and other property, were now more effectually protected against violence or frauds from any quarter than they had been under any former Government—that even our citizens were not allowed to purchase their lands—that when they gave up their title to any portion of their country to the United States, it was by voluntary treaty with our Government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent—and that, through these means, the United States had succeeded in preserving, since the Treaty of Grenville of 1795, an uninterrupted peace of 16 years with all the Indian tribes—a period of tranquillity much longer than they were known to have enjoyed heretofore.

"It was then expressly stated on our part, that the proposition respecting the Indians was not distinctly understood. We asked, whether the pacification, and the settlement of a boundary for them, were both made a *sine qua non*; which was answered in the affirmative. The question was then asked the British Commissioners, whether the proposed Indian boundary was intended to preclude the United States from the right of purchas-

ing by Treaty from the Indians, without the consent of Great Britain, lands lying beyond that boundary; and as a restriction upon the Indians from selling, by amicable treaties, lands to the United States, as had been hitherto practised.

To this question it was first answered by one of the Commissioners, that the Indians would not be restricted from selling their lands, but that the United States would be restricted from purchasing them; and, on reflection, another of the Commissioners stated, that it was intended that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British dominions and those of the United States—that both Great Britain and the United States should be restricted from purchasing their lands; but that the Indians might sell them to a third party.

"The proposition respecting Indian boundary, thus explained, and connected with the right of sovereignty ascribed to the Indians over the country, amounted to nothing less than a demand of the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty and soil. We cannot abstain from remarking to you, that the subject (of Indian boundary) was indistinctly stated when first proposed, and that the explanations were at first obscure, and always given with reluctance. And it was declared from the first moment to be a *sine qua non*, rendering any discussion unprofitable until it was admitted as a basis. Knowing that we had no power to cede to the Indians any part of our territory, we thought it unnecessary to ask, what probably would not have been answered till the principle was admitted—where the line of demarkation of the Indian country was proposed to be established.—The British Commissioners, after having repeated that their instructions on the subject of the Indians were peremptory, stated, that unless we could give some assurance that our powers would allow us to make at least a provisional arrangement on the subject, any further discussion would be fruitless, and that they must consult their own Government on this state of things. They proposed, accordingly, a suspension of the conferences until they should have received an answer, it being understood that each party might call a meeting whenever they had any proposition to submit. They dispatched a special messenger the same evening, and we are now waiting for the result.

"Before the proposed adjournment took place, it was agreed, that there should be a protocol of the conferences; that a statement should for that purpose be drawn up by each party, and that we should meet the next day to compare the statements. We accordingly met again on Wednesday, the 10th inst. and ultimately agreed upon what should constitute the protocol of the conferences. A copy of this instrument we have the honour to transmit with this despatch; and we also enclose a Copy of the Statement originally drawn up on our

part, for the purpose of making known to you the passages to which the British Commissioners objected.

"Their objection to some of the passages was, that they appeared to be argumentative, and that the object of the protocol was, to contain a mere statement of facts. They, however, objected to the insertion of the answer which they had given to our question respecting the effect of the proposed Indian boundary; but they agreed to an alteration of their original proposition on that subject, which renders it much more explicit than as stated, either in the first conference or in the proposed draught of the protocol.

"They also objected to the insertion of the fact, that they had proposed to adjourn the conferences, until they could obtain further instructions from their Government. The return of their messenger may, perhaps, disclose the motive of their reluctance in that respect. We have the honour to be, very respectfully, Sir, your humble and obedient servants,

(Signed)

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

"J. A. BAYARD,

"H. CLAY,

"JONATHAN RUSSELL."

Here follows a protocol of the conferences above alluded to, with a draught of the protocol as it stood before it was altered at the suggestion of the British Commissioners. A long letter next follows from the American Commissioners, dated August the 19th, explaining the views of the British Government, as developed in a conference on that day. Towards the close they say,

"We asked whether the statement made, respecting the proposed revision of the boundary line between the United States and the dominions of Great Britain, embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion; and what were particularly her views with respect to Moose Island, and such other islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as had been in our possession till the present war, but had been lately captured. We were answered, that those Islands, belonging of right to Great Britain (as much so, one of the Commissioners said, as Northamptonshire), they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object of discussion. We need hardly to say, that the demands of Great Britain will receive from us an unanimous and decided negative."

NOTE OF THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS,
DATED THE 19TH OF AUGUST.

This Note was received by the American Commissioners after the above letter was written, and embraces all the topics of the conferences which took place on the 19th of August, with the exception of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. It sets out with expressing some surprise that the American Plenipotentiaries should not have been fur-

nished with instructions on those points which could hardly fall of coming under discussion. It then professes a willingness on the part of the British Government to accept a provisional article upon the subject of Indian Boundaries and Indian Pacification, which are stated to be a *sine qua non* of any Treaty of Peace. The Note then proceeds as follows:—

“As the Undersigned are desirous of stating every point in connection with the subject, which may reasonably influence the decision of the American Plenipotentiaries in the exercise of their discretion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that Great Britain desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States; not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes. The British Government consider the Lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America. As the weaker Power on the North American Continent, the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion, Great Britain considers the military occupation of these Lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right to each nation to arm, both upon the Lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to create a contest for naval ascenden-

dency in peace as well as in war. The Power which occupies these Lakes should, as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores. In furtherance of this object, the British Government is prepared to propose a boundary. But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to extend their possessions to the Southward of the Lakes, which is by no means the object they have in view, they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, and, as incident to them, the free commercial navigation of the Lakes; provided that the American Government will stipulate not to maintain, or construct, any fortifications upon, or within a limited distance of, the shores; or maintain or construct any armed vessel upon the Lakes in question, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same. If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement for the North-western boundary, between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a vacation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax.”

The Note concludes with intimating, that should the American Commissioners feel it necessary to refer to their Government for further instructions, the British Government would not hold itself precluded from varying the terms as the state of the war, at the time of resuming the conferences, might render advisable.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 25.

ABOUT five o'clock in the evening, a horrid murder was committed in a cow-shed, near Malden, Essex, on the body of William Belsham, a milk-man—a man as remarkable for the mildness of his manners, as for the rectitude of his conduct. The poor sufferer went, at his usual time, to milk his cows; and, a short period after, some little boys went into the cow-shed, and saw the body quite dead; the boys, struck with horror at the sight, immediately alarmed some cottagers who lived near the spot, and stated, as they supposed, that the accident had arisen from a cow: but, on examination by a professional gentleman and others, who hurried to the spot, a bludgeon was soon discovered, by which the fatal deed had been doubtless executed; the bludgeon was large, particularly at the end by which the deceased had been struck, and one side of the end was entirely covered with blood—as completely so, as if it had been painted. The malignant hand of the murderer had executed the dreadful task with such effect, that every part of the skull was

completely fractured!—The inhabitants of the town, as well as the military of the garrison, assembled with a promptitude that reflects the highest degree of credit upon them, and parties on foot and on horseback immediately undertook a most diligent and active search. It appears from what has since transpired, that a young gentleman of the town met the deceased about four o'clock, and entered into conversation with him; at the same time a man, who wore a dark blue great-coat and red waistcoat, was waiting a short distance from them; he had a parcel under his arm, and a bludgeon answering the description of the one found under that, and partly concealed under his coat. When the young gentleman parted with the deceased, the stranger walked on, and in about an hour after, the mangled body was found.—A reward of fifty guineas was offered for the apprehension of the offender, and we are happy to state, that he has been apprehended, and lodged in Chelmsford gaol.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—“Windsor Castle, Nov. 5. His Majesty has continued for the last month in an un-

form state of tranquillity; but without any diminution of his disorder.—H. Halford, M. Baillie, W. Heberden, and R. Willis.”

BONDING SYSTEM.—The determination of government not to accede to the wishes of the merchants under engagements for the bonded duties, has been announced by the following:—

“*Treasury Minute, dated Nov. 12, 1814.*

“Read a memorial from the merchants of London, further on the subject of the goods which have remained beyond the time allowed by law.

“My lords have given this subject, of the importance of which they are fully aware, their repeated and most serious consideration.

“They are prepared to give the bonding system as great an extension as is compatible with the principles recognised by the legislature for the security of the revenue; but they cannot proceed to take measures for this purpose until the temporary relaxation of the system, which the late extraordinary state of affairs rendered necessary, shall be done away and regularity of practice restored. They have endeavoured, in the orders lately given for effecting such a restoration of regularity, to give such further indulgence as to avoid as much as possible inconvenience to individuals, and to apply re-

medies to such cases of hardship as have been represented to them.

“The present application states no particular case of difficulty arising out of their lordships’ orders, but urges a general relaxation, which my lords are convinced, from the repeated and invariable representations from the revenue boards, as well as from their own judgment, would lead to consequences the most ruinous to the revenue, and they, therefore, cannot consent to depart from the order of the 27th of October.

“They are aware that the season, or other unavoidable circumstances, may occur in the actual exportation of goods, for the exportation of which notice may have been given, pursuant to the said order; and they will take into consideration any applications which in any such cases might be made to them within the time limited for such exportation, provided that before any such application, an exact account shall have been taken by the officers of the customs and excise respectively, of all goods to which such application may relate, according to the nature thereof, and the duties being duly paid on all deficiencies appearing therein.

“By order of the committee of merchants, (A true copy) “**ROBERT PEDDER, Sec.**”
“*Gould-square, Nov. 13.*”

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. J. Fiske, B.D. fellow of St. John’s College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Wenden Lofts with Elmden annexed, in the county of Essex.

The Rev. P. Schrimshire Wood, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,

and M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, to the deanery of Middleham, in Yorkshire.

The Rev. W. Allen, M.A. head master of Bolton school, to the living of Peel, Lancashire.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Stoke hall, Newark, the Lady of Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart. R.N. of a daughter.

OCT. 24. At St. Petersburg, the lady of his Excellency Sir Gore Ousley, Bart. his Majesty’s ambassador extraordinary to the Court of Persia, of a daughter.

OCT. 25. At Paris, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, of a Prince, who will bear the name of the Duke of Nemours. He is to be named Louis Charles Philip Raphael. Her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, attended her daughter-in-law at two o’clock, and did not leave her till eight in the evening. The Princess and Princesses of the Blood, and the Count de Blancas, Minister of the King’s Household, were present. The baptism of the above

infant took place on Wednesday, when the King of France and the Duchess of Angoulême stood sponsors.

28. In Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, Mrs. J. Bowyer Nichols, of a son.

Nov. 1. At his lordship’s house, in St. James’s-square, the Countess of Bristol, of a son.

3. The Lady of Sir Wm. Pole, Bart. of a daughter.

4. At Dulwich, the Lady of Sir Robert Graham, Bart. of a daughter.—At Uffington house, the Countess of Lindsay, of a son and heir.

20. At Lord Le Despenser’s, in Hanover-square, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OCTOBER 22.

AT Camberwell, by the Rev. P. Dodd, J. F. Astee, to Miss Arnold.—At Chelsea, W. F. Chapeau, Esq. of Catherington, Hants, to Louisa, only child of the

Rev. J. Chapeau, of Sloane-st. Chelsea.

Nov. 9. The Rev. E. F. Jones, minister of Silver-street and Islington Chapels, to Miss Axe, daughter of the late W. Axe, Esq. of Birchin-lane.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Mallow, in Ireland, Major Nestor, of the 3d Garrison Battalion, and formerly of the 29th regiment.

MAY 3. At sea, on his passage to Bombay and Ceylon, the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D. an eminent minister in the connexion of the Wesleyan Methodists, and one of the principal directors of that Religious Society.

JUNE 5. At the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Edward Parry, aged 44, formerly of Leadenhall-street, London.

JULY 7. In the island of Cyprus, Lieutenant-colonel Rooke, formerly major in the 100th regiment of foot, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. For his services at the siege of Ancona, in 1799, as a volunteer acting with the Russian army, he had the Order of St. Anne, 2d class, conferred upon him by the late Emperor of Russia.

19. Aged 28, on his journey to the East Indies by land, William Chavasse, Esq. of the Madras establishment. He came to England to impart to the Board of Admiralty, his invention on the longitude; returned in the spring to India, and was joined by Captain Macdonald, the bearer of public despatches at Constantinople. They experienced many hardships on their way; were imprisoned by a Kurdish chief, at a place called Ingra, not far from Bagdad, and ransomed themselves for 800 piastres. The unfortunate Chavasse was seized with a brain fever on their liberation. His friend and fellow-traveller put him on a raft to reach Bagdad for medical aid; but he died on the raft, almost in sight of that city, and was buried by him in a retired spot, on the banks of the river Tigris. Thus, in the very prime of life, perished a gallant officer of the most promising enterprise, of the gentlest manners, and the most generous affections: the loss of whose public and private virtues has left the deepest impression of sorrow on the minds of the Indian army, his many friends, and disconsolate relations.

24. At his estate, Rome, in the colony of Demerara, of an inflammatory fever, the Hon. R. A. Hyndman, one of the members of his Majesty's council for the island of Dominica.

In August last, at the Cape of Good Hope, Claude Monckton, Esq. of the East India Company's civil service, son of the Hon. E. Monckton, of Portland-place, and of Somersetford, Staffordshire.

AUG. 14. Of the yellow fever, on his passage from the West Indies, Lieutenant Wm. Way, of his Majesty's ship *Sapphire*.

15. Lieutenant-colonel William Drummond, of his Majesty's 104th regiment, and quarter-master-general, was killed by the explosion of a mine at Fort Erie, in America, after having gloriously led the central

column of the forces to the attack. He was an officer whose life had been uniformly marked by brilliant actions. At St. Vincent's, when lieutenant in the 2d West India regiment, he received the most flattering testimonials from Lieut.-general Hunter, under whom he then served. At the capture of Surinam, he was aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Green, commander of the forces, and was distinguished in his public despatches, as an officer of the greatest promise. In the year 1804, the committee at Lloyd's voted him a sword of 100 guineas value, in their just appreciation of his talents and intrepidity in animating, by his example, the crew of the merchant ship *Fortitude*, on board of which he was a passenger, to a determined and valorous resistance against the united attacks of two French privateers off the Island of Barbadoes, thereby successfully maintaining the lustre of the British flag. At the attack on Sackett's harbour he was severely wounded, and his zealous and meritorious conduct was marked in public despatches, as intitling him to the highest approbation. At Chippawa, and subsequently in every engagement, he invariably exhibited the most eminent qualities of the soldier; and in private life his benevolence and urbanity were equally conspicuous. He was the fifth son of the late John Drummond, Esq. of Keltie, in the county of Perth.

SEPT. 5. On board the *Batavia*, on his passage from Bombay, General Waddington.

9. At Hoddesdon, in his 82d year, H. Grimes, Esq. late captain in the 15th Light Dragoons, and last surviving officer that was at the battle of Embsdorf, in the year 1760.

12. Whilst leading on the advance of the British troops against the American lines before Baltimore, Lieutenant James Gracie, of the light company of the 21st Fusiliers, son of the late James Gracie, Esq. of Dumfries. Lieutenant Gracie, with 20 picked men, led the attack on the memorable battle of Bladensburg, and was wounded by a ball in the under lip.

21. At Ballymenally, in her 89th year, Mrs. Crozier, relict of the late Mr. G. Crozier, leaving behind her four out of eight children, 66 grand-children, 61 great grand-children, in all 135, in respectable situations in life.

26. In the island of Jamaica, William Clowes, Esq. of the royal navy, a native of East Kent. He fell a victim to the climate, at the age of 23 years. Those who had opportunity of appreciating the worth and talents of this young man will deeply lament his early decease and irreparable loss to his family!

OCT. 5. In Argyle-street, in his 65th

year, Samuel Thorley, Esq.——In his 71st year, John Hamilton, Esq. of Greenhills, Donegall, one of the oldest magistrates, and deputy-governor for the county of Tyrone.

16. At Belmont-row, Bath, Elizabeth Lady Napier.——At Sunning-hill, Berkshire, J. Hamilton, Esq. of Bangor, North Wales.——At Blackall-place, Dublin, in his 85th year, Sir William Worthington.——At Kilkenny, Dennis Cassin, Esq.

17. Suddenly (almost in the act of suckling her infant), Mrs. Hardy, wife of Mr. William Hardy, shoemaker, of Chancery-lane.——At Gibraltar, of the fever, T. G. Ryland, Esq. deputy-commissary-general.——At Mortlake, aged 79, Mr. J. Symonds.——At Glencorse, near Edinburgh, in her 29th year, Justine Camilla Wynne, wife of A. Finlay, Esq. of Glencorse.

18. At Ballinkroikig, Upper Glanmire, Cork, at an advanced age, Garret R. Barry, Esq.——At Winghamhouse, Kent, Mrs. Hey, relict of the late Rev. T. Hey, D.D. rector of Wickham Breau and Eastcourt, and prebendary of Rochester.

19. In his 35th year, Mr. D. Johnston, of St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, wine-merchant.——At Hadley, Mrs. Steel, wife of Col. T. Steel.——Aged 73, the Rev. H. Harris, rector of Whitwell, near Stamford, and vicar of Campdon, in Gloucestershire. Mr. Harris was formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, A.B. 1765, M.A. 1768. Both livings (which are said to be worth nearly 1000*l.* a-year) are in the gift of Sir Gerald Noel Noel, Bart. M.P. for Rutland.——At Leicester, suddenly, of a fit of apoplexy, in his 35th year, Captain William Stevens, of the 3d regiment of foot, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Panfield, Essex.

20. At Louth, in his 70th year, the Rev. T. Orme, D.D. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, prebendary of Louth in the church of Lincoln, fellow of the Antiquarian Society, head master of the Free Grammar School founded by King Edward VI. in Louth, and vicar of Barham, in that county.——In Great Turnstile, Holborn, Mrs. Underwood.——Mrs. Lashmar, wife of Mr. R. Lashmar, of Middle-street, Brighton.——In Keeling's-lane, Hanley, in her 109th year, Elizabeth Hawthen. She could see to sew without glasses until within a short period of her death.——At Paris, of gout in the stomach, in his 75th year, Mr. Philip Astley, senior, of the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-road.

21. Aged 83, Samuel Towle, Esq. of Bridgewater-square.——Mrs. J. Mivert, jun. of Lower Brook-street.——At Cramond, aged 79, Mary Gartou, wife of Thomas Wilson, Custom-house officer there. The parties had been married 62 years; she was the mother of 14 children, and has 20 grand-children, and two great grand-children.

dren.——In Montagu-street, Colonel R. Monckton Grant, of the East India Company's service.——At God's-house, Southampton, John Portens, Esq. brother to the late bishop of London.——William Wraither, Esq. of Gray's Inn-square.——On Wimbledon-common, Mr. J. Watney, one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish.——In his 77th year, Cornelius Stovin, Esq. of Hirst Priory, Lincolnshire.

22. Aged 52, Mr. J. Quickfall, of Came, near Dorchester.

23. In St. Mary's-lane, Lewes, aged 85, John Whimble, Gent. of that town.——At the residence of Misses Atkins' Mile-end, Mrs. Elizabeth Bendi, in the 80th year of her age; and, on the Sunday following, the 30th of October, Mrs. Judith Atkins (her sister), in the 76th year of her age, at the residence of Miss Atkins, Eton College, Buckinghamshire.——at his brother's, in Chapel-street, Bedford-row, aged 43, Benjamin Richardson, Esq.

24. At Brighton, in his 67th year, W. Allen, Esq. of Lewisham, and Principal of the Hon. Society of Clifford's-inn.

25. At Islington, aged 16, James, the youngest son of W. H. Mortimer, Esq.——At the Parsonage, King's Langley, Herts, suddenly, Augusta, wife of the Rev. Dr. Morgan.——At Cheltenham, in his 69th year, T. S. Turquand, Esq. late of Exmouth, Devonshire.——Aged 16, Miss Sophia Mason, of Crescent-place, New Bridge-street.——At Hammersmith, Miss Ann Walmsley, daughter of Thomas Walmsley, Esq. of Sholey, Lancashire.——Aged 35, Ann, wife of C. Lawton, Esq. of Lawton Hall, Cheshire.

26. In her 39th year, Mrs. Hunter, relict of Dr. Hunter, and daughter of the late Alderman Bell, of Hull.——Mr. J. Delafons, of Grenville-street, Somers' Town, many years Purser in his Majesty's service.——At Paris, the Chevalier Couchery, one of the Members of the Legislative Body proscribed on the 18th Fructidor, and Master of Requests attached to the Cabinet of the King.——Aged 49, Mr. E. A. Van Voorst.

27. At his apartments in the Strand, aged 72, Robert Thatcher, Esq.——At Paris, where he went for the recovery of his health, Henry Vernon, Esq. of Wentworth Castle.——At Battersea-rise, Clapham-common, in his 77th year, Francis Wilson, Esq.——At Keynsham, in his 67th year, the Rev. Isaac Scotridge, late of Panlton.——At Lympington, Hants, Mrs. Roberts, aged 60, widow of the late Major William Roberts, of that place, and formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company, in Bengal.—This amiable woman was distinguished through life for a mind endowed with feelings of the most genuine benevolence and Philanthropy.

28. At Lisbon, Richard Dawson, Esq. late Captain in the 3d Foot, or Buffs.

At Walworth, in her 52d year, the Lady of Thomas Burne, Esq.——Clara, youngest daughter of George Green, Esq. of Blackwall.——Mr. T. Swithin, of the Bridge-yard, Tooley-street, surveyor.——Mr. James Sedgwick, of Stratford, Essex.——James Ferguson, Esq. of Southwark.——At Knightsbridge, aged 38, John Bourke, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.——In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, Marianne, eldest daughter of Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, Esq.——At Craigcrook Castle, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Archibald Constable, Suddenly, at the Parsonage House, Chewton Mendip, the Rev. John Kingsmill, Vicar of that parish.——At his son-in-law's, the corner of the Albany, Piccadilly, in his 61st year, T. Ovey, Esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Reading, Berkshire.

29. At Turin, on the way to Nice, of a putrid sore throat, Anne, third daughter; and, on the 1st of November, Margaret, the second daughter of, Dr. C. Badham.——At his house on Beacon-hill, the Rev. T. Here, M.A. Rector of Butcombe, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Somerset.——Aged 14, Mary, second daughter of Mr. W. C. Hooper, of Kennington.——Mrs. Roadknight, wife of T. Roadknight, of Aldersgate-street.——At Charing-Cross, G. Boulton, Esq. of Leatherhead, formerly proprietor of the Golden Cross, Charing-cross. He was a man of a powerful understanding and considerable acquirements, and of a very friendly and hospitable disposition.

At Wishaw House, Scotland, the Right Hon. William Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

30. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 80th year, Martin Van Butchel, well known for his numerous eccentricities, particularly for wearing a beard of 20 years' growth.——Among his other oddities, he kept the body of his first wife embalmed in a glass case. Though his surgery was more specious than scientific, he is said to have been originally an excellent surgeon's instrument-maker. He was a great frequenter of Hyde-Park on Sundays, on his little horse.——Peter Ainsley, Esq. of Leman-street.——At West End, Hampstead, Sophia, wife of John Cary, Esq.——At Cambridge, the Rev. Gawn Brathwaite, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College.——At the house of the Dowager Duchess of Leeds, Lower Grosvenor-street, Miss Maria Anguish, daughter of T. Anguish, Esq. late Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery.

31. In Devonshire-street, Devonshire-place, Mrs. (St. John) Charlton, widow of the late St. John Charlton, Esq. of Apsley Castle, Shropshire.——At her uncle's, James Cobb, Esq. of Russell-square, aged 18, Charlotte Miller Brown.——At Ramsgate, in her 84th year, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Baroness Conyngham.——The Baroness was eldest daughter of the late Right Hon.

N. Clements, Ranger of the Phoenix Park, Dublin, grandfather to the present Earl of Leitrim, for whom the Lodge in the Phoenix Park was built; and at his decease purchased by Government, as the country residence for the Vice-regal Representative to reside in. Her Ladyship has left issue two sons, Earl Conyngham; and the Hon. Francis Nathaniel, M.P. for the county of Clare, in Ireland, who is twin brother to the Earl, and two daughters, Mrs. Weldon, wife of S. Weldon, Esq. and Miss Burton.

Nov. 1. At his seat on Craydon-common, aged 71, George Lane, Esq.

2. At Clifton, Mrs. Hope Vere, relict of Wm. Hope Vere, Esq. of Craigiehall and Blackwood.

3. In his 78th year, the Rev. Thomas Best, M.A. formerly of Christ Church, Oxford.

Aged 81, H. Voysey, Esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.——In the Close Sarum, Mrs. Portman, relict of H. W. Portman, Esq. of Bryanston, Dorsetshire.——At Glasgow, after a few days illness, Professor Wm. Richardson.——Having in his early years acquired, in the parochial school of Aberfoyle, a considerable knowledge of the Latin Classics, together with the rudiments of the Greek language, he entered himself a student in the University of Glasgow, in the year 1738. In it he soon distinguished himself by assiduous application to study, by the proficiency which he made in useful knowledge, and by the purity and elegance of his taste. After having finished his course of study, he was nominated as a proper person to discharge the office of Private Tutor to a young Nobleman of great promise; who, since, has proved eminently serviceable to the country, and whom he accompanied to the capital of the Russian empire. Having found, in this situation, opportunities the most favourable for enlarging his knowledge of mankind, as well as for promoting his literary improvement, he failed not to profit by them. On a vacancy, therefore, taking place in the Humanity Chair of that University in which he had been educated, Mr. Richardson was appointed, as a person well qualified to fill the important situation; and, for upwards of 41 years, he performed the duties of his office with honour to himself, and with much advantage to society.——On the 10th of October he, as usual, commenced the business of the Session; but death, preceded by violent sickness and excruciating pain, soon terminated his labours.——At Little London, Chichester, after three days illness, aged 54, J. H. Goble, Esq. of Burgham, Lodge, Sussex. Lieut.-Colonel of the Western Local Militia, and an active Magistrate for the county during the last 33 years.

4. At Farnham, James, son of James Lampert, Esq.——At Hackney, aged 79, Mrs. Susannah Koop, a maiden lady.——At W. M. Foster's, Esq. Gowon-street, the Rev. John Cholmeley brother to Sir M. Cholmeley, Bart. of Easton, Lincolnshire.——At

Bedminster, the Rev. John Hammett, Curate of Winford.

5. At Walthamstow, Jas. Inglis, Esq. late of Kingston, in Jamaica.——At Walthamstow, in his 78th year, T. C. Blanckenhagen, Esq.

6. At Camberwell, in her 76th year, Mrs. Ann Hilton.——Mr. Thomas, Chartier of High Holborn.——At Sedbury-house, Yorkshire, Sir R. D. Hyldyard, Bart.

7. At Mr. Elliot's, at Picnic, Paggen Hale, Esq. of Old Bond-street, second son of W. Hale, Esq. of King's Walden, Hertfordshire.——Aged 80, F. Diggins, Esq. banker, of Chichester.

8. In Villiers-street, York buildings, in his 82d year, John Beaumont, Esq. Registrar of the Royal Humane Society.——At Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire, T. Wyndham, Esq. who for many years represented that county in Parliament.

9. At Hadley, Suffolk, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Beaver.——At Brafferton, near Aycliffe, in his 83d year, Mr. P. Proud, schoolmaster, formerly an Officer of the Customs at the port of Stockton.——In Allbop's-buildings, New-road, Miss Roper, cousin to Lord Teynham.——At Broadway, Worcestershire, John Knowles, Esq. formerly of Golden-lane, distiller.——At his house, near Hoxton-town, aged 64, Mr. Wm. Fennings, sen.

10. At Brompton, in her 22d year, Harriet, wife of Lieut. Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers.——At Brighton, Mrs. Thos. Streatfield, of Long Ditton.——At Cambridge, Sir Busick Harwood, Knt. M.D. Professor of Anatomy, and one of the Senior Fellows of Downing College.

11. At his brother's house, at Carlisle, in his 78d year, Charles Nevinston, Esq. of Saville-row, Bond-street.——Mrs. Cunningham of Frederick-street, Portsea, daughter of Mr. Miall, foreman of the Joiners in Portsmouth Dock-yard.——At Malvern, Worcestershire, Wm. Barker, Esq.

12. At Windsor, in his 75th year, Jonathan Brown, Esq.——Mrs. Burton, wife of R. C. Burton, Esq. of Hotham, Yorkshire, and daughter of Henry Walker, Esq. of Whitby.——at Doncaster, aged 37, Mr. J. Bolderick, of the Crow Trees Farm, on the Levels, near Hatfield. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse on his return from Doncaster market on the preceding Saturday.

13. At Bath, Richard Calvert, Esq. of Fulmer, Bucks.——At Osberton, Nottinghamshire, F. F. Foliambe, Esq.

14. At Clapham, in his 69th year, Thos. Mullet, Esq.——Very suddenly, Mrs. Ralph, wife of the Rev. E. Ralph, of Maldeston, Kent.——At Ramsgate, R. Baccourt, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and of Larborough, Gloucestershire.——At the Mansion-house, York, aged 55, the Right Hon. the Lady Mayoress.——She was the only daughter of the late Francis Saunders, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that city.

15. At Shirub-hill, near Dorking, the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Leslie, youngest daughter of the Earl of Rothes.

16. In her 73d year, Mrs. Wilson, wife of T. Wilson, Esq. of Hadley, near Barnet.——At her brother's Mr. Webb, of Ludgate-street, Julia, daughter of R. Webb, Esq. of Dame-street, Dublin.

17. In Wellington-square, J. Duer, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.——At Godmanstone, Dorsetshire, aged 67, the Rev. Edmund Smith, LL.D. Rector of that parish, and of Melcomb Horsey, in the same county.

18. At Haverfordwest, aged 73, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Kensington.——In his 70th year, W. Jessop, Esq. of Buttery Hall.——In Charlotte-street, Edinburgh, Lady Pollock, relict of Sir Robert Pollock, Bart. of Pollock.

19. Miss Jane Phoebe, fourth daughter of Mr. Alderman Willson, of York.——Mr. F. S. Toosey, solicitor, of Temple-street.——At Brighton, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Ainge, widow of the late W. Ainge, Esq. one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

20. Aged 49, Mr. James Mills, of Fore-street, Limehouse.——Chas. B. Lee, only son of Mr. C. Beaven, of Barnard's Inn.

21. In a fit of apoplexy, aged 52, G. Puller, Esq. of Long acre.——He had been, some time previous to his death, afflicted with a loss of sight; and, in the care of an attendant, was on his way to the house of a friend in Soho-square, when he was suddenly struck; he was conveyed home, and expired soon after.——At his house, Primrose-hill, Salisbury-square, in his 75th year, Mr. William Wright, many years one of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Within, and the oldest inhabitant of St. Bride's parish.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A FEW proof impressions of the Portrait of Lord Byron, Platoff, Kean, Blucher, King of Prussia, Talleyrand, Southey, Louis the XVIIIth, the Rev. Rowland Hill, William Wilberforce, Esq. and Miss O'Neil, may be had separate, on Columbia-paper, price 4s.

The Proprietor of the EUROPEAN

MAGAZINE considers it incumbent upon him to add to the variety, as well as the utility, of its general contents; he, therefore, earnestly solicits the communications of ingenious and intelligent persons in every department of literature, science and art;—such as, Essays, Moral and Literary;—Illustrations of dark Passages of History;—

Biographical Anecdotes of Men of Eminence, either living or dead;—**Letters on Criticism**;—**Original Letters of celebrated Persons**;—and **Accounts of new Inventions**, or remarkable Characters;—or any hint that may inform the mind—polish the manners—refine the taste—or mend the heart;—which will be thankfully received, and respectfully attended to, by the Editor.

The Fraternity are respectfully informed, that a neat small waistcoat-pocket size edition of the *Freemasons' Calendar* for 1815, is just published, and may be had in various bindings of *Brother Asperne*.

In the press, and speedily will be published, in two volumes, duodecimo, *Hawthorn Cottage*; or, *The Two Cupids*; a Tale.

Mr. Arthur Taylor has in the press, in an octavo volume, a **Historical Treatise of the Union and Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England**; with an Appendix of curious documents.

Dr. C. Wordsworth, Dean of Bocking, is preparing to publish, **Sermons on Practical subjects for the Use of Families**, in two octavo volumes.

Sharon Turner, Esq. has nearly ready for publication, in a quarto volume, the **History of England from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Edward III.** after the manner of the **History of the Anglo-Saxons**.

The Rev. A. Macauley, vicar of Rothley, in Leicestershire, is preparing a **Life of Melancthon**, connected with the **History of Lutheranism and the Protestant Reformation in Europe**, during the sixteenth century.

Successivæ Operæ; or, **Selections from Ancient Writers**, sacred and profane, with translations and notes, by the Rev. Henry Meen, are in the press.

Select Poems of Synesius, and of **Gregory Nazianzen**, translated from the Greek by H. S. Boyd, Esq. with some original poems, will soon be put to press.

The Rev. J. J. Holmes has in the press, an **Elucidation of the Revelation of St. John**.

Essays, Moral and Entertaining, on the various faculties and passions of the human mind, by Edward, Earl of Clarendon, will soon appear in a foolscap 8vo. volume.

A **Diary of a Journey through North Wales**, is printing from a manuscript of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson; with prefatory observations, anecdotes, and notes by the Rev. Henry White.

The Rev. R. Mant has in the press, a third volume of **Parochial and Domestic Sermons**.

A **General History of Switzerland**, as divided into nineteen cantons, with a description of the scenery, manners, customs, laws, &c. of the inhabitants, and coloured figures of the costume, is preparing for publication.

The Cadet, a poem, being **Remarks on British India**, as it respects the happiness of

those who go thither as **Cadets**, is printing in two small octavo volumes.

Mr. William Anderson has in the press, a **Description of the Cyclometer**; a new-invented machine for dividing a circle into any number of equal parts, &c.

Mr. John Cooper will soon publish a translation of **Ptolemy's Quadripartite**, with notes and observations.

The **Fourth Volume of Hutchins' History of Dorsetshire**, with additions by Mr. Gough, is nearly ready for publication; to which will be prefixed a life of the author, &c.

A new edition of **Ritson's Biographia Poetica**, with very considerable additions, and a few occasional specimens, is preparing for the press.

Mr. Forster will soon publish an enlarged edition of his **Researches concerning Atmospheric Phenomena**; with engravings illustrative of Mr. Howard's Nomenclature of the Clouds, &c.

Mr. Norris has in the press a second edition of a **Practical Exposition of the Tendency and Proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society**.

The **French Interpreter**; or, a **Vocabulary of Words and Phrases for the use of Persons unacquainted with the French Language**, by F. W. Blagdon, Esq. is in the press.

Practical Hints to Young Wives, Mothers, and Mistresses of Families. By Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar, author of "**Maternal Solitude**," will appear in a few days.

G. and W. Nicol, Booksellers to his Majesty, have issued proposals for printing by subscription, **The Mosiad**; or, **Israel Delivered**: a Sacred Poem, in Six Canticles, with Notes, &c. Written by an Artist, during his detention in France, as a prisoner of war, for nearly twelve years.

The Rev. W. Shepherd, the Rev. Lamb Carpenter, LL.D. and the Rev. J. Joyce, will publish at Christmas, **Systematic Education**; or, **Elementary Instruction in the various Departments of Literature and Science**, with practical Rules for studying each Branch of useful Knowledge.

Mr. John Scott, editor of the **Champion**, has in the press, in one volume, octavo, **A Visit to Paris in 1814: Being a Review of the Moral, Political, Intellectual, and Social Condition of the French Capital**.

Dr. Holland is preparing for the press, **A Narrative of his Travels in the South of Turkey**, during the latter Part of 1812, and the Spring of the following Year.

Poems, including **Lyrical Ballads**, and **Miscellaneous Pieces**, with additions, by William Wordsworth, in two volumes, octavo, are nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. A. Arden Coxe has just completed a new edition of **Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon**, from the Accession of Philip the Fifth to the Death of Charles the Third. 1700—1788. Drawn from unpublished documents and secret papers.

The Lay of Marie, a Poem, by Miss Betham, will be published by subscription the ensuing spring, by Lindsell, Wimpole-street, price 12s.—Fine paper, 17. 1s.

Messrs. Longman and Co. are preparing for publication, a Series of Illustrations for the Lord of the Isles, a Poem by Walter Scott, Esq. from the designs of Richard Westall, Esq. R.A.

The Rev. S. Butler and the Rev. F. Hodgson have completed the translation of Charlemagne, ou L'Eglise Délivrée, Poème Epique, en Vingt-Quatre Chants, par Lucien

Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, Membre de l'Institut de France, &c. &c. &c.

The author of Self Control will publish, in the course of the present month, a new novel, to be entitled Discipline.

Mr. Walter Scott's new Poem of the Lord of the Isles will appear about Christmas.

On the 1st of January will appear, Fasciculus I. of a Series of Engravings of Cutaneous Diseases, illustrative of all the principal Genera and Species described in the practical Synopsis of the Classification of Dr. Willan, published by Dr. Bateman.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed,

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

WEBB's Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, 3 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Blanney's Journey through France and Spain, 1l. 6s.

The Cadet, and other Poems, 14s.

Anna of Edinburgh, 2 vols. 10s.

Time's Telescope, 1815, 9s.

Fugitive; or, Family Incidents, 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

Hayter's Introduction to Perspective Drawing, 12s.

Laubonne's Narrative of the Campaign in Russia, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CURIOSUS is inadmissible: we recommend him to peruse the Songs of Solomon and the last 21 verses of the 31st chapter of Proverbs.

It gives us great pleasure to recognize the hand-writing and seal of T. W.

W. H. may be assured, that his Notes and Observations on Macbeth will appear in our next.—And the Story of Landgartha in January.

T. H. and several other communications, are unavoidably deferred, for want of room.

A Constant Reader is requested to correct the following Errata in the European Maga-

zine for October, 1814: Page 290, col. 2. line 47, for "close upon the sea," read "close upon the Lea."—Page 291, col. 2, line 9, for "Huntingford," read "Buntingford."

He is also informed, that "Hawthorn Cottage," which he has honoured with so flattering an encomium, is reprinting, in 2 volumes, 12mo. and that it will be ready for publication before Christmas.

CORRIGENDUM.—Page 404, col. 2, for "Duchess of Tuscany," read "Duchess of Urbino."

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1814.

Extracted from the London Gazette,

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

Finley, T. Lincoln, victualler, Nov. 1.
Lloyd, W. J. Great Grimsby, money-scriver, Nov. 5.
Hodgson and Co. Workington, bankers, Nov. 15.
Blackwell and Co. Minorities, merchants, Nov. 15.

Spirling, W. Bristol, nurseryman, Nov. 19.
McKinnatt, A. Tortola, West Indies, merchant, Nov. 19.
Moat, D. Ratcliffe-Highway, linen-draper, Nov. 19.
Moore, T. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 19.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHLEY, J. Bath, music-seller, Dec. 10, Castle and Ball, Bath [Blandford and Co. Temple.] Oct. 29.
Aylmer, T. Exmouth, boat-builder, Dec. 2, 3, and 18, Chaven Arms, Coventry. [Mason, Broad-st.-hill.] Nov. 1.

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Arnold, W. Hulme, Lancaster, victualler, Dec. 24.
Dog, Manchester. [Shaw, Cursitor-st.] Nov. 19.
Aylmer, T. Wexham, Norfolk, hay dealer, Dec. 31.
[Haynes, Fenchurch-st.] Nov. 19.
Abell, G. High Holborn, woollen-draper, Dec. 6 and

- Jan. 3. [Gale and Co. Bedford-st. Bedford row.] Nov. 22.
- Slawers, T. Tottenham-ct.-rd. linen-draper, Dec. 20. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.] Nov. 8.
- Snckley, E. Delph, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, Dec. 20, Swan, Huddersfield. [Smith, Hatton-garden.] Nov. 6.
- Barnes, W. Farnham, coach-maker, Dec. 24. Busli, Farnham. [Byne and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 12.
- Bell, T. Lincoln, baker, Dec. 7, 8, and 24, Spread Eagle, Lincoln. [Spencer, Lamb's-conduit-st.] Nov. 12.
- Bevan, T. Okelhampton, Devon, silversmith, Dec. 1, 2, and 27, Half-moon, Exeter. [Anstiee and Co. King's-bench-walk, Temple.] Nov. 15.
- Blackwell and Co. Minorie, merchants, Dec. 27. [Hurd, Temple.] Nov. 15.
- Bigg, T. Milton, near Sittingbourne, Kent, butcher, Dec. 27, Guildhall Canteinbury. [Brace, Essex-co. Temple.] Nov. 15.
- Beswick, J. Levenshulme, Lancaster, dealer and chapman, Dec. 10, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Willis and Co. Warrford-co.] Oct. 29.
- Buller, J. Taunton, Somerset, linen-draper, Dec. 10. [Lawless and Co. St. Mildred's-co.] Oct. 29.
- Branscomb, S. Holborn, lottery-office-keeper, Dec. 13. [Rhodes and Co. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell.] Nov. 1.
- Burgess, J. Stockport, draper, Dec. 13, Coach and Horses, Manchester. [Windle, John-street.] Nov. 1.
- Boddy, T. Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, fellmonger, Dec. 17. [Badderley, Leman-street.] Nov. 5.
- Boughton, E. Ambersley, dealer, Dec. 9, 10, and 17. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 5.
- Bawdley, W. Madeley, maltster, Dec. 17, Tontine, Madeley. [Devon and Co. Gray's-inn.] Nov. 5.
- Brown, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, publican, Dec. 20 and 31, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Flexney, Gray's-inn-sq.] Nov. 12.
- Brown, J. Bristol, maltster, Dec. 31, Commercial Rooms. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-square] Nov. 10.
- Barker and Co. Daiby-st. Rosemary-lane, brewers, Dec. 6 and Jan. 3. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-co. Gracechurch-st.] Nov. 22.
- Burton, J. Sheffield, cabinet maker, Jan. 3, Healey's Hotel, Sheffield. [Duncan, Holborn-co.] Nov. 22.
- Bulpin, F. Langport, Somerset, draper, Dec. 17 and Jan. 3, Lamb, Bridgewater. [Blake and Co. Cooke's-co.] Nov. 22.
- Cotham, J. Oldbury, Salop, engineer, Dec. 9, 10, and Jan. 3, Jerminham Arms, Shiffnall. [Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 22.
- Cord, J. S. Liverpool, wholesale grocer, Dec. 20, 21, and Jan. 3, York, Liverpool. [Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row.] Nov. 22.
- Cling, J. Dartmouth, miller, Dec. 10, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth. [Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.] Oct. 29.
- Crowther, J. Dudley, timber-merchant, Dec. 20, Rein-Deer, Worcester. [Hurd, Temple.] Nov. 2.
- Cullins, T. Newport, corndealet, Dec. 4, 23, and 24, Jerminham Arms, Shiffnall. [Price, Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 12.
- Cutgrave, T. Great Farringdon, Berks, cheese-factor, Dec. 9 and 27, Crown, Great Farringdon. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 15.
- Cropper, H. Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone, apothecary, Dec. 27. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.] Nov. 15.
- Crook, S. Commercial-road, hoop-bender, Dec. 27. [Coates, Paul-st.] Nov. 15.
- Croton, R. King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer, Dec. 31, Guildhall, King's Lynn. [Willis and Co. Warrford-co.] Nov. 19.
- Crook, T. Brokers'-row, Drury-lane, cabinet maker, Dec. 3, 10, and 31. [Richardson, Clements'-inn.] Nov. 19.
- Crook, E. Shoe-lane, pewterer, Dec. 13. [Martin, Upper Thames-st.] Nov. 1.
- Crook, J. Bristol, new-black-maker, Dec. 13, George, Rome, Selwood. [Kutton and Co. Hatton-gar.] Nov. 1.
- Crook, W. Ratcliffe-Highway, baker, Dec. 17, Hughes, Dean-st.] Nov. 5.
- Crook, W. Devonshire, lime-burner, Dec. 1 and 6, Golden Lion, Barnstaple. [Anstiee and Co. Temple.] Nov. 8.
- Crook, W. Robin Hood-co. Bow-lane, carpenter, Dec. 24. [Templer and Co. Barr-st. East Smith.] Nov. 12.
- Dover, G. Bartholomew-cl. tailor, Dec. 24. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.] Nov. 12.
- Dunsford, T. L. St. Mary-Axe, merchant, Dec. 9 and 31. [Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.] Nov. 19.
- Dicken, J. Tatenhill, Stafford, cotton spinner, Dec. 5, 6, and Jan. 3, White Hart, Stafford. [Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-build.] Nov. 22.
- Docura, J. Bourn, Cambridge, poulterer, Dec. 3, 13, and Jan. 3. [Fairbanks, Seething lane, Tower-st.] Nov. 22.
- Fletcher, J. Little Lever, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 24, Spread Eagle, Manchester. [Makinson, Temple.] Nov. 12.
- Gridley, T. Hull, roper, Dec. 10, White Hart, Hull. [Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-build.] Nov. 1.
- Garland, S. Gun-st. currier, Dec. 17. [Chabot, Steward-st.] Nov. 5.
- Gardner, J. Rotherhithe, dealer, Dec. 17. [Boufield, Bouverie-st.] Nov. 5.
- Groves, M. jun. Somerford, corn-chandler, Dec. 17, George, Christchurch. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.] Nov. 5.
- Henriques, J. Old City Chambers, Bishopgate-st. merchant, Dec. 24. [Allingham, St. John's-sq.] Nov. 12.
- Hodson and Co. Cross-st. Hatton-garden, printers, Dec. 24. [Ewbank, Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq.] Nov. 12.
- Hunt, E. Standgate-st. Westminster-bridge-road, timber-merchant, Dec. 24. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-st.] Nov. 12.
- Harris, E. Bristol, carpenter, Dec. 27, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-build.] Nov. 15.
- Hale, J. Bristol, carpenter, Dec. 3 and 27, at J. Jarvis's, Bristol. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn.] Nov. 15.
- Hague, J. Narrow-street, Limehouse, merchant, Dec. 27. [Parthier and Co. London-street, Fishchurch-st.] Nov. 15.
- Heath and Co. Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factors, Dec. 10 and 17. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] Oct. 29.
- Hardy, J. Houghton-Regis, Bedford, hat manufacturer, Dec. 10. [Leigh, Poultry.] Oct. 29.
- Hewit, J. Poland-st. coach-maker, Dec. 13. [Sherwood, Canterbury-sq.] Nov. 1.
- Hodgkinson, J. Liverpool, rope manufacturer, Dec. 17. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.] Nov. 5.
- Heptonstall, G. Tadcaster York, grocer, Dec. 17, Star, Stonegate. [Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.] Nov. 5.
- Harvey, J. Oakampton, woolstapler, Dec. 20, King's Arms, Tavistock. [Hine, Essex-st.] Nov. 8.
- Hickman, E. Sedgley, Stafford, miller, Dec. 5 and 24, Jerminham Arms, Shiffnall. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 12.
- Harris, J. Newgate-street, printseller and stationer, Dec. 3 and 31. [Panton, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.] Nov. 19.
- Higton, J. Ashbourne, Derby, grocer, Dec. 5, 6, and Jan. 3, Green Man, Ashbourne. [Barber, Fetter-lane.] Nov. 22.
- Joiner, J. Henley, grocer, Dec. 20, White Hart, Digbeth. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.] Nov. 8.
- Johnson, B. Norwich, grocer, Dec. 3 and 31, White Swan, Norwich. [Foster and Co. Norwich.] Nov. 19.
- Jones, T. Wamborne, Stafford, nail factor, Dec. 8, 9, and Jan. 3, Jerminham Arms, Shiffnall. [Whitaker, Broad-co. Long-acre.] Nov. 22.
- Jordan, T. Cheltenham, Gloucester, stationer, Jan. 3, King's Head, Gloucester. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn.] Nov. 22.
- Keyse, T. Austin-friars, merchant, Dec. 17. [Burt, John-st.] Nov. 5.
- Knight, J. B. Shoreditch, cheesemonger, Dec. 24. [Hare, Farnival's-inn.] Nov. 12.
- Kemp, A. F. Austin-friars, merchant, Dec. 3 and 24. [Hacket, New-co. Swithin's-la.] Nov. 12.
- Lander, P. Cardiff, Glamorgan, seedsman, Dec. 1, 2, and 20, at Sarah Lewis's, Cardiff. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 8.
- Ludlam, W. Huddersfield, Dec. 20, Saddle, Huddersfield. [Walker, Exchange office, Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 8.

- Lovegrove, J. Horsemonger-lane, Newington, rod-merchant, Dec. 27. [Kiss, Earl-st. Blackfriars.] Nov. 15.
- Lawrence, 3. Camden-town, grocer, Dec. 31. [Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.] Nov. 19.
- Lowe, J. Stockport, shopkeeper, Dec. 7, 8, and Jan. 3, White Lion, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Nov. 22.
- Langford, J. Ashbourne, Derby, grocer, Dec. 5, 6, and Jan. 3, Green Man, Ashbourne. [Barber, Fetter-la.] Nov. 22.
- Mace, E. Boston, Lincoln, silversmith, Dec. 10. White Hart, Boston. [Lodington & Co. Temple.] Oct. 29.
- May, R. Southwold, salt refiner, Dec. 17, Angel, Platesworth. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.] Nov. 5.
- Markham, H. Cambridge, merchant, Dec. 20. Red Lion, Cambridge. [Holloway, Chancery-lane.] Nov. 8.
- Meers, G. Chertsey, tailor, Dec. 24. [Newton, Lion's-inn.] Nov. 12.
- Mackey, R. Manchester, book-binder, Dec. 24, Coach and Horses, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] Nov. 12.
- Mainwaring and Co. Cornhill, bankers, Dec. 3 and Nov. 19. [Gale and Co. Bedford-street, Bedford-row.]
- Malaine and Co. Crown-street, Soho, working-jewellers, Dec. 3 and 31. [Popkin, Dean-st. Soho.] Nov. 19.
- Mathews, M. Neath, Glamorgan, ironmonger, Dec. 2, 3, and 31, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Gyne and Co. St. Mildred's-co.] Nov. 19.
- Mawson, J. jun. West Drayton, draper, Dec. 5, 6, and Jan. 3, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Denison, Manchester.] Nov. 22.
- Needham, E. jun. South Sea Chambers, Thread-needle-street, insurance brokers, Dec. 3. [Leigh, Poultry.] Oct. 29.
- Oliver, W. Salisbury-pl. Warrworth, coal merchant, Dec. 10. [Broughton and Co. Bow-la.] Oct. 29.
- Old, W. San-street, Finsbury, haberdasher, Dec. 10 and 31. [Hall and Co. Salters' Hall, Cannon-st.] Nov. 12.
- Parsons, B. Somerset-street, hay salesman, Dec. 17. [Argyll, Whitechapel-road.] Nov. 5.
- Pollard, J. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, potash manufacturer, Dec. 17, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] Nov. 5.
- Pennington, G. Greenfield-street, Whitechapel, bill broker, Dec. 24. [Chew, Fenchurch-street.] Nov. 12.
- Pearson, J. Warwick-street, Spring Gardens, merchant, Dec. 3 and 31. [Nind, Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 19.
- Pierson, T. Star-court, Bread-street, factor, Dec. 31. [Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-st.] Nov. 19.
- Parry, J. Goswell-st. St. Luke's, rectifier of spirits, Dec. 6, and Jan. 3. [Charsley, Mark lane.] Nov. 22.
- Quarton, W. York, butcher, Dec. 13, Mr. Etridge's, Lendall. [Baxter, Faraival's-inn.] Nov. 1.
- Rawle, T. Plymouth Dock, corn and flour merchant, Dec. 10, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock. [Drake and Co. Princes-st. Bedford-row.] Oct. 29.
- Roden, W. Hythe, bookseller, Dec. 13. [Walk and Co. Old Jewry.] Nov. 1.
- Richards, R. Shrewsbury, butcher, Dec. 15, Turf, Shrewsbury. [Presland and Co. Brunswick-sq.] Nov. 1.
- Richards, L. Honiton, Devon, grocer, Dec. 24, Dolphin, Honiton. [Warry, New-inn.] Nov. 12.
- Raw, J. Sunbury, plumber, glazier, and painter, Dec. 17 and 31. [Richardson, St. Clement's-inn.] Nov. 19.
- Reed, T. jun. Cross-street, Hatton-garden, china and glass seller, Dec. 31. [Patten, Hatton-gard.] Nov. 19.
- Roberts, J. Brackley, victualler, Dec. 8, 9, and Jan. 3, Red Lion, Banbury. [Aplin, Banbury.] Nov. 22.
- Rowbotham, J. Stockport, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 1, and Jan. 3, Castle, Stockport. [Edge, Norfolk-st. Strand.] Nov. 22.
- Smith, J. Sedgley, Stafford, timber merchant, Dec. 10, Jerningham Arms, Shiffnal. [Edmunds & Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Oct. 29.
- Smith, W. P. Plymouth, flour factor, Dec. 13, Fountain, Plymouth Dock. [Lambe and Co. Princes-st.] Nov. 1.
- Surset and Co. Bucklersbury, stationers, Dec. 17. [Abbott, Abchurch-yd.] Nov. 5.
- Sisson, R. Leeds, merchant, Dec. 17, Hotel, Leeds. [Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] Nov. 3.
- Stevens, J. Unyaleant, farmer, Dec. 17, King's Arms, St. Ives. [Price, Lincoln's-inn.] Nov. 5.
- Salmon, T. Holborn, woollen draper, Dec. 3 and 31. [Lindsey, St. Thomas's-street Southwark.] Nov. 19.
- Squire, C. Furnival's-inn-court, Holborn, printer, Dec. 31. [Russell and Co. Crown-co. Aldersgate-st.] Nov. 19.
- Spear, W. Upper Thames-street, stationer, Dec. 3, 13, and Jan. 3. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st.] Nov. 22.
- Turton, J. Ripley, Derbyshire, butcher, Dec. 6, 7, and 20, Angel, Alfreton. [Ross and Co. New Boswell-co.] Nov. 8.
- Turner, T. Bristol, victualler, Dec. 20, Rummer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] Nov. 8.
- Wright and Co. Threadneedle-st. cotton brokers, Dec. 10. [Leigh, Poultry.] Oct. 29.
- Wilkins, J. R. Holborn-hill, linen draper, Dec. 17. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.] Nov. 5.
- Williams, J. Bristol, timber merchant, Dec. 17, Bush, Bristol. [Whitecomb and Co. Seignia's-l.] Nov. 5.
- Wood, R. Morton, horse dealer, Dec. 27, Old Sand Hill, York. [Freame and Co. Temple.] Nov. 12.
- Whitehead and Co. Basinghall-st. Blackwell Hall-factors, Dec. 3 and 31. [Tomlinson and Co. Copthall-co. Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 19.
- Whitehead and Co. Cateaton-street, bankers, Dec. 10 and 31. [Tomlinson and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 19.
- Whitehead and Co. Basinghall-st. Blackwell Hall-factors, Dec. 3, and Jan. 3. [Tomlinson and Co. Copthall-co.] Nov. 22.
- Varyer, J. Oxford, tobaccoconist, Dec. 24, at the house of R. Barham, Oxford. [Ballachay and Co. Angel-co.] Nov. 12.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1814.

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| <p>ANDREWS, J. sen. Birmingham, Dec. 7.</p> <p>ANDREWS, T. jun. Hotwells, Nov. 30.</p> <p>ARNOLD, W. S. Princes-sq. Dec. 3.</p> <p>ALTHAM, W. Tokenhouse-yd. Dec. 17.</p> <p>BAKER, J. Brickwall, Nov. 19.</p> <p>BELLAMY, T. L. South-crescent Nov. 19.</p> <p>BARBER, G. S. Broad-st. Nov. 19.</p> <p>BREAREY, T. Derby, Nov. 21.</p> <p>BARKER, J. Brickwall, Nov. 19.</p> <p>BELLAMY, T. L. Tottenham-court-road, Nov. 19.</p> <p>BURROWS, J. Spalding, Nov. 25.</p> | <p>BREAREY, T. Derby, Dec. 2 and 3.</p> <p>BARNES, G. Westbury, Dec. 3.</p> <p>BEDWELL, J. Ingram-co. Dec. 3.</p> <p>BATCHELOR, W. C. Parisa, Dec. 5.</p> <p>BREAREY, T. Derby, Dec. 2.</p> <p>BLACKMORE, E. Henrietta-st. Dec. 10.</p> <p>BLAKE, J. Watling-st. Dec. 17.</p> <p>BOWEN, B. Harrow, Dec. 10.</p> <p>BLAKE, J. Stockport, Dec. 8.</p> <p>BEAUMONT and Co. Southampton, Dec. 10.</p> <p>BECKET, J. Aldermanbury, Dec. 27.</p> <p>BREARY, T. Derby, Dec. 2.</p> <p>BOWDLER and Co. Old Change, Dec. 17.</p> <p>BREARY, T. Derby, Dec. 2.</p> <p>CYLLUS, S. Bristol, Dec. 7.</p> | <p>COOKE, J. Houghton-Drayton, Nov. 21.</p> <p>CARTWRIGHT, T. Barton-upon-Trent, Nov. 25.</p> <p>COOK, J. Plaistow, Nov. 19.</p> <p>CLARE, W. Aspull, Dec. 5.</p> <p>CLARKE, C. Bristol, Dec. 5.</p> <p>COWIE, J. Warrford-co. Dec. 10.</p> <p>COOPER and Co. Mount-st. Dec. 10.</p> <p>CULLEN and Co. Cheapside, Dec. 19.</p> <p>CORBY, J. Rengeo, Nov. 25.</p> <p>CORK, S. Basinghall-st. Jan. 21.</p> <p>CLAY, G. Poplar, Dec. 17.</p> <p>CROSS, W. Liverpool, Dec. 15.</p> <p>CRAIG, J. Basinghall-st. Dec. 17.</p> <p>COASHER and Co. Cheapside, Dec. 8.</p> |
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- Jarruthers, T. Cumberland, Jan. 21.
 Dickinson, R. Fore-st. Dec. 13.
 Joulag, R. Commercial-rd. Nov. 29.
 Dixon, M. Elstree, Nov. 12.
 Jennett, J. Northumberland-st. Dec. 13.
 Dawson, J. Liverpool, Dec. 3.
 Dixon, J. West-crescent, Dec. 17.
 Jarvis, S. Bradford, Dec. 15.
 De Symons, L. Billiter-sq. Dec. 13.
 Eckstein, G. F. Gray's-inn-lane, Nov. 19.
 Edwards and Co. Stamford, Dec. 7.
 Ellis, J. Swinton-st. Dec. 10.
 Eyre, A. Thurlstone, Dec. 13.
 Evans, J. Tetbury, Dec. 21.
 Ferguson, G. Mhories, Nov. 8.
 Ferme, F. Angle-co. Nov. 1.
 Feather, J. Southampton-row, Nov. 26.
 Fothergill, T. Manchester, Nov. 28.
 Fairbairn, J. Union-st. Dec. 3.
 Fashers, J. West Drayton, Dec. 3.
 Franco, M. Spital-square, Dec. 13.
 Fenion and Co. Manchester, Dec. 15.
 Fairies, N. South Shields, Dec. 15.
 Greenstreet, J. Camberwell, Nov. 13.
 Goodhall, T. Philpot-la. Dec. 6.
 Godrich, W. Daventry, Dec. 6.
 Green, J. Alferton, Dec. 6.
 Gill, C. Dartmouth-st. Dec. 10.
 Price, G. Soho, Dec. 10.
 Gale and Co. Bradford, Dec. 16.
 Guild, J. London, Dec. 6.
 Holmes, F. Vere-st. Nov. 22.
 Hampshire, G. Butt lane, Nov. 22.
 Hodgson, R. Northallerton, Nov. 19.
 Hockley, T. Mincing-la. Nov. 26.
 Howland, T. Thame, Nov. 12.
 Hellingas and Co. Delahay-st. Nov. 22.
 Harritz, J. Narrow-st. Nov. 12.
 Hartley, J. Whitechapel, Nov. 26.
 Hartridge, W. Cheapside, Nov. 20.
 Hancock, T. Faversham, Dec. 3.
 Herbert, T. Doggate-hill, Nov. 15.
 Head, W. Adelphi, Dec. 5.
 Hambidge, S. Fetter-la. Dec. 12.
 Hetherington, J. Sheerness, Dec. 17.
 Harrison, A. Port-st. Dec. 13.
 Harnsfield, J. Bolton, Dec. 12.
 Jackson, J. Farnham, Nov. 19.
 Joseph, J. Halfpenny Hatch, Nov. 29.
 Reeves, S. Sandy, Nov. 22.
 Jenkins, J. Cow-co. Nov. 3.
 Jackson and Co. St. Swithin's-la. Nov. 19.
 Joseph, J. Cornwall-row, Nov. 29.
 Jones and Co. Bucklersbury, Nov. 22.
 Israel, J. Bury-st. Nov. 29.
 Jones, G. Whitechapel, Dec. 3.
 James, J. Lime-st. Dec. 17.
 Jackson, W. Manningtry, Dec. 5.
 Kightley, W. Strand, Nov. 29.
 Lee, A. High-st. Dec. 17.
 Lewis, and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 6.
 Landon and Co. Billiter-la. Dec. 15.
 Lamb, J. Newington-causeway, Dec. 17.
 Montrith, J. Gracechurch-st. Nov. 3.
 Mills, S. Stamford, Dec. 8.
 Mercat and Co. Queen-st. Jan. 21.
 M'Nair, A. Abchurch-st. Dec. 17.
 Mercer and Co. Bartholomew-close, Dec. 3.
 Morgan, J. Carmarthen, Dec. 5.
 Morgan, J. Bedford-row, Dec. 3.
 Marchant, C. Gloucester-st. Dec. 17.
 M'Craith, A. Lower Brook-st. Dec. 10.
 Norton, C. P. Ludgate-hill, Nov. 22.
 Nish and Co. Piccadilly, Dec. 3.
 Nunes and Co. Hackney, Dec. 13.
 Overton, E. Hirwain, Dec. 10.
 Orton, C. Honey-la. Market, Dec. 17.
 Osborne, J. Stafford, Dec. 16.
 Platt, J. Banbury, Nov. 30.
 Phillips, J. Oxford-st. Nov. 19.
 Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row, Nov. 19.
 Parks, T. Hillhampton, Nov. 24.
 Phillips, J. Edgeware-road, Nov. 26.
 Phillips, S. Little Aile-st. Nov. 29.
 Parker, J. Mortimer-st. Dec. 10.
 Richards and Co. Goswell-st. Dec. 10.
 Randall, A. Maidstone, Nov. 26.
 Ring, T. Bristol, Nov. 29.
 Read, J. Premwick, Dec. 12.
 Raush and Co. Austin Friars, Jan. 10.
 Rogers, J. Strand, Dec. 10.
 Rose and Co. Tooley-st. Dec. 10.
 Richmond, T. Gracechurch-st. Dec. 17.
 Rose, J. Parliament-st. Nov. 22.
 Robinson, J. Union-pl. Dec. 24.
 Rawlinson, S. Manchester, Dec. 17.
 Seagoe, J. Duke-st. Nov. 8.
 Soutten, E. Oxford-st. Nov. 20.
 Swan, and Co. Wapping-wall, Dec. 3.
 Seaborne, G. W. Ratcliff-cross, Dec. 10.
 Swire, R. Liverpool, Nov. 24.
 Stark, A. Buckingham-st. Nov. 26.
 Stutter, T. Lidley, Nov. 25.
 Stroud, B. Poole, Nov. 19.
 Smith, R. Richmond, Nov. 22.
 Surenne, G. Dean-st. Nov. 26.
 Shepard, H. Norwich, Nov. 29.
 Selaby, T. Leadenhall-market, Nov. 29.
 Sheath and Co. Boston, Dec. 3.
 Simcock, J. St. Alban's, Dec. 2.
 Smith, W. Hart-st. Nov. 19.
 Strafford, T. Holborn-hill, Dec. 5.
 Scott, J. W. Grantham, Dec. 13.
 Saddington, J. Kennington, Nov. 22.
 Smith, W. Portsea, Dec. 23.
 Stennett, J. Long-alley, Dec. 17.
 Sheath and Co. Lincoln, Dec. 24.
 Teyrell and Co. Maidstone, Nov. 19.
 Todd, F. Bury-st. Nov. 26.
 Townsend, E. Maiden-la. Nov. 22.
 Tuthill, C. Great St. Helen's, Nov. 30.
 Trusdill, J. Bermondsey, Nov. 29.
 Trimmings, J. B. Portsea, Dec. 6.
 Thackeray, J. Garratt, Dec. 8.
 Taylor, W. Woolwich, Nov. 22.
 Thompson & Co. Paternoster-row, Nov. 29.
 Turner, W. Ripley, Dec. 17.
 Trip and Co. Bristol, Dec. 15.
 Von Doornick, W. E. M. Well-st. Nov. 26.
 Visick, W. Medhurst, Dec. 13.
 Worthington, W. Shiffnal, Nov. 25.
 Wheeler, J. Andover, Nov. 24.
 Woodward, J. Birmingham, Nov. 8.
 Windecker, A. Liverpool, Nov. 8.
 Wright, B. Birmingham, Dec. 5.
 Wragg, W. Manchester, Dec. 5.
 Wild, R. Craven-st. Dec. 17.
 Wilson, J. Craven-st. Dec. 17.
 Wright, W. J. Deptford, Jan. 17.
 Williams, S. Shrewsbury, Dec. 15.
 Warrington, A. Shrewsbury, Dec. 14.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1814.

- AMBROSE, E. King-st. Nov. 19.
 Abraham, M. Gravel-la. Nov. 19.
 Ashford, M. Birmingham, Dec. 3.
 Bawridge, S. Leeds, Nov. 19.
 Beattie, T. Billiter-la. Nov. 26.
 Brodie and Co. Liverpool, Dec. 3.
 Baker, E. Headley, Dec. 6.
 Barlow and Co. Bartholomew-close, Dec. 6.
 Birkett, G. Kendall, Dec. 15.
 Bennett, R. S. Houndsditch, Dec. 13.
 Bock, J. Lower Shadwell, Nov. 19.
 Joe, W. Cannon-st. Dec. 13.
 Button, W. Liverpool, Nov. 19.
 Bagnall, W. Liverpool, Nov. 26.
 Edwards, T. Monmouth, Nov. 19.
 Eyre, J. Broad-st. Dec. 13.
 ulton, A. Greenwich, Dec. 6.
 Feld, S. Reigate, Dec. 10.
 Greenwood, J. Huddersfield, Nov. 26.
 Hies and Co. Billiter-la. Dec. 3.
 Rodney and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 5.
 Hurst and Co. Portsea, Dec. 6.
 Hughes, R. Liverpool, Dec. 6.
 Heald, J. Cateaton-st. Dec. 13.
 Ibbotson, G. jun. Huddersfield, Nov. 22.
 Kemp, R. Bury-st. Nov. 19.
 Luke, W. Bristol, Nov. 19.
 Lambert, W. York, Dec. 3.
 Love and Co. Castle-st. Dec. 3.
 Linsey, J. Paul-st. Dec. 13.
 Mitchinson, P. Gateshead, Nov. 19.
 Mackenzie, A. K. Austin-friars, Nov. 22.
 Mercy, J. Brixham, Nov. 22.
 Merrit, W. Mill-la. Dec. 3.
 May, O. Salcote, Dec. 6.
 Mav, J. Deadham, Dec. 6.
 M'Marter, W. J. Red Lion-st. Dec. 10.
 Martin, W. Cardiff, Dec. 10.
 Moore, W. Old-st. Dec. 13.
 Offer, F. Bath, Nov. 19.
 Phillips, T. Norwich, Nov. 19.
 Parke, W. T. Long Acre, Nov. 22.
 Peggisgill, W. George-st. Dec. 22.
 Pacey, W. Castle-st. Nov. 22.
 Patle, P. King's Lynn, Nov. 26.
 Pearson, R. Skelton, Nov. 26.
 Payne and Co. Ironmonger-la. Dec. 10.
 Pownall, T. Heaton, Dec. 10.
 Reinhardt, G. W. Wakefield, Dec. 6.
 Rivett, J. Kent-road, Dec. 10.
 Sims, J. Oxford-st. Nov. 22.
 Sawyer, J. M. Princes-st. Nov. 22.
 Smith, R. Richmond, Nov. 26.
 Sheppee, W. Chelmsford, Dec. 6.
 Sheath and Co. Boston, Dec. 6.
 Smith, W. Cheapside, Dec. 10.
 Slocombe, J. Bristol, Dec. 10.
 Storey, T. Bishop Wearmouth, Dec. 10.
 Taylor, J. Oxford, Nov. 26.
 Tregent and Co. Birmingham, Dec. 3.
 Tucker, W. jun. South Crescent, Dec. 10.
 Tills, J. Fenchurch-st. Dec. 10.
 Trott, D. Cushion-co. Dec. 10.
 Tinker, W. jun. Kingston, Dec. 13.
 Veall, B. sen. Bramsham, Nov. 22.
 Wade, J. Burntwood, Dec. 3.
 Witta, R. Glatham-place, Dec. 6.
 Wilson, W. Kent-road, Dec. 10.
 Ward, J. Fulcoate, Dec. 13.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from page 377.)

JAMES PENNY, of Low Nibthwaite, in the parish of Colton, in the county of Lancaster, mechanic; and **JOSEPH KENDALL**, of Kocken-stall, in the parish of Ulveston, in the said county, turner; for an entirely new and improved principle or plan for the making of pill and other small boxes. Dated September 8, 1814.

WILLIAM LISTER, of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. for certain farther improvements on an engine or machine for separating corn or seeds from the straw and chaff. Dated Sept. 27, 1814.

JOSEPH TAYLOR and **PETER TAYLOR**, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, machine makers; for having invented and brought to perfection certain improvements in a loom to be used in weaving cotton, linen, worsted, silk, or other cloth or cloths, made of any two or more of the said materials. Dated September 21, 1814.

W. E. SHEFFIELD, of the Polygon, Somers'-town, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for divers improvements in the working or manufacturing copper, and its compounds and other me-

tallic substances, or any or either of the same. Dated Sept. 21, 1814.

JAMES DOBBS, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, gentleman; for his improvements in the manufacturing of machines used for cutting and gathering in grain and produce arising from the earth, whereby much labour and expense are saved. Dated Sept. 21, 1814.

AMBROISE FIRMIN DIDOT, of Holborn, London, gentleman; for an improvement in the method of making types or characters to be used in the art of printing. Dated October 3, 1814.

ABRAHAM SHAW, of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, glazier, vice, and diamond manufacturer; for his apparatus for the better cutting of window, plate, and sheet glass. Dated Oct. 3, 1814.

W. SAMPSON, of Acorn-street, London, millwright; for certain improvements for raising water. Dated Oct. 3, 1814.

R. PHILLIPS, of Newbury, in the county of Bucks, engineer; for certain improvements in a plough. Dated Oct. 3, 1814.

List of Patents for Inventions, granted in Ireland, since the 1st of January 1814, to 15th September 1814.

EDWARD CHARLES HOWARD, of Westbourne Green, in the county of Middlesex; for certain improvements in his process for preparing and refining sugars, for which his Majesty's Letters Patent bearing date at Dublin the 5th day of April, 1813, were granted to him; and certain apparatus to be used in carrying his said improvements or some of them into effect. Dated March 12, 1813.

CHARLES GRILL, of Leicester-place, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, and **FREDERICK DIZI**, of Park-place; for certain improvements on harps. Dated April 19, 1814.

JOHN SPARKS MOLINE, of Leadenhall-street, London, Leather merchant; for an improved method of tanning leather. Dated April 23, 1814.

JOHN SLATER, of Birmingham, in the county

of Warwick, manufacturer of coach springs and patent steam kitchens; for an improvement in a steam boiler and apparatus for the purpose of washing, steaming, cleaning, and whitening cloaths, clothing, and cloths; and for warming and heating closets, laundries, and other rooms by the same. Dated May 14, 1814.

JOHN VALLANCE, junior, of Brightelmstone, in the county of Sussex, brewer; for apparatus for the certainly cooling, brewers, vinegar-makers, and distillers worts, wash, &c. Dated August 13, 1814.

EDWARD CHARLES HOWARD, of Nottingham-place, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. for certain means of separating insoluble substances from fluids in which the same are suspended. Dated August 13, 1814.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

From the 28th of October, to the 24th of November, 1814.

COVENT-GARDEN.

1814.
Oct. 28. Venice Preserved—Miller and his Men.
29. Julius Cæsar—Portrait of Cervantes.
31. Romeo and Juliet—Miller and his Men.
Nov. 1. Wheel of Fortune—Rosina.
2. Venice Preserved—Forest of Bondy.
3. Pizarro—Rosina.
4. Isabella—Spoiled Child.
5. Julius Cæsar—Midas.
7. Romeo and Juliet—Blue Beard.
8. Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
9. Venice Preserved—Forest of Bondy.
10. The Mountaineers—Timour the Tartar.
11. Isabella—Forest of Bondy.
12. John of Paris—Day after the Wedding—Timour the Tartar.
14. Romeo and Juliet—John of Paris.
15. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
16. Venice Preserved—Ditto.
17. Revenge—Ditto.
18. Isabella—Ditto.
19. Artaxerxes—Mayor of Garratt—Timour the Tartar.
21. Romeo and Juliet—Timour the Tartar.
22. Coriolanus—Miller and his Men.
23. Venice Preserved—Rosina.
24. Henry VIII.—Forest of Bondy.

DRURY-LANE.

1814.
Oct. 28. Policy—Intrigue—Illusion.
29. Merchant of Venice—Ella Rosenberg.
31. Richard III.—Mayor of Garratt.
Nov. 1. Jean de Paris—Children in the Wood—Policy.
2. Ditto—Beehive—Woodman's Hut.
3. Riches—Jean de Paris.
4. Illusion—The Purse—Ditto.
5. Macbeth—Mock Doctor.
7. Richard III.—Jean de Paris.
8. Macbeth—Ditto.
9. Devil's Bridge—Ditto.
10. Macbeth—Ditto.
11. Castle of Andalusia—Ditto.
12. Macbeth—Ditto.
14. Richard III.—Ditto.
15. Fair Penitent—Ditto.
16. Devil's Bridge—Ditto.
17. Macbeth—Ditto.
18. Fair Penitent—Ditto.
19. Macbeth—Fortune's Follies.
21. King Richard III.—Jean de Paris.
22. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.
23. Castle of Andalusia—Midnight Hour.
24. Macbeth—Jean de Paris.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,
FROM THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, TO THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	October 24 to October 31.	October 31 to November 7.	November 7 to November 14.	November 14 to November 21.
BREAD , per quarter	1 1½	1 1	1 0½	1 0½
Flour, Fine, per sack	70 0 a 75 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 70 0
—, Seconds	60 0 a 65 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0
—, Scotch	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 50 0	50 0 a 58 0
Wheat, White, per quarter	50 0 a 78 0	45 0 a 78 0	50 0 a 78 0	50 0 a 78 0
—, Red	45 0 a 72 0	45 0 a 72 0	45 0 a 72 0	45 0 a 72 0
—, Foreign	45 0 a 60 0	45 0 a 60 0	45 0 a 60 0	45 0 a 60 0
Barley, English	25 0 a 38 0	28 0 a 38 0	28 0 a 38 0	28 0 a 38 0
Oats, Feed	17 0 a 27 0	17 0 a 27 0	18 0 a 23 0	18 0 a 23 0
Rye	38 0 a 42 0	38 0 a 42 0	38 0 a 42 0	38 0 a 47 0
Malt	60 0 a 76 0	60 0 a 74 0	60 0 a 78 0	60 0 a 74 0
Pollard	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0
Brans	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0
Beans, Pigeon	39 0 a 40 0	38 0 a 40 0	27 0 a 39 0	37 0 a 39 0
Pease, Boiling	56 0 a 64 0	56 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel	13 0 a 13 0	15 0 a 20 0	15 0 a 20 0	15 0 a 20 0
—, White	10 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 16 0	12 0 a 15 0	12 0 a 16 0
Tares	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 0
Turnips, Round	16 0 a 22 0	20 0 a 25 0	20 0 a 25 0	20 0 a 26 0
Wemp, per quarter	76 0 a 82 0	75 0 a 88 0	75 0 a 88 0	75 0 a 88 0
Cinque Foil	40 0 a 50 0	46 0 a 66 0	44 0 a 60 0	44 0 a 60 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.	35 0 a 90 0	50 0 a 95 0	50 0 a 95 0	50 0 a 95 0
—, White	77 0 a 112 0	75 0 a 112 0	75 0 a 112 0	75 0 a 112 0
Trefoil	12 0 a 34 0	12 0 a 34 0	12 0 a 34 0	10 0 a 30 0
Rape Seed, per last	30 0 a 32 0	32 0 a 36 0	32 0 a 38 0	32 0 a 38 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Rape Seed Cakes	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel	5 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton	6 0 a 6 10	6 0 a 6 10	6 0 a 0 0	6 0 a 0 0
—, Champions	4 0 a 5 3	5 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
Beef	3 4 a 4 8	3 4 a 4 8	3 8 a 4 8	3 4 a 4 8
Mutton	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 5 2	5 0 a 5 4	3 8 a 5 0
Lamb	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal	5 8 a 6 4	4 8 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 4	4 2 a 6 0
Pork	6 8 a 8 0	6 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 8 0	6 0 a 7 4
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. averaged	3 10 4½	3 8 4½	3 12 ¾	3 14 1½
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.	122 0 a 130 0	122 0 a 130 0	134 0 a 136 0	130 0 a 132 0
—, Carlow	134 0 a 136 0	134 0 a 136 0	140 0 a 142 0	140 0 a 142 0
—, Dutch	132 0 a 134 0	132 0 a 134 0	138 0	0 0
—, York, per firkin	66 0 a 68 0	66 0 a 68 0	70 0	70 0
—, Cambridge	0 0	0 0	70 0	71 0
—, Dorset	74 0 a 76 0	74 0 a 76 0	80 0	80 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old	102 0 a 105 0	102 0 a 105 0	92 0 a 100 0	92 0 a 100 0
—, Ditto, New	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	84 0 a 86 0	80 0 a 88 0
—, Gloucester, double	82 0 a 86 0	82 0 a 86 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
—, Ditto, single	70 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 72 0	72 0 a 76 0
—, Dutch	68 0 a 70 0	68 0 a 70 0	70 0 a 72 0	72 0 a 74 0
Hams, Westphalia	112 0	112 0	112 0	112 0
—, York	130 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
—, Irish	5 6	5 6	6 0	6 0
—, York, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
—, Fallow, per ditto	112 0	112 0	120 0	116 0
—,andles, Store, per dozen	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
—, Ditto, Moulds	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
—, Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6
—, Ditto, Mottled	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0
—, Ditto, Curded	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0
—, Ditto, Windsor	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0
—, Tarch	144 0	144 0	144 0	144 0
—, Coals, Newcastle	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4
—, Ditto, Sunderland	54 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 60 0	53 0 a 64 0	46 3 a 67 0
—, Lops, in bags	39 0 a 61 0	60 0 a 64 0	50 0 a 0 0	56 0
—, Kent	5 3 a 8 8	6 0 a 8 15	6 0 a 8 15	6 0 a 8 15
—, Sussex	5 0 a 7 0	5 12 a 7 10	5 12 a 7 10	5 12 a 7 10
—, Ditto, in pockets	6 0 a 10 10	6 0 a 9 9	6 0 a 9 9	6 0 a 9 9
—, Kent	5 15 a 9 0	5 15 a 8 18	5 15 a 8 8	5 15 a 8 8
—, Farnham	12 0 a 13 13	12 0 a 13 0	12 0 a 13 0	12 0 a 13 0
—, St. James's	4 4 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 7 5
—, averaged	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
—, Smithfield	1 13 0	1 17 6	1 16 0	1 14 6
—, averaged	4 12 6	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
—, Whitechapel	6 14 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
—, averaged	1 10 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
—, Whitechapel	4 17 0	4 13 6	4 10 0	4 10 0
—, averaged	6 14 0	6 18 0	6 10 0	6 8 0
—, Whitechapel	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 16 0	1 18 0

RETURN OF WHEAT.

Oct. 10 to 31 - - - Total 19,008 quarters, average 69s. 8d. per quarter, or 3s. 11d. lower than last return.
 Oct. 17 to 22 - - - 16,811 quarters, average 70s. 7d. per quarter, or 1s. 9d. higher than last return.
 Oct. 24 to 29 - - - 12,322 quarters, average 71s. 4d. per quarter, or 0s. 3d. higher than last return.
 Oct. 31 to Nov. 5 - - - 10,389 quarters, average 70s. 7d. per quarter, or 0s. 3d. higher than last return.

RETURN OF FLOUR.

Oct. 10 to 14 - - - Total 13,860 sacks, average 73s. 10d. per sack, or 0s. 6d. lower than last return.
 Oct. 22 to 28 - - - 13,409 sacks, average 72s. 7d. per sack, or 1s. 0d. lower than last return.
 Oct. 29 to Nov. 5 - - - 17,794 sacks, average 68s. 7d. per sack, or 3s. 5d. lower than last return.
 Nov. 5 to 11 - - - 12,262 sacks, average 68s. 9d. per sack, or 0s. 6d. lower than last return.

Canal Shares.—Government Life Annuities.—Loan for 1813.—&c. 475

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.

Grand Junction, div. 71.	- 210l. a 211l. per sh.
Grand Surrey	- 60l. 10s. ditto.
Ditto (Optional Loan)	- 10l. disc.
Grand Union	- 92l. per share.
Huddersfield	- 14l. 10s. per share.
Kennet and Avon	- 32l. ditto.
Ditto (New), 17l. paid	- 15l. 10s. ditto.
Lancaster, div. 11.	- 19l. 10s. per sh.
Leeds and Liverpool, div. 8l.	- 208l. per share.
Ditto (New)	- 167l. ditto.
Leicester and Northampton,	
or Old Union, div. 4l.	- 132l. ditto.
Monmouthshire, div. 10l.	- 160l. ditto.
Stroudwater	- 432l. ditto.
Trent and Mersey, or Grand	
Trunk, div. 45l.	-

Docks.

Commercial, div. 8l. per cent.	
Ditto (New)	- 15l. prem.
East Country	- 45l.
East India, div. 3l. 10s. per cent.	- 198l. a 130l. pr. ct.
last 1/2 year	-
London, div. 45l. per cent.	- 96l. ditto.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	- 154l. ditto.

Insurance Companies.

Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid.	
Atlas, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	-
Eagle, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, 2l. 2s. per share.	
Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l. 110 a 1 a 1094 ditto.	
Hope, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	- 2l. 2s. ditto.
Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid,	
div. 2l. 14s. per share	- 48l. 10s. ditto.

London,

25th November, 1814.

Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 12 0	average-rate 100l. money	7 12 1
40	4 17 0		8 e 4
45	5 3 0		8 le 3
50	5 12 0		9 5 1
55	6 2 0		10 1 8
60	6 15 0		11 3 2
65	7 14 0		12 14 7
70	9 4 0		15 4 1
75 and upwards	11 11 0		19 1 1e

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 60.

*** Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank-street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

FURTHER LOAN of 24,000,000l. for the service of the Year 1814.

A Discount allowed after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum for payment made in full.

PAYMENTS.

3d Payment	15l. per Cent. 19 August 1814.	7th Payment	10l. per Cent. 23 December 1814
4th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 16 September	8th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 20 January 1815
5th Ditto	15l. per Cent. 21 October	Last Ditto	10l. per Cent. 17 February
6th Ditto	10l. per Cent. 18 November		

August 4, 1814.—Mr. Hase informed the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange this day, that the Honourable Directors of the Bank of England had resolved to make the remaining payments on the Loan of 24,000,000l. for the service of the present year, for those persons who request it, excepting the last, which is to be made by the Proprietors as usual, and to be redeemed with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, on or before the 25th February, 1815.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from October 25th, to November 25th, 1814, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 52 U.	35-0 a 33-10	Corinna	40 a 39
Ditto at sight	34-8 a 33-6	Gibraltar	36 a 34
Amsterdam, c. f.	10-14 a 10-7	Leghorn	55 a 52
Ditto at sight	10-12 a 10-5	Genoa	50 a 49
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U.	10-8 a 10-15	Venice, Italian Liv.	22-60 a 24-0
Hamburg, 2 U.	32-6 a 31-8	Malta	50
Altona, 2 U.	32-7 a 31-9	Naples	47 a 45
Paris, 1 day's date	22-80 a 21-60	Palermo per oz.	125d.
Ditto, 2 Usance	23-0 a 21-80	Lisbon	684 a 661
Bordeaux, ditto	23-0 a 21-80	Oporto	678 a 654
Madrid, effective	411 a 404	Rio Janeiro	76 a 75
Cadiz, effective	404	Dublin	61 a 61
Hilboa, effective	401 a 39	Cork	74 a 7
St. Sebastian	40 a 39		

Agio on the Bank of Holland; 3 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	Ol. 8s. 6d. a Ol. 8s. 6d.	New Dollars	Ol. 5s. 6d. a Ol. 5s. 6d.
Gold in Bars	Ol. 8s. 6d. a Ol. 8s. 6d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	Ol. 5s. 10d.
New Doubleeons	4l. 8s. 6d. a 4l. 7s. 6d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, Broker.

25th November, 1814.

Printed by Joyce Gold, 108, Shoe-lane, London.

DAIY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM OCTOBER 26, TO NOVEMBER 25, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct Reduc.	3per Ct Consol.	5per Ct Navy.	5per Ct Long Anns.	Irish 5per Ct	Imp. 3per Ct	Imp. Anns.	Om.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	N.W. So. Sea An.	5per Cent Ex. Bils.	3per Dy Ind. Bon.	Consol 3d. Loc.
Oct. 26	1813	64	4 65	4 81	80 79	95	96	96	96	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
27	28	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
28	29	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
29	30	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
Nov. 1	21 247 a 46 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
2	247	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
3	247 1/2 a 5 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
4	246 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
5	Powder Plot.	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
6	247	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
7	247 a 6 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
8	247 a 6 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
9	247	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
10	246 1/2 a 5 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
11	246 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
12	245 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
13	245 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
14	245 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
15	245 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
16	246 a 5 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
17	246 a 5 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
18	245 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
19	245 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
20	244 1/2 a 4 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
21	244 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
22	244 1/2 a 4 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
23	244 1/2 a 4 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
24	244 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2
25	244 1/2 a 4 1/2	63 1/2	4 65 1/2	4 81 1/2	80 79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2	16 15 1/2

** All EXCHEQUER BILLS dated prior to the month of November, 1813, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1818, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR DECEMBER, 1814.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the Hon. WILLIAM FLETCHER, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland.]

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London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom,

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N.B. All Letters must be Post Paid, and a Reference given for Payment in England.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. P. 3. 1814.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF DECEMBER.

Stations.	Line.	44.	Frigates	Sloops & Yachts.	Bombrs. Fire Sh.	Brigs.	Cutters	Sc.G.V. Lug.&c.	Total.
Downs - - - - -	2	1	1	3	0	5	2	2	16
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	1	1	0	18	0	1	21
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	0	0	9	12	1	21	3	4	50
Irish Station - - - - -	4	0	6	10	0	6	0	2	28
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	2	0	4	8	1	7	0	0	22
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	6	1	9	5	1	9	0	1	32
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	18	5	53	25	3	29	0	12	145
West Indies { Leeward Islands - - - - -	0	0	3	7	0	10	0	1	21
Jamaica, &c. - - - - -	4	0	7	11	0	13	0	0	35
Brazil Station - - - - -	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	9
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	3	1	12	8	0	2	0	0	26
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	41	9	110	94	6	123	7	24	414
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	26	6	27	34	1	33	0	9	151
Guard Ships - - - - -	4	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	14
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	84	19	141	132	7	156	12	33	384
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	112	13	69	31	3	27	0	4	225
Building - - - - -	22	4	8	6	0	2	0	0	42
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	218	36	218	169	10	185	12	37	589

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from December 10 to December 17, 1814.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	64 11 33	6 34	8 27	10 38	3	Middlesex	61 9 36	11 35	10 27	1 37	9
Kent	66 0 41	6 36	4 27	0 38	0	Surrey	63 0 41	8 37	6 29	6 38	6
Sussex	64 0 10	0 35	0 23	6 00	0	Hertford	62 8 32	0 35	10 27	0 45	0
Suffolk	61 9 33	0 33	8 24	10 32	3	Bedford	66 5 00	0 33	6 26	0 32	9
Cambridge	59 4 00	0 30	10 18	11 37	4	Huntingd.	65 10 00	0 33	4 21	4 35	1
Norfolk	59 3 32	6 31	5 23	9 11	5	Northampt.	62 0 40	0 29	0 21	8 40	6
Lincoln	63 11 40	0 34	1 19	8 39	4	Rutland	64 6 00	0 34	6 25	0 41	6
York	65 7 45	4 36	0 23	7 41	2	Leicester	74 0 42	0 37	6 26	0 13	0
Durham	68 10 00	0 00	0 28	6 00	0	Nottingh.	74 0 37	0 8	6 27	6 47	0
Northumb.	66 8 56	0 32	4 26	5 00	0	Derby	82 2 00	0 42	2 28	8 49	6
Cumberl.	68 5 42	8 33	8 25	6 00	0	Stafford	74 5 00	0 35	10 26	2 45	7
Westmorl.	73 9 54	0 36	9 28	6 00	0	Salop	78 4 48	10 39	3 33	6 00	0
Lancaster	72 9 00	0 31	6 27	3 47	9	Hereford	78 4 11	6 34	0 30	0 42	11
Chester	71 10 00	0 40	4 32	6 00	0	Worcester	81 9 49	10 37	8 37	4 51	0
Gloucester	83 7 00	0 33	1 28	8 47	9	Warwick	74 0 03	0 38	6 29	4 32	2
Somerset	77 1 00	0 33	5 25	6 41	0	Wilts	64 4 00	0 33	4 30	0 50	8
Monmouth	76 4 00	0 33	6 00	0 00	0	Berks	62 10 00	0 33	3 26	9 42	11
Devon	71 8 00	0 32	5 21	9 00	0	Oxford	75 9 00	0 31	1 25	0 40	6
Cornwall	71 2 00	0 31	2 24	2 00	0	Bucks	67 6 00	0 33	0 25	6 40	3
Dorset	69 7 00	0 2	7 26	6 47	4	WALES.					
Hants	62 10 00	0 32	9 25	10 51	0	N. Wales	69 4 00	0 37	4 24	0 00	0
						S. Wales	70 8 00	0 35	1 21	3 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.											
	1814	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.		1814	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Nov. 26	29.19	46		W	Rain	Dec. 12	29.70	53		SW	Fair
27	29.63	35		SW	Fair	13	29.55	55		S	Ditto
28	29.70	41		W	Ditto	14	29.77	48		SW	Ditto
29	29.50	44		SW	Ditto	15	29.64	55		W	Ditto
30	29.19	47		W	Rain	16	29.45	57		SW	Rain
Dec. 1	29.52	49		NNW	Fair	17	30.01	48		S	Fair
2	29.75	40		NW	Ditto	18	29.87	55		SW	Ditto
3	29.85	35		NE	Ditto	19	29.75	55		SW	Rain
4	29.48	40		SW	Rain	20	30.12	43		W	Fair
5	29.40	39		W	Fair	21	30.04	38		E	Ditto
6	30.01	38		N	Ditto	22	29.75	36		NNE	Ditto
7	29.99	45		S	Rain	23	29.49	37		E	Ditto
8	29.60	45		SW	Ditto	24	29.65	33		E	Ditto
9	29.40	48		W	Fair	25	29.65	31		NE	Snow
10	29.71	37		SE	Ditto	26	29.61	33		NE	Ditto
11	29.45	50		SW	Rain						



LONDON, Published by James Asperne, V. 32 Cornhill.

E. Jan. 1815

The Hon^{ble} WILLIAM FLETCHER, *one of the Justices*
of the Common Pleas in
IRELAND.

Engraved by T. Blood, for the European Magazine, from an
Original Picture.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR DECEMBER, 1814.

MEMOIR OF
THE HON. WILLIAM FLETCHER,

ONE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS IN IRELAND.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

WILLIAM FLETCHER was born in the town of Kildare, on the 10th of June, 1751. His father was a physician, a member of the Queen's College; and when his son had arrived at those years in which the young mind begins to look forward into futurity, and to select a path that is to carry him to the goal of independence and fame, the fancied term of every youthful aspiration, he chose to follow the profession of his father. The choice of this profession indicates a strong mind. Its first appearance is revolting—it exhibits but scenes of pain, misery, and sorrow; the person who adopts it from choice, must have his reason so far matured and confirmed by reflection, as to be capable of looking forward to consequences, and, in the depressing exhibition of humanity in its most melancholy form, to anticipate the glorious triumph of benevolence, guided by science. Having spent two years in the study of medicine, he was induced to relinquish his design of pursuing that profession, from some family circumstances, which caused a change in his future prospects. He then determined to apply to the study of the law; a profession admirably suited to a person gifted with a strong understanding, and habits of persevering study, though, probably, still more discouraging to a young and ardent mind, from the difficulty of rising into notice, and the still greater difficulty of attaining its high and enviable honours, unless by stooping to means which true independence would turn from. After having gone through the usual preparatory forms (for the preparation required by law for admission to the Irish bar is no-

thing more), he was called in 1778. Like every other young practitioner, he remained for some time without name or practice. But he did not *latter*, a mind framed like Fletcher's could not *latter*; he was then, perhaps, busiest, when most unemployed; he was engaged in storing his memory with those treasures, which enabled him, when an opportunity of displaying his matured talents presented itself, to stand forward in the erect consciousness of a soul confident of its resources. A lawyer of real talent, whatever may be the difficulties attending his introduction into business, possesses this singular advantage, when once he has had an opening for giving public proof of his endowments, he is certain of success.

Talents, when their existence is once ascertained, require no underhand practices to secure their effects. The prospect of Mr. Fletcher, therefore, began to brighten—the road to honourable affluence was open to him; and the same vigour of mind, and perseverance in study, that had enabled him to take advantage of the crisis of his fortune, retained to him the full enjoyment of its continuance. For some time his fame and business advanced in a steady progress of increase, until, at length, he procured admission into another passage to celebrity and honour, through a door now for ever closed against the abilities of Ireland—a seat in the Irish parliament. While here, his voice and vote were ever at the command of his country. He remained fixed on his first stand of genuine independence, unshaken by the smile of power, or the seductive, though more

unsteady, shouts of popular applause. Ireland, and not the parties who aimed at rule, was the beacon which guided his course in the turbulent sea of political contention, then most boisterous. But among the few benefits Ireland could enjoy, was the promotion of merit for its own sake: a principle which, if steadily acted upon, would long since have made Ireland a happy and contented nation.

Together with other appointments of this description, was that of Mr. Fletcher to the rank of King's counsel, during Lord Fitzwilliam's administration.

With this addition to his well-earned honour, he still persevered in the same course of public and private duty, increasing in the estimation of every person who knew him, either as a lawyer or a senator.

In the Bedford administration, he was appointed to the high situation he now holds, with equal honour to himself, and advantage to his country.

He possesses all the essentials of a judge.—depth of legal information, quickness of apprehension, perspicuity in unravelling difficulties, steadiness of determination, and above all, integrity of heart.

Mr. Justice Fletcher possesses a deep, solemn, and full-toned voice; his learning is accurate, extensive, and profound, ever at command, and produced with promptitude and clearness. Not content with expounding the law, he traces it to its sources, points out its principles, and vindicates its wisdom; his hearers are not dismissed with a mere decision of the point at issue; he appeals to their understanding, by alleging the reasons on which it is founded; they are not silenced by authority, but satisfied by conviction. In the knowledge of the ancient law of England, or what is called "black-letter learning," he stands pre-eminent; he is also particularly well versed in the history and doctrine of the constitution.

To these advantages he adds a flow of clear and forcible language, occasionally illustrated by historical or scientific allusions, selected with judgment, and enforced with energy.

The hours of recreation from public business are principally devoted by Mr. Justice Fletcher to studies analogous to his professional pursuits; occasionally varied by what, to his mind, may

be styled lighter reading, such as the classics, particularly Greek. With this language he is intimately acquainted, and the investigation of its peculiarities has often been a favourite object of his leisure hours.

He was married to a Miss Whitley, of the Queen's County, and has one son, now a young man about twenty, who, we trust, will be led by the powerful motives of example to emulate his father's virtues.

[In our next, we mean to give some extracts from Mr. Justice Fletcher's Address to the Grand Jury of the County of Wexford, at the Summer Assizes in 1814.]

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
HAVING frequently observed in your valuable Publication an Account of the Proceedings of the Fraternity of Freemasons, and observations on the tenets and principles of the order,* I am induced to send you a copy of the ANCIENT CHARGE recited to every person immediately subsequent to his initiation, or admission, into the Society; and which, by a recent regulation, is never hereafter to be dispensed with on that occasion.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

London, Dec. 27, 1814.

— — —, As you have now passed through the ceremonies of your initiation, allow me to congratulate you on being admitted a member of our ancient and honourable Society. Ancient no doubt it is, as having subsisted from time immemorial; and honourable it must be acknowledged to be—because, by a natural tendency, it conduces to make all those honourable who are strictly obedient to its precepts. Indeed, no Institution can boast a more solid foundation than that on which Freemasonry rests—THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL AND MORAL VIRTUE: and to so high an eminence has

* A neat small waistcoat-pocket size edition of THE FREEMASONS' CALENDAR, for 1815, is just published, by command of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, and, under the sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England, may be had, in various bindings, of Brother ASPERKE, No. 32, Cornhill.

its credit been advanced, that in every age, monarchs themselves have become the promoters of the art;—have not thought it derogatory from their dignity to exchange the sceptre for the trowel; have patronized our mysteries;—and even joined in our assemblies.

As a MASON, I would first recommend to your most serious contemplation the volume of the Sacred Law: charging you to consider it as the unerring standard of truth and justice, and to regulate your actions by the divine precepts it contains. Therein you will be taught the important duties you owe to God, to your neighbour, and to yourself. To God, by never mentioning his name but with that awe and reverence which are due from the creature to his Creator;—by imploring his aid on all your lawful undertakings;—and by looking up to him in every emergency for comfort and support. To your NEIGHBOUR, by acting with him upon the square;—by rendering him every kind office which justice or mercy may require;—by relieving his distresses and soothing his afflictions;—and by doing to him, as, in similar cases, you would wish he should do to you. And to YOURSELF, by such a prudent and well-regulated course of discipline as may best conduce to the preservation of your corporeal and mental faculties in their fullest energy: thereby enabling you to exert the talents wherewith God has blessed you, as well to his glory, as to the welfare of your fellow-creatures.

As a CITIZEN OF THE WORLD, I am next to enjoin you to be exemplary in the discharge of your civil duties, by never proposing, or at all countenancing, any act that may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society;—by paying due obedience to the laws of any state which may for a time become the place of your residence, or afford you its protection;—and, above all, by never losing sight of the allegiance due to the sovereign of your native land: ever remembering, that Nature has implanted in your breast a sacred and indissoluble attachment to that country from which you derived your birth and infant nurture.

As an INDIVIDUAL, I am further to recommend the practice of every domestic as well as public virtue. Let PRUDENCE direct you! TEMPERANCE chasten you! COURAGE support you! and JUSTICE

be the guide of all your actions! Be especially careful to maintain in their fullest splendour those truly masonic ornaments which have already been amply illustrated—BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

Still, however, as a MASON, there are other excellencies of character to which your attention may be peculiarly and forcibly directed. Among the foremost of these are, SECRECY, FIDELITY, and OBEDIENCE.

SECRECY may be said to consist in an inviolable adherence to the obligation you have entered into, never improperly to reveal any of those Masonic Secrets which have now been, or may at any future time be, intrusted to your keeping; and cautiously to shun all occasions which might inadvertently lead you so to do.

Your FIDELITY must be exemplified by a strict observance of the Constitutions of the Fraternity;—by adhering to the ancient landmarks of the Order;—by never attempting to extort, or otherwise unduly obtain, the Secrets of a superior degree;—and by refraining to recommend any one to a participation of our secrets, unless you have strong grounds to believe, that, by a similar fidelity, he will ultimately reflect honour on our choice.

So must your OBEDIENCE be proved by a close conformity to our laws and regulations;—by prompt attention to all signs and summonses;—by modest and correct demeanour whilst in the Lodge;—by abstaining from every topic of religious or political discussion;—by ready acquiescence in all votes and resolutions duly passed by the Brethren;—and by perfect submission to the Master and his Wardens whilst acting in the discharge of their respective offices.

And as a last general recommendation, let me exhort you to dedicate yourself to such pursuits as may enable you to become at once respectable in your rank of life;—useful to mankind;—and an ornament to the Society of which you have this day been admitted a member;—that you would more especially devote your leisure hours to the study of such of the liberal arts and sciences as may lie within the compass of your attainment;—and that, without neglecting the ordinary duties of your station, you would consider yourself called upon to make a daily advancement in MASONIC KNOWLEDGE.

From the very commendable attention which you appear to have given to this Charge, I am led to hope that you will duly appreciate the excellence of Freemasonry, and imprint indelibly on your mind the sacred dictates of Truth, of Honour, and of Virtue!!

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
A CORRESPONDENT, in your last Number, wishes to be informed, "Whether Dr. Bell was not the inventor of the improved system of education usually attributed to Joseph Lancaster?" In answer to this query, I take the liberty to observe, that neither of the persons mentioned by your Correspondent can, with justice, set up any claim to the *invention* of this system; nor am I aware that this has ever been attempted; though they certainly are both entitled to the thanks of the public for improving upon it, and introducing it into general use.—To the Shores of Hindostan we are alone indebted for the *discovery* of this useful and important plan of instruction, which has already been attended with such beneficial results in the schools instituted for the education of the poor in various parts of the kingdom, and which promises to be of the most important and essential service to the community at large.

It is no unusual thing, Mr. Editor, on the banks of the Ganges, as many of your Asiatic friends can testify, to see an aged Bramin, or priest, attended by a number of boys, each with a pointed stick, or some such tool, from the eldest downward, each instructing the other in the formation of letters and words with the points of their implements in the sand. These characters being quickly obliterated by the hand, or the flat part of the instrument, are repeatedly formed by the young tyroes, under the guidance of their matured instructor, till, by a continued series of lessons, they attain to such expertness and freedom of hand in writing their native tongue, as is truly astonishing in the eyes of Europeans. A sort of plantation leaves are also very commonly made use of among the natives for this purpose, as also for the keeping of accounts, for which purpose they are used as books; upon the face of which every necessary entry is registered with the

utmost precision and exactness by the country *sakaars* or clerks.

It was from this source, as I conceive (for I have not read any of the pamphlets upon the subject), that Dr. Bell, situated as he was in the Madras establishment, obtained the hint which he afterwards improved upon and carried into effect in the schools of that settlement. How or in what manner Mr. Lancaster became acquainted with this plan of instruction I cannot undertake to say; but this fact I will make bold to assert, that the introduction of the system into this country was entirely owing to the *persevering industry of this man*, who, fortunately for the nation, met with that exalted patronage and support, which could not fail to facilitate the progress of a discovery new to this part of the world, and likely to prove so eminently conducive to the welfare and happiness of mankind.

The systems of Dr. Bell and Joseph Lancaster are one and the same; the former, however, combining with the teaching to read and write, the use of the catechism and prayer book of the church of England, while the Quaker, to prevent any impression upon the public mind of his being actuated by a party or sectarian spirit, and to render his schools more generally useful, instructs his pupils merely to read the Bible and to write; leaving it to their parents to teach them such a form of religion as they themselves admire or profess. Thus the followers of the church of England are the friends of Dr. Bell, and the sectarians and others of a liberal way of thinking are the advocates of Joseph Lancaster. It ought, however, to be added, that each of these plans have been thought liable to objections by many judicious persons, and a variety of publications have appeared on both sides of the question.

Your Correspondent is probably acquainted with the manner in which instruction is conveyed by means of the above system, and which may be witnessed by any who wish to satisfy themselves on that head by applying to one of the "*National Schools*." These institutions are now established in various parts of the metropolis; as at Westminster Broadway; Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane; North Street, City Road, &c. and are, as I understand, very easy of access. Any further information that your Correspondent or

your readers may wish to obtain on this subject, may be gathered from the publications before referred to, and the Reports published by the Society for conducting the above schools.

I conceive it altogether unnecessary to offer any observations respecting the Bath in East Dereham Church-yard, mentioned in your last Number, as the history of *Withburga* connected with it, in the inscription copied by your Correspondent, may be easily referred to in the 11th volume of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, page 264, and almost any other topographical work that treats of that district.

To your "Constant Reader," who wishes to be informed why "*grave sober people*" are to bear with all the jokes played off on them on the 1st of April, I would recommend a perusal of the chapter on that subject in "*Brand's Popular Antiquities*, quarto."—He will also meet with full information as to the *origin* of the custom in the 4th chapter of the Prophet Habakkuk.

I am, yours, &c.
Islington, Dec. 12, 1814.

J. N.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
SEEING in the obituary of your Magazine for last month an account of the death of that eccentric character Mr. John Vanbutchell, and an allusion to the famous pickle he had, made of his wife; I thought, perhaps, the following epitaph on the much-loved lady, might not be unacceptable to some of your readers, if it never before appeared in your valuable and interesting miscellany. It may not be amiss to observe for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the singular circumstance, that the lady was preserved in ardent spirit, encased with glass, for the purpose of ensuring her uxorious husband a handsome income, which he only was to enjoy whilst his rib remained above ground. Should you, Sir, or any of your correspondents (if you deem this worth inserting) through the medium of your popular work, inform me who is the ingenious author of these lines, I should esteem it a favour.

I am, Sir,
Your Constant Reader,
Wrighton, Somersetshire, R. F.
20th Dec. 1814.

EPITAPH
ON
MARY VANBUTCHELL.

Here, cover'd not by earth or stone,
Lies John Vanbutchell's wife alone:
His pleasure, joy, and sole desire,
Quite uncorrupted and entire:
Who was preserv'd by Hunter's art,
When death had shot his fatal dart.
Behold her now, 'gainst Nature's will,
With face so fair and blooming still.
O husband blest! who in one house
Can still retain one charming spouse;
Can speak to, kiss, and with her toy,
And sleep close by, if such his joy:
Who now exists, not as you see,
The fates would choose to have her be;
But what's more wond'rous is much sweeter,
More perfect, too, in limb and feature.
More firm her flesh, more full of juice,
And fitter for domestic use.
O fortunate and envied man!
To keep a wife beyond life's span;
Whom you can ne'er have cause to blame;
Is ever constant and the same;
Who, qualities most rare, inherits
A wife that's dumb—yet full of spirits.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IF the following remarks on an article in your last Number of the European Magazine are worthy of your notice, you will oblige a constant reader by giving them a place in your next number.

On perusing your Magazine for November, I was pleased to find an attempt by Philo-Mathesis to improve on our old system of Arithmetic, and I should be very happy to see some method more expeditious and less burthensome to the memory than our present plan, generally adopted; but I fear that day is still far off; for the little that has been done in the way of improvement of that art for the last 20 years seems to shew that the present plan has arrived at that point of excellence which cannot be surpassed. But as I do not wish to discourage your correspondent or others who may be inclined to assist in this valuable desideratum; I shall for the present briefly observe that the plan P. M. proposes may be an improvement—but candour obliges me to confess that I do not see where the improvement exists—for, independant of the various reckonings he adopts to obtain a product in his multiplication example, he acknowledges our old system has the advantage of one figure in eighteen, which admission I think would prove fatal to

his plan, if there was no other objection: but I fear there is still greater if we examine the plan he proposes somewhat closely, for example, suppose I want to multiply 1700

by 2008 what will be the product agreeable to P. M.'s plan? If he will condescend to notice this he will confer an obligation, and will lay a claim to the future attention of

Yours, &c. W. J.

Soho, Dec. 17, 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I OBSERVE your Correspondent T. P. A. recommends, in your last month's Magazine, a winter exercise; I am unfortunately proscribed using it, having been, by a paralytic stroke, deprived of the use of my legs near three years; but, if he or any of your numerous Correspondents would prescribe for the restoration of them, I will try his recipe with pleasure.

Great East Cheap, PARALYTICUS.
10th Dec. 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE following account of a truly laudable and rational mode of commemorating the glorious events which have given peace to Europe (would I could say the world) deserves to be preserved in your permanent record of passing events.

On Thursday, the 8th instant, a most interesting scene took place on the south side of New Sydney Place, Bath; viz. the laying the foundation-stone of a new parish church at Bathwick. The much esteemed rector of the parish (the Rev. Peter Gunning), church-wardens, and gentlemen of the committee, went in procession, accompanied by most of the inhabitants of the place, to the site; where they were joined by that pattern of philanthropy John Parish, Esq. The Rev. Rector, after going through the usual forms, in an appropriate and impressive prayer, implored the Divine Architect of the Universe to bless and further the pious undertaking. A plate, with the inscription, had been prepared, and previous to its being soldered into the stone (which was near five tons in weight) a great variety of coins, medals, and tokens were placed underneath. During the ceremony 21 rounds of cannon were fired, &c. &c. The inscription on the plate is as follows:—

GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST
ON EARTH PEACE.

The most

Sanguinary Conflict
recorded in the annals of History
had ceased, and the Downfall of
Napoleon, the Despot of France,
had taken place,

when the Nations of Europe
became united in the bonds of Peace.

At such a joyful Period, and on the
First day of September, in the Year of Our
Lord 1814,

The Foundation Stone of
Bathwick Church, dedicated to St. Paul,
was laid.

The Right Hon. Wm. Harry, Earl of
Darlington,

Lord of the Manor;

The Right Rev. Rich. Lord, Bishop of the
Diocese:

The Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector.

This, Sir, I conceive to be an example well worth the imitation of all the opulent and populous towns of Great Britain. Were the legislature to pass an Act for the erection of such a number of new churches in the metropolis and its environs as would be proportionate to the increase both of the population and of the conventicles of schismatics—a memorial of this glorious era, at once splendid and permanent, would be transmitted to posterity for their instruction and admiration; an essential service would be rendered to the cause of true piety and the established church—and by the manifestation of so just and becoming a sense of gratitude to the “Author of every good and perfect gift,” the nation could with a better grounded confidence raise the hand of devotion, and supplicate His future blessing. The observation of the Roman orator, though on a different subject, may not be altogether irrelevant. Using Aristotle's arguments respecting public entertainments gratuitously given, he well remarks—“In his immanibus jacturis, infinitisque sumptibus, nihil nos magnopere mirari; cum praesertim neque necessitati subveniatur, nec dignitas augeatur; ipsaque illa delectatio multitudinis sit ad breve exiguumque tempus; eaque a levissimo quoque; in quo tamen ipso, und cum solietate memoria quoque moriatur voluptatis. Cic. de Off. Lib. ii. cap. xvi.

The inference in favour of the durability of what is designed for the happiness and welfare of the people is obvious; and what can be more conducive to those ends than the cause of true religion? Yours, &c.

S. HYDE CAESAR.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
SEVERAL days previous to the receipt of your favour, I unfortunately had a return of the complaint which has confined me many months—but fortunately I had copied the Explanatory Notes and Remarks on the Tragedy of Macbeth a day or two before I was taken ill. I have not, nor cannot, at present, run my eye over it—therefore I send it you “with all its imperfections on its head.”
Chesterfield, Nov. 13, 1814. W. H.

P.S. With the remarks, you will observe, I have occasionally taken the liberty to give some hints to young actors and actresses, and which I wish to continue, perhaps, on a more enlarged scale.

NOTES, EXPLANATORY, &c. &c. ON THE
TRAGEDY OF MACBETH.*

Act I. Scene I.

SHAKESPEAR commencing the play with three witches meeting, on a wild

* As Shakspeare's wonder-working tragedy of *Macbeth* has now become a subject of general criticism, with those who understand its letter and tenor, as well as with the many who do not, it may not be unamusing to quote a criticism upon the inimitable Mr. Garrick's performance of that character, in the year 1754; which was written by the late Mr. Bonnel Thornton, who, in conjunction with the elder Mr. Colman, and some other *Esoterati*, managed a periodical work of satire, in that epocha, called *The Connoisseur*; from which publication this historical morsel is selected.

“After Mr. Garrick had acted that noble scene in the second act of *Macbeth* in so fine a manner, that one would almost imagine that both the poet and the player must have been murderers, to represent one so well, he goes out to execute the supposed murder. After a short space he returns from the fact; but though the expression in his face is still remarkably excellent, one cannot but smile to observe, that he has been employing himself behind the scenes in putting his wig awry, and untying one of the ties of it. This, doubtless, is designed to raise terror, but to every discerning spectator it must appear most absurdly ridiculous; for who can forbear laughing, when he finds that the player would have us imagine, that the same deed which has thrown all that horror and confusion into his countenance, has also untwisted one of the tails of his perriwig.”
Vide No. 84 of the *Connoisseur*.

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moor, in the midst of a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, has given a strong proof of his knowledge of the human mind; which he well knew is sooner wrought upon, and its attention the readier attracted, by holding up the idea of being surprised with something preternatural.

He here raises our expectations at the bare mention of a BATTLE, either to be fought, or then in contention, confounded, though unconnectedly, with the name of MACBETH!—the dialogue then abruptly breaks off, and the witches disappear! leaving us in a labyrinth of perplexing surmises as to the purport of what we have seen and heard.

Short as the scene is, enough is shewn to intimate that they are to be the principal agents in bringing about the various events we are to witness:—and that those events, we are taught to expect, will be of the most direful import.

The scene immediately following not only gives credence to their words, by confirming, and in part explaining, what we have heard, but heightens our curiosity to see them again, and likewise attracts our serious attention to every subsequent sentence they utter. That this was our author's design, and that the scene is genuine, I think there can be no just ground to doubt. Had the play commenced with the king and courtiers attending to the wounded soldier's recital of Macbeth's successes, there would have appeared nothing particularly striking or uncommon in it, so as to have rivetted more than ordinary attention; and the one immediately succeeding (previous to Macbeth's appearance), wherein the witches speak of, seeming, irrelative circumstances,

We must observe, likewise, that it was the absurd custom, in those days (as every era has its absurdities), to dress this character agreeably to the fashion of the hour: and we have seen Mr. Garrick play it, habited as a colonel of the foot guards! The first person, who assumed the dress and habiliments of a Highland Chief, in representing this part, was the late Mr. Macklin, at Covent-garden Theatre; who was so roughly handled for this scenic innovation, by an opposing conspiracy, who leagued in the defence of error (and such conspiracies, we fear, will ever be), that he was compelled to institute a legal action against his oppressors; when Lord Mansfield gave a verdict, in Mr. Macklin's favour, that was truly satisfactory to every liberal and honourable man.

would have looked like a chasm in the plot.—Whereas, by this short introductory scene,

“The very faculties of eyes and ears” are arrested.

In some editions, the second line has undergone an absurd alteration, whereby the sense is materially injured:—instead of

“In thunder, light’ning, and in rain,” they have it,

“In thunder, light’ning, or in rain.”

Surely the question is as to the *time* of their next meeting, and not as to the *manner* or *form* of it!—and the reply assures us that it is so.—We find, that whenever they do meet, our author hath noted it by a contention of the elements.

There is another line in this scene which has undergone *two* alterations—One of them reads,

“There we go to meet Macbeth;” and the other—

“There to meet *with* Macbeth.”

The first will appear complete nonsense if we attentively examine the two questions,

“When shall we three meet again?”

and

“Where the place?”

If they are *all* going to meet Macbeth on the Heath, why are these questions asked?

The language of the second, connected with the same questions, seems equally as absurd as the first:—it tells us, in plain English, that they are to *meet again to meet with* Macbeth.

I am decidedly for the original text, as the true intent and meaning of Shakespeare,

“There *I* go to meet Macbeth.”

By the first question asked it appears very evident, the Hags have been on separate employments—and, by the reply made by the *third* Witch, it seems to have been her peculiar department to attend the Scottish army.—On the Heath’s being named for their next meeting, she tells her sisters that that is the place where she has already fixed upon to meet Macbeth, and consequently the best adapted for their next rendezvous.—Here they again separate on their several employments:—and

on their next meeting (on the Heath), we find that one has been “*killing swine*”; another has been engaged in an adventure with “*a sailor’s wife*”; whilst the *third* hath still continued to watch over, and conduct, the steps of Macbeth.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair.]

That is—What is fair weather for mankind is foul for them—and so *vice versa*—shewing thereby that they delight in such weather as mortals would tremble at—it being best suited to their diabolical proceedings—indeed, I think the last line sufficiently explains this—

“Hover thro’ the fog and filthy air.”

Macbeth, when he meets them on the Heath, confirms this opinion by observing, that

“So foul and fair a day he had not seen.”

—Meaning—that the early part of the day had been uncommonly fine, but recently had become dreadfully tempestuous—in fact, he was then (if I may be allowed the expression) got within the atmosphere of the witches.

This passage has been thought to allude to the ambiguity of the several predictions—but this cannot be, for we do not find an instance of a *foul* prediction that hath, in the fulfilment, proved *fair*.

SKENZ II.

*from the Western Isles,
Of kerns and gallow-glassers was supplied.*]

Kerns were light-armed Irish foot-soldiers, of the province of Connaught, who held themselves in readiness to be hired for any enterprise—they were lightly armed with a kind of dart, or flying javelin, and a short Irish sword called a *SKENZ*—the Irish name for a *KNIFE*.

In the present day, there is a race of athletic men in the west of Ireland, and particularly in the counties of Galway and Mayo, who pride themselves as being descended from the ancient Spaniards, who had a settlement in that part of Ireland. They are noted for being foremost in any desperate fray, and their eagerness to be engaged on any hazardous undertaking.—By the country-people, these men are distinguished by the name of *Kerns*.

GALLOW-GLASSES—OF GALLO-GLASSES—were *Horse Soldiers* from the same province—they were armed with sharp two-edged axes, and wore coats of mail made of small rings.

In Edward the Second's time we find them, in the native Irish ranks, mentioned under the name of **GALEOGLACHES**.—Though these mercenary troops were placed by our historians as inhabitants of the wild parts of CONAUGHT, in Ireland; yet CAMDEN, who wrote in Shakespear's time, supposes that they were originally natives of the **HEBRIDES**.

Or has been objected to, as being a corruption—I think it perfectly correct—it being strictly *military*, and put into the mouth of a *soldier*.—Do we not say—a supply of *troops*?—of *horse*?—of *ammunition*? &c. &c.

And fortune on his damned quarry smiling]

We frequently find this printed,

—“ On his damned quarrel smiling.”

It evidently appears, through all his writings, that Shakespear was partial to hunting and hawking (particularly the latter), from whence he hath drawn many of his metaphors: hence we must infer that he wrote *quarry*—which is the hawking phrase for the *rowl* that the falcon flies at and kills.

QUARREL cannot be the word made use of by our author—as it is not very probable that he would make an officer of the royal army (to the *king in person*) to put so fair a construction on *rebellion* as to call it a *quarrel*.

Yet there certainly does appear to be an error, and which, as I take it, lies in printing *his* for *this*—**MACDONEL** is surely alluded to by *Quarry*—against whom (*singly*) Macbeth directs all his fury and kills.

And ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,

'Till he unseam'd him from the nave to the chops,

And fixt his head upon our battlements.]

The first line is an allusion to the courtesy usually observed, at a single combat, within the lists. The word **NAVE**, in the second line, implies, figuratively, the *body*—as the body of a church, or other large building, is called the *NAVE*.

It has been contended, that *nave*, here, is a contraction of **NAVEL**—If so,

we must presume that Macbeth *ript up* the rebel chief, *corslet and all* (as no doubt he wore armour), and so slew him. Certainly he might do so—but it is improbable.

NAVE, I conceive to be too puerile for the subject, and what our author (from his known fondness for the figurative) would not make use of.

There is a way of reading the passage which would not only convey its full meaning but at the same time rather amend than injure the measure.

“ And ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,

’Till he unseam’d him! the nave from the chops;

And fixt his head upon our battlements.”

*As whence the sun ’gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.]*

This is a beautiful allusion to the effect which the sun has, in the higher northern latitudes, on his approach towards the vernal equinox; and the storms which usually happen at that season, called equinoctial gales.—These are particularly dreadful on the coast of Norway—a considerable portion of which is wrapt in almost total darkness during a great part of the winter. As the spring approaches, the reflection of the sun, on the snowy mountains, has a grand effect.

Why I mention Norway in particular is, that the natives of that country had invaded Scotland at the time; and of the total overthrow the officer being about to speak, happily makes use of the above beautiful figure, by way of introduction, as applicable to the subject.

The Norwegians, having long struggled with hardships in their own cheerless regions, had come to seek “comfort” on the supposed happier shores of Scotland, but only met with increased “discomfort.”

“ So from that spring [source], whence comfort seem’d to come,
Discomfort swells.”

Saint Colmes kill Isle.]

This has been supposed to be an island in the Firth of Forth, now called **INCH COLME**, because the ruins of an old monastery are to be seen there.—I am of opinion this must be a mistake, as the monastery, of which these are the ruins, was founded by Alexander the 1st (near 120 years after Duncan

was murdered), and dedicated to Saint Columb, for his preservation from shipwreck.

I presume the island here alluded to by Shakespear was that of IONA, or Icolmkill, on the west coast of Scotland, where Columba landed when he came over from Ireland to convert the Picts, in 565.—This island retained his name, being called *Y. Columb Cill*, or *Columb's Cell*, and afterwards through mistake, or otherwise, SAINT was added to it.

Though the island is but small, it appears to have contained a vast number of monastic buildings, some of which seem to have been very magnificent, and of great extent.—Here was the repository of the remains of the ancient Scotch monarchs, from Fergus II. to Macbeth, and likewise the ancient kings of Ireland, and the Isles.

Before the Reformation, the ancient records of Scotland were kept in this island, as also a most extensive and valuable library.

SCENE III.

—*Awaynt thee, Witch!* [I. e. Avaunt!

Shakespear, in this scene, while he seems to have been somewhat humorous in filling up the vacancy before Macbeth's appearance, has given us an admirable picture of extreme maliciousness.

One of the witches informs her companions, that a sailor's wife had passed in affront upon her, in refusing some chestnuts, for which she will be revenged—not on her person, for that were poor to the torments she designs her. She goes on to inform them that the husband is gone to Aleppo, whither she will pursue and so torture him, that she (the wife) shall enjoy no more happiness with him.—We are told he is not to be lost, [meaning, no doubt, that in that case the widow could get another husband, and so thwart the Hag's full revenge] but that—"he shall live a man forbid."—That is—so wretched an object, that society, and even his own family, must loathe and avoid him.

During my residence in the North, I have heard it advanced, and that with some warmth, that the sailor's wife had a charm about her, or she would not have dared a refusal to the witch!—and that that charm was no other than a slip of the ROWAN TREE (mountain ash), to this day held sacred as

a most powerful charm against witchcraft;—of this she informed the Witch, which accounts for her pursuing the husband, because she had no power over her.—And therefore, instead of—"AWAYNT THEE, WITCH!"—the original reply must have been—"I'VE ROW'N TREE, WITCH."

In opposition to this, I shall only observe, that, I presume, the Hag must not have half learnt her trade, and consequently but a poor proficient in the art of witchcraft, not to know that the sailor's wife had a charm about her without being told of it!!!

At Inverness, it is whimsical enough to see the Highland country-women, in the market, with each a charm in her bosom (for they rarely pass the threshold without one), to guard her against the power of witchcraft.

—*Are ye fantastical?*

That is—Are ye imaginary beings only; existing but in fancy?

By Sinel's death, I know, I am Thane of Glamis.]

The following extract from Holingshed will sufficiently explain this:—

"MALCOLM I. had two daughters; Beatrice and Doda—the former was married to one Abbanah Crinen, Thane of the Isles, by whom she had DUNCAN: the other was married to Synell, Thane of Glamis, by whom she had MACBETH."

Or have we eaten of the insane root.]

We cannot suppose that our author really meant the root alone, but rather the herb itself;—as formerly, and at the present day (in many parts of England), herbs frequently go under the general denomination of roots.

The herb MANDRAKE hath the quality of stupifying the senses, and of likewise causing frenzy—there are two kinds, male and female—the male is often called *Morion*, or *folly*, because it takes away the understanding.—The effect is so powerful, that those who eat much of it are sometimes seized with such dreadful vertiges and lethargies that, unless instant assistance is procured, they will expire in strong convulsions. It is not unfrequently called *Mandragora*, and also *Anthropomorphus*, from the great resemblance which the root sometimes bears to the human form.

I cannot help thinking but that Shakespear, at the time he wrote this passage, had in mind the pernicious, yet whimsical, effects of tobacco, then but little known in England—at least, as to its properties and method of using it. Of course, many experiments must have been tried, and numbers much injured by it, before its true qualities could be ascertained.—I am the rather confirmed in this opinion by the following memorandum, which I found in an old church register.

“ 1586.

“ This Yeare passed this Towne and divers other Townes were vissited with a kind of freuzy or Madd Ague of which dease ther dyed the Yeare aforesayd about seven score and odd persons in this towne.”

—The greatest is behind.]

That is—to be KING.

*Do you not hope your children shall be
Kings,
When those that gave the Thane of
Cawdor to me,
Promis'd no less to them ?]*

The meaning is—promis'd no less than that they should be KINGS.

The sense of this passage is frequently perverted on the stage by the actor's placing an emphasis on—THEM—whereas if he would lay an equal stress on—KINGS and LESS, and sound the second line as though it were within a parenthesis, he would convey the true meaning of the author.

*That trusted home,
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown,
Besides the Thane of Cawdor.]*

Instead of answering Macbeth's question, Banquo tells him, that if he (Macbeth) placed implicit faith in the Wierd Sisters, and firmly believed it was through them that he was Thane of Cawdor, he might cherish hopes of obtaining the crown.

This has strongly the appearance of a sarcasm on Macbeth's credulity—for it is evident, from the reply, that Banquo places no faith in the Witches—and yet he seems, on reflection, to entertain doubts respecting them.

The gentleman personating Banquo should, to convey the author's meaning, pay a gentle stress on—HOME.

This supernatural solliciting.]

In consequence of the foregoing suggestion of Banquo, Macbeth seems plunged into a labyrinth of perplexing thoughts, and totally inattentive to Banquo's reflection—“But 'tis strange, &c.” [which, by-the-bye, was certainly intended to be a *mental one*] so that the present speech (or rather soliloquy), beginning—“Two truths are told”—appears to be in continuation of those thoughts.

“SOLICITING”—here means *exciting*, or *inducing*.

The Witches gain credence with Macbeth by hailing him THANE OF GLAMIS, and likewise of CAWDOR!—both of which predictions he finds to be true—he consequently firmly believes that their *third* prediction (that he shall be KING) will prove equally so—These are strong inducements for him to expect the crown—but how it is to be obtained? is the question which he is endeavouring to solve. Although he is nearly allied to DUNCAN [See Note 3, in the preceding page], yet there can be no very material difference in their ages to warrant an expectation of his inheriting in the course of nature—besides—Duncan has sons—therefore the only apparent way to his attainment of the crown is by—~~murder~~—this it is that troubles him.

doth unfix my hair.]

UNFIX—for misplace, remove, &c. as in the 5th act—wherein he is made to say—

“My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in't.”

Some editions have it *upfix*; and it has been so delivered on the stage.

On reflection, we cannot suppose that Shakespear could be so absurd as to write *upfix*, or that he could intend that the *idea* of murder (horrid as it is) should have the effect on Macbeth's nerves as to cause his hair to STAND ERECT!

In Hamlet, our author mentions the hair's *standing on end*—but he does not say that it *did* do so—he only observes what effect a description of the—“eternal blazon”—might have on a mortal were he to hear it.

And to convey to us an idea of something HORRIBLE! beyond all human comprehension: he tells us—that to hear the *slightest account* of it would

have a more dreadful effect on the human frame than any *earthly transaction* could possibly have—that it would *freeze* the blood—cause the eyes to *burst from their sockets*!—and the hair to *stand on end*!—but, he says, this can never happen—it being a tale not for mortal ears to hear.

On a sudden alarm—a dismal story—or at some dreadful idea coming across the mind—the blood may *chill*—the eye-balls may be *strained*—the hair may *apparently move*—and the heart may have an *extraordinary palpitation*—but nothing farther—Yet—we must allow there are instances, in weak frames, when the latter hath been so strong as to cause sudden death—but these are very rare.

Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings.

Most assuredly they are—a alarm on the instant—no matter from whence; or how given—hath but a transient effect, compared with those horrid *imaginings* which possess the mind on the bare apprehension of some direful calamity—how many suicides have such apprehensions not been the cause of?

Are we to suppose that a soldier, placed in the ranks, in sight of the enemy, for the first time, and only waiting orders for the onset, hath not his fears about him?—Most certainly he hath—but *why* those fears, his ideas are not sufficiently collected for him to say.

These “present fears” are unequal to the accumulated horrors of an engagement, which fancy had pictured to his mind, in her most gloomy colours, when standing on his midnight watch, or laid on his cold damp field-bed—he

“Ruminates the morning’s danger.”

The assassin, no doubt, hath his fears, at sight of his victim;—though they are but momentary and slight when compared to those “horrible imaginings” with which his mind must have been disturbed (before it could be wrought upon to perpetrate the deed) as to the probable consequences.

“Present fears” (as some editors have it)—means—the deeds themselves *actually doing*, when all fears must have subsided—whereas—“Present fears” decidedly alludes to those natural tremors which come over the stoutest hearts, on the instant they are about to do those deeds.

In a word—let us take the sense in every point of view, and we shall find that Shakespear was correct: he knew the human mind, with all its weaknesses, too well to be otherwise.

—that function
Is smother’d in surmise; and nothing is
But what is not.]

Implying—that his mind is so absorbed in thought, so occupied with those “horrible imaginings,” that the senses have lost every power of action; and the only objects, apparent to his view, are those ideal ones which are the productions of his disturbed thoughts.

SCENE IV.

The rest is labour which is not used for you.]

Meaning—that those hours, not employed in public business, would become burthensome, unless occupied, in some shape or other, in promoting the king’s happiness.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

YOUR Correspondent J. N. requests some information concerning Mr. Booty, an account of whose appearance at Mount Stromboli was inserted in your Magazine for last month. In a work that is in my possession I have an account of it, which I have taken the trouble to copy. It is entitled,

“A remarkable Observation; taken out of Mr. Spink’s Journal, with an Account of Mrs. Booty’s Trial at the Court of King’s Bench, concerning her Husband, a Brewer in London.”

“Tuesday, May the 12th. This day the wind S.S.W. and a little before four in the afternoon we anchored in Manser Road, where lay Captains Bristow, Brian, and Barnaby, all of them bound to Lucera to load. Wednesday, May the 13th, we weighed anchor, and in the afternoon I went on board of Captain Barnaby, and about two o’clock we sailed all of us for the island of Lucera, wind W.S.W. and bitter weather. Thursday, the 14th, about two o’clock, we saw the island, and all came to an anchor in 12 fathom water, the wind W.S.W. and on the 15th day of May, we had an observation of Mr. Booty in the following manner: Captains Bristow, Brian, and Barnaby, went on

shore shooting of curlews on Strom-bolo: when we had done, we called our men together, and about fourteen minutes after three in the afternoon, to our great surprise, we saw two men run by us with amazing swiftness: Captain Barnaby says, 'Lord bless me, the foremost man is my next door neighbour, old Booty,' but said he did not know the other that was behind; Booty was dressed in grey clothes, and the one behind in black; we saw them run into the burning mountain in the midst of the flames, on which we heard a terrible noise, too horrible to be described; Captain Barnaby then desired us to look at our watches, pen the time down in our pocket-books, and enter it on our journals, which we accordingly did. When we were laden, we all sailed for England, and arrived at Gravesend, on the 6th of October, 1687. Mrs. Barnaby and Mrs. Brian came to congratulate our safe arrival; and, after some discourse, Captain Barnaby's wife says, 'My dear, I have got some news to tell you—Old Booty is dead.' He swore an oath, and said, 'We all saw him running into hell.' Some time afterwards, Mrs. Barnaby met with a lady of her acquaintance in London, and told her what her husband had seen concerning Mr. Booty; it came to Mrs. Booty's ears; she arrests Captain Barnaby; he gave bail, and it came to trial at the court of King's Bench, where were Mr. Booty's clothes brought into court. The sexton of the parish, and the people that were with him when he died, swore to the time when he died, and we swore to our Journals, and they came within two minutes; twelve of our men swore that the buttons of his coat were covered with the same grey cloth as his coat, and it appeared to be so: the jury asked Mr. Spink if he knew Mr. Booty in his life-time; he said, he never saw him till he saw him run by him into the burning mountain. The judge then said, 'Lord, grant I may never see the sight that you have seen; one, two, or three, may be mistaken; but twenty or thirty cannot.' So the widow lost the cause.

"N.B. It is now in the records at Westminster.

"James the Second, 1687.

"Herbert, Chief Justice,

"Wythens,

"Holloway, and } Justices."

"Wright,

Such is the account which I have extracted from the work in my possession. I can give you no further information concerning Mr. Booty than what is above stated. You will perceive the account is something similar to that inserted in your Magazine for last month; but I have copied the whole, in order to give J. N. the date of the year, which he was so desirous of knowing.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

Lambeth, 2d Dec. 1814.

C. B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Dec. 8, 1814.

MAKE no apology for sending you the following ingenious defence of the slave trade, by the celebrated Montesquieu, as I am sure the insertion of it in your entertaining Miscellany will confer an obligation on your numerous readers.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. W.

Si j'avois à soutenir le droit que nous nous donnons de rendre les Nègres esclaves, voici ce que je dirois.

1. Les peuples d'Europe ayant exterminé ceux de l'Amérique, ils ont dû réduire en servitude ceux de l'Afrique pour cultiver tant de terres désertes.

2. Le sucre seroit trop cher, si l'on ne faisoit pas travailler la plante qui le produit par des esclaves.

3. Ces Africains sont noirs depuis les pieds jusqu'à la tête, et ils ont le nez si plat qu'il est impossible de les plaindre.

4. On ne peut se mettre dans l'esprit, que Dieu, cet Etre souverainement sage, ait mis une ame raisonnable dans un corps tout noir.

5. Il est si naturel de penser que c'est la couleur qui fait l'essence de l'homme, que les sages Asiatiques, qui font des canques, prirent toujours d'une manière plus complète les Nègres du rapport qu'ils ont avec nous.

6. On doit porter le même jugement de la couleur de la peau que de celle des cheveux; or les Egyptiens, les plus profonds philosophes de l'antiquité, mettoient à mort tous les hommes roux, qui leur tomboient entre les mains.

7. Une preuve incontestable que les Nègres sont des animaux sans raison, c'est qu'ils font plus de cas d'un col-

lier de verre que de l'or, pour qui toutes les nations policées ont une si profonde estime.

8. Il est impossible de supposer que ces Nègres soient des hommes, parce, que dans ce cas on pourroit croire que nous ne sommes pas Chrétiens.

9. Certains petits esprits exagèrent trop la prétendue injustice que nous faisons à ces Africains; car si elle étoit réelle, les princes de l'Europe, qui font entr'eux tant de traités inutiles, auroient fait un règlement en faveur de la pitié et de la miséricorde.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING attentively perused the paper of Philotheorus, and the objections of Montague, the answer likewise of Philotheorus, I feel rather interested in the dispute. If, therefore, it will be perfectly convenient, I would be much obliged to P. to explain the last part of his answer, from "the golden precept" to the end. What book is it which every house possesses, but which P. does not possess? Surely this is paradoxical. What does P. mean "by wishing to do justice to the departed, as well as to those who are present?" In fact, the whole of this precious piece of composition is meant, I rather think, to convey some satirical strokes at his antagonist, but, like his predecessor Persius, he is perfectly harmless, by being perfectly obscure.

Hiffley, Nov. 28, 1814.

A.

Quæ tibi, quæ tali reddam pro carmine dona?
Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus
Austri,

Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam littora, nec
quæ
Saxosæ inter decurrunt flumina valles.

VING.

THESE elegant lines always occur to my mind when I peruse those inimitable specimens which are still extant of Sappho's poems. Nothing but the monkish superstition, the blindness, barbarity, and ignorance of the middle ages, could have suffered the productions of the sweetest poetess that ever lived to dwindle into obscurity, and be almost entirely lost by neglect. A Correspondent of yours, Mr. Editor, asks for a translation of the following description of Evening:—

Vesper omnia fers
Fers vinum, capram
Fers matri filium.

I send you the following very amplified imitation of it, long ago composed as a school exercise, and therefore claiming all the indulgence due to a juvenile production.

EVENING SONG.

Primis annue captis.

VING.

THE sun has set on yonder hill;
The dew-drop trembles on the flower;
Nature all is hush'd and still,
Obedient to the evening hour.

Vesper, silent maid and coy,
Flying with too speedy wings,
Vesper wafts us every joy,
Vesper every comfort brings.

When o'er earth her mantle spreading,
On she leads the gloomy night,
Sparkling wine is ever shedding,
O'er our hearts unmixed delight.

Or upon the moors and mountains
Seldom trod by human foot,
Where, amid rude crags and fountains,
Hangs some shepherd's lowly hut.

There, the goat each eve repairing,
Gives her sweet and homely fare,
While the children, hardly daring,
Stroke her back or pull her hair!

See you little crowd, dividing,
Hasten o'er the village green,
Glad to 'scape from task and chiding,
Glad to hail the evening scene.

Their's is happiness! is bliss!
If on earth true bliss can be,
Their's is the maternal kiss,
Their's is true simplicity.

Adieu, sweet Eve! for all thy pleasures
Scarce my pensive reed can tell,
Adieu! sweet subject of my measures,
Scarcely can I say, farewell!

N. H. M. A.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

7th December, 1814.

IT is not unworthy of remark, that Commodore Owen, an officer of professional skill, bravery, and perseverance, scarcely ever, if at all, inflicts corporal punishments.—This circumstance was also observed in the lamented Lord Nelson, and in various others of our most transcendent naval characters. There cannot exist stronger proofs than those exhibited by such high and respectable ornaments of their country, that a system of terror is not the most eligible to command success, besides its being utterly dissonant with the age in which we live.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
AMOR PATELE.

ELEAZAR AND NAPHTALI.

FROM THE FRENCH OF M. FLORIAN.

IN FOUR CANTOS.

BY J. J.

Canto IV.

SEVENTY days had elapsed.—Sadoc, by the course of nature, on the brink of the grave, in humble hope, had long awaited death—in him life languished—but the affection of Naphtali, and the attentions of Rachel, had renewed its course.

Abdias, now his constant companion, would often talk with him of Eleazar, whom both called their son,—and by that common name, rendered their mutual condolence more effective of its end.

Rachel, in the dress of sorrow, her head still covered with the mourning veil, divided her attentions to the comfort of them both—while Naphtali, abandoned to regret, or diffident of approaching Rachel, passed whole days, sitting at the foot of the fig-tree—where he had raised a tomb of turf—and, under a polished stone, had deposited all that remained with him of his brother;—this humble cenotaph amused his grief—thither he repaired at the break of day—there seemed to suffer less, in the idea that he was nearer him he mourned.

In the meanwhile, Sadoc, the religious observer of the precepts of Moses, seeing the period of Rachel's mourning terminated, summoned Naphtali.—

“My son,” said he, “you know the law of Moses—it ordains that you take to you as a wife, your brother's widow—the dear name of Eleazar should not be lost in Israel—it is for your children to revive it.”

Naphtali heard—and blushed.—His heart, agitated by opposing sentiments, reproved him for the joy he felt—fraternal piety seemed offended by the happiness his duty would impose on him.

“Oh, my father,” he replied, “I have long loved Rachel—in obeying the law, I but gratify a most ardent wish—but Eleazar is no more!—dare I be happy?—Pardon this language, Rachel—I ask pardon of ye all, while I stipulate that on the consummation of our marriage, a retirement, perpetual and recluse, may cherish in me the recollection of his worth, and augment, if possible, my just tribute of sorrow to his memory.”

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“My son,” interrupted Sadoc, “I have anticipated your desires—and have announced to the elders of the people my intention to resign into their hands the censer and the ephod. My feeble arms can no longer immolate the holy victims—my mind, depressed by age and sorrow, is no longer capable of duly celebrating the praises of the Eternal. Had my Eleazar lived!—my strength might have still sufficed.—

“The elders would have chosen you—but I have declined for you the honour.—I had already read your heart—and knew its need of solitude.—Yes, Naphtali, let us seclude ourselves—let us retire from the world—the unhappy are best together—Abdias, Rachel, and I, can love and sympathize with you.”

He then took the hand of Rachel and joining it with that of his son, declared according to the law, that the fruits of their marriage should inherit the name and rights of Eleazar—and implored the God of Jacob to bless this new alliance, which rendered him a second time the father of Rachel.

Naphtali and Rachel heard—and, scarcely venturing, interchanged a look of sorrow, piety, and timid love.

Thenceforth, Naphtali, Rachel, Sadoc, and Abdias, became strangers to the world—considered themselves as alone upon the earth—and lived but in the relative duties of piety, family friendship, and affection; and in the exercise of their rural labours.

Abdias, with the price of his house and flocks at Luz, enlarged the field of Sadoc, and planted there the vine and olive-tree; the field fed the family, and its superfluity the poor—the poor, whom it was their duty to remember, were all of mankind, whom they had not forgotten.

Naphtali arose with the first blush of day to open the fertile bosom of the earth, and sow the nutritious seed—to prune the vine—support its tender shoots—or cultivate the olive. And when the sun, in his meridian power, inflamed the wide horizon, and returned him to his peaceful home, Rachel would come forth to meet him—her cheerful aspect beaming with correspondent influence on her happy spouse. Then hand in hand, advancing to the table where the old men sat, Naphtali would receive the compensation of his labours in their welcome. The diligent Rachel prepared their simple fare, of which together they partook, with love

and friendship for its zest—and often was the feast prolonged by the harmony of its consequent society. Then to the field all went, to share its labours—and when the sun was hidden in the western clouds, Rachel with Naphtali, proceeding to his brother's tomb—with bended knee, and head reclined upon the monumental stone, would join him in silent meditation—or if they sometimes spoke—it was always of Eleazar;—to recount his actions or repeat his words; never did other conversation e'er profane this hallowed spot—never there did Naphtali or Rachel presume by word or action to express their union, or pronounce their spousal name.

Thus passed their hours away.—

Twelve times had the moon renewed her light—and Rachel was the mother of a son.—They named him Eleazar—the very name seemed to enhance his parents' love—though all-sufficient to obtain it, was the beauty of his mind and person—for never were the presages of excellence more early indicated than in the young and happy Eleazar.

At scarcely four years old, he comprehended and retained whatever Sadoc taught him. Never, but with reluctance, would the old man quit him—with heart overflowing with affection, he would snatch him from the arms of Rachel, to fondle him in his own—would lead him to the field—raise him above his head to pluck with his little hands the tempting fruit—invent amusements and share in his delight. The venerable pontiff, whose white beard flowed upon his aged breast, would be seen sporting on the grass with the infant Eleazar—old Abdias would join them in their sports, and Rachel viewing them as she spun the thread to weave her father's garment, would drop her spindle to wipe away the tears of joy that mingled with her smiles.

The infant's strength increasing with his years, demanded of the good old Sadoc a care more cautious, and a severer eye—for he had insisted on the exclusive charge of his instruction. He taught him first to read the holy law—and in his yet pure and docile mind, instilled the precepts of the Eternal. He already knew the commandments delivered to Moses—and could recite the miracles God enabled him to perform for the delivery of his people from the hands of the Egyptians.

Such was his strength of memory

and mind, that Sadoc wondered and his mother wept.

On the return of Naphtali from the labours of the field, Eleazar sitting on the knee of his master, grandsire, and friend, would repeat to his astonished father, how Joseph, sold by his brethren, afterwards fed and forgave them—while the old man listening and pronouncing in a low voice, each word he uttered—fancied himself the pupil of his beautiful and affecting story—the distress of Jacob deprived of his beloved Benjamin, moved him even to tears, and he would press his little Eleazar still closer to his bosom—while Naphtali, glancing at Rachel a look of sorrow, as often as it escaped the infant's mouth, evinced his interest in the name of brother!

Nine years were already past—and the sports of Eleazar claimed a wider range. Often and alone, with bow and arrows, like his father, animated and adroit, he would course down the rapid torrent's length, the heron and the sea eagle—nor was it long ere he would cross the waters—and climb the mountain's top in search of the young swift footed fawn.—Rachel and Sadoc would complain of these long and solitary excursions, while Naphtali, more indulgent, smiled—pleased to see his courage so far exceed his strength, his tacit indications cherished in his son his innate ardour for the chase.

This ardour seemed daily to increase. No sooner was dinner ended, than Eleazar, armed with his bow, would disappear till night—then, returning loaded with dates fresh plucked, or wood pigeons—the fruit he would present to Rachel, or the birds to Sadoc—while both would wonder how his yet infant strength enabled him to climb the lofty palm-trees, and in the language of parental apprehension chide him for his long absence and incautious risk. But soon would Eleazar, whose tongue Nature had already taught persuasion, banish their fears, restore their confidence, and, for his future liberty, he knew that if he kissed them, they'd be kind.

One day, Eleazar, contrary to his usual custom, departed at its earliest dawn—the hour of evening sacrifice had passed, and he had not returned. Rachel, in tears, had sent Naphtali to seek him in the environs of the stream herself having coursed its border, was sitting under the fig-tree, when suddenly

she perceived him—his countenance was pale—his eyes were filled with tears.

"Oh, my child!" cried Rachel, "what has happened?—tell me quickly."

"Ah, mother," he replied, "my grief draws from me a secret, which I had sworn never to reveal.—It is to you alone, that I confide it—you will keep it—I am sure you will—and you will help my friend."

At these words, Rachel, still more surprised, promised him all that he required—and gently wiping away his tears, kissed him, and listened to his story.

"I will now tell you," said Eleazar, "why I have so often quitted you—when you have heard me, I am sure you will forgive me."

"Last month, I one day, ventured to cross the stream—I descended the opposite bank,—and saw, sitting under a rock, a poor man clothed in rags. His hair hung over his face—his beard descended to his half-naked breast—his face was pale—and he seemed suffering under pain and sickness. I was not frightened—on the contrary, I felt pity for him. I had some fruit with me, that I had brought from table, and I went and offered it to him."

"My child, said he, 'I have no need of what your goodness offers—but I should like to know more of so kind a friend—what is your name? who are thy happy parents?' 'I am Eleazar,' said I; 'Sadoc, the old pontiff of Israel, is my grandfather—my mother's name is Rachel—my father's Naphtali—and in pitying the poor, I do but obey their precepts.'

"I had scarcely said these words, when the man came to me—took me in his arms—raised me up—and pressed me to his bosom. He said nothing—but he sighed—and I felt his tears run down upon my cheeks. 'Be not surprised, said he, 'at this proof of my affection—I owe my life to Sadoc—and I could not see his grandson unmoved—let it not offend you.' He then put on a smile—but I soon perceived his countenance was not accustomed to it. I took him by the hand. 'Follow me,' said I, 'I will conduct you to Sadoc—I am by Sadoc always most caressed, when I bring the poor to receive his bounty.' 'No,' said he (and he kissed me) 'I am banished from Shiloh for an involuntary crime—I should be lost, if I appeared there—and, now, my

child, you are sensible of my confidence—my life is in your hands. Should you discover to any one that I am concealed in this mountain—that you have seen me here—they will come and snatch me hence, and deliver me to the most excruciating torments.' I trembled at his words—I promised to keep the secret—and return to him again."

"The next day I went—he awaited me in the same place—and, encouraged by my punctuality, confided in my promises, and conducted me to his retreat. It is a cave, not far hence, hidden among the rocks—I saw nothing in it but some branches of the date-tree—the dates he fed on; and of the branches he made his bed."

"'Here is my house,' said he, 'it has nothing inviting in it; but if you would sometimes visit me, you would make me happy. This morning, at the break of day, I sought, and fortunately, took, these two live wood-pigeons; and as birds are your delight, it shall be my business to obtain them for you—I am an unskilful fowler, but the desire of pleasing you will supply all deficiencies.' Then in a cage of rushes he presented me two wood-pigeons—these I brought home—and all you have received have been his gifts to me. In my absence his time was occupied in laying snares for doves, and seeking the finest fruits. Then, with his presents by his side, and sitting at the entrance of the cave, he would await my coming. The joy these presents caused me, seemed reflected in his eyes—he would embrace me—place me nigh him—sometimes on his knees—and then we talked together. He would talk of you—my father—and my grandfather. He seemed interested in your happiness, and would make me repeat all that you had said. These conversations charmed me—I loved to visit one so tender and so kind; and I would say to myself—perhaps I am the only one in the world who can console him—I must see him often."

"This morning I went early to his cave, for he was yesterday unwell—and secretly in a vase I took some milk, hoping it would do him good—but since yesterday, his illness is become more serious. I found him on his bed—he took the milk I brought—pressed my hand—and thanked me; but I saw it was with difficulty that he strove to hide his sufferings. I knew not how to leave him—and I should have been

there still—but the idea struck me that you might help him.—Oh, come, come, with me—it may be you would save his life.”

Thus spake Eleazar—and Rachel, enraptured, kissed him.—“Amiable child,” said she, “how good and sensible is thy young heart—how happy I—thy mother!—yes, my child, I will follow you—let us not lose an instant.”

She immediately arose, and hastened home.—Naphtali had just returned from seeking his little son. Rachel informed him of all that she had heard—and Naphtali determined to accompany them to the cave. He took with him oil and wine—Rachel other provisions—and, conducted by Eleazar, they advanced towards the mountain.

Eleazar hastened their steps. At the entrance of the cave, the child requested they would stop—and entering alone, he said to the wretched recluse, “Oh, my friend, forgive me—for I have revealed your secret—but it was in the hope of being useful to you—be not alarmed—I have brought to you my father and my mother.”

“What, my child,” cried the dying man, half rising from his bed—“Naphtali!—Rachel!—may I again embrace you!—Oh, heaven!—give me strength.”

At these words, Naphtali, recognising the well known voice, flew into the cavern—fell—and embraced his brother. “It is he!—It is Eleazar!”

Rachel saw again her former husband.—Mute—and to him forbidden—she supported Naphtali, whose head remained sunk upon his brother’s bosom—while the child, astonished, viewed them with tearful eyes.

The dying Eleazar embracing with one arm his brother—extended the other to Rachel, and looking at the child, he bid him not to weep.

When, to the turbulence of transport, a more grateful tranquility had succeeded—Eleazar, with enfeebled voice, reclining on his brother, addressed him in these words:—

“Oh, Naphtali!—my time is short!—let me avail myself of these last moments in which I may still call you brother—disturb not the sacred joy I feel in speaking to you once more—be assured my Naphtali, your Eleazar dies much happier than he has lived.”

“The very day of my marriage, I saw you, at the fig-tree, return to Rachel the veil you carried in your bosom.—That word said all—I did—what you

would have done! The law ordained that you should become the husband of my widow, and I left my garments on the border of the stream, that my death might be believed—I saw the possibility of your happiness—and it enabled me to live.

“I set out—undetermined in my course—quitted Canaan—and reached the land of Emath. To forget Rachel was my hope—but I found it vain.—To forget Rachel and Naphtali was impossible to Eleazar—and I found myself in the world, abandoned and alone—like a grape upon the branch, forgotten in the gathering!

“After nine years of sufferings, and suffering in vain, which gave me neither death, nor the oblivion which I sought, I returned again to Shiloh—in these mountains I concealed myself by day, and at night I strayed around your dwelling, dreading to be perceived—but burning with desire to see you.

“At length, one evening, sitting behind a rock just opposite the wild fig tree, I saw you, Naphtali, leading Rachel by the hand. Oh, Naphtali!—how can I describe the vehemence of my desire to run and embrace you!—I saw ye kneel at the tomb—I saw your tears fall, when ye pronounced the name of Eleazar! Oh, Naphtali!—Oh, my Rachel!—that single moment repayed me for nine years of sorrow.—“They love me still,” I cried,—“dare I pronounce me wretched.”

“From that moment I determined here to fix my residence. I sought, and found this grot. I eat of the fruits of the date-tree—and I drank of the stream. I saw you every evening. I reproached myself with your tears—and reproaching I enjoyed them—I wished you comforted—but should have been less pleased to have seen you so.

“Heaven soon sent me a still greater blessing—in the meeting of your child, I gained him by my gifts, my attentions, and my friendship. How many are the happy hours I owe to him! How great the transports of my soul, when holding him on my knees, in silent contemplation I have said to myself—“Here is the child of Naphtali and Rachel—in him live united my wife and brother! I pressed him to my bosom—and imagined I embraced you both—he returned my embraces—and I fancied myself in your arms!

“This happiness is past—like the fleet hours of a morning!—Oh, Naphtali!

!—I am dying!—But it is the will of heaven!—and let its will be done! Oh, that I might once more embrace my good and virtuous father!—Tell me.... Oh, tell him.....but, no—his wounds are healed—let them not bleed afresh—let him not mourn anew; for his son he has so long deplored!—Come nearer, Naphtali—Rachel—aid you my Eleazar—my son—my dearest friend!—give me your hands—join them—that united, I may press them to my heart.—Alas!—it beats no longer!—but it loves you still!—Adieu!—Adieu!—be comforted—be happy—and let me live in your remembrance!

Erratum.—Page 397, line 21 from the bottom, for censor, read censur.

OBSERVATIONS during a TOUR in FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 392.)

WE had no reason to complain, either of our rooms or our beds, as the former were neatly furnished and swept, and the latter were clean and well-aired. The only unpleasantness worthy of remark, relates to the water, which is generally very bad, being brought from a river at some distance, and thrown into large wells or reservoirs, with which all the principal houses are furnished, and from whence it is drawn for the service of the family, till the whole is consumed. As, however, they are frequently not emptied for many days, the water cannot but suffer from the stagnation and confinement. And when to this it is added, that these wells are scarcely, if ever, cleaned, we can readily imagine that the element is as I have described it.

After a good night's rest, we were early awakened in the morning (August 12) by the sound of footsteps in the gallery, and of voices in the yard. On looking out of the window to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, we soon discovered that it arose from the assembling of passengers, and collecting the luggage for the diligence, which was about to start for Paris. The hotel of M. Meurice is the place from whence these elegant vehicles take their departure for Dunkirk, Boulogne, Paris, and other places; of course it is always in a state of bustle.

To an English traveller, the first sight of an assemblage of these conveyances, is very amusing. Accustomed

to light and elegant stages, he can scarcely bring himself to imagine that these coaches, or more properly *wag-gons*, of which I am writing, are meant to convey human beings. The body of the coach, though meant to hold only six persons, is large enough to carry two more, which is no inconvenience; but rather the contrary, as it affords the passengers room to stow all their light parcels, umbrellas, sticks, hats, &c. in a kind of cloth bag, which hangs from the roof; or in the numerous pockets with which the inside of it is lined. On the top is a basket, rising from the edge all round, about 10 or 12 inches, in which those portmanteaus, boxes, parcels, &c. which cannot be contained in an immense basket that is behind, are packed. This is called the *empériale*. In the front, and attached to the coach, is a convenient, though awkward-looking thing, called the *cabriolet*. It is like an old fashioned English chaise, enclosed at the top, and having a leather covering for the feet, secured, breast high, by an iron bar. This cabriolet contains three persons, and is by far the most pleasant place in the diligence, as it affords the traveller an opportunity of enjoying the surrounding scenery, while he is sheltered from the rain, or the cold night air, by a leather curtain that may be drawn in front at pleasure, and which has two little windows just to let in the light. This ponderous machine is drawn by five horses, viz: two at the shafts, and three in front. On the left shaft horse the postillion rides. The harness is composed of an heterogeneous mixture of dirty patched leather and rope: and the cattle are more like the cart horses of our farmers, than the elegant beasts which are usually employed to draw stage coaches in England. Indeed, I believe I give them more credit than they deserve, when I compare them to our cart-horses; for though for that purpose, he does not choose the most elegant in symmetry, yet, an English farmer never fails to make up, as well as he can, for the deficiencies of nature, by trimming, currying, and so forth. Not so with French diligence or post horses. One would suppose that all the virtue of their strength lay in their hair; else how can we account for their manes and tails being left to nature, without a comb being ever drawn through them, either to loosen the tangles, or

to give a more comely appearance to those parts which we never fail to convert into ornaments.

It seems remarkable that our neighbours should be so far behind us in the conveniences of travelling; but, when it is considered that the right to run these diligences in all parts of the kingdom, is farmed to a company of persons by Government, this astonishment will cease. Monopolies are never favourable to improvement, and while this system of farming every thing continues, we can never expect much amelioration of these inconveniences. Nor is it easy to persuade those who are actively concerned in these diligences, that there is any occasion for improvement; for, on our return from Paris, I remarked to our *conducteur* (or guard, as he is called with us) that the conveniences of travelling in England were much greater than those of France, and asked him whether he had ever been in England? Yes, he had travelled three times to London; but so far from these opportunities for observation, producing any thing like a wish to follow us, they seemed only to confirm him in his opinion, that his own method needed no amendment. He ridiculed our neat harnesses and light, painted coaches, declaring that we merely sacrificed convenience and comfort to show. But, above all, the customs of our coachmen appeared to excite in him the utmost ridicule, which he exemplified by stamping with his foot on the bottom of the cabriolet, and imitating them in the—"gee-gee,"—adding that, "what with these habits and perpetual whipping, it would be extraordinary if our horses did not cover more ground than theirs." But I am anticipating the usual course of my narrative by this digression, and shall, therefore, merely observe, at present, that we rose just in time to see the diligence start in all its glory.

As we had not provided ourselves with passports at London, it became necessary that we should endeavour to procure them of the mayor. But, as we found that this could not be done without some guarantee for our good behaviour, we began to be apprehensive, lest, under present circumstances, it should prove an insuperable difficulty. However, these fears were soon allayed by our hostess, who put the business into the hands of her *commissaire*, (or clerk) with whom, after repeated de-

lays, we went to the *Hôtel de Ville*, and obtained them; M. Meurice and his partner becoming our security. For these documents, we paid a fee of three francs each to the *commissaire*, as he pretended for the mayor or his clerk; but, as I suspect, for himself.*

This matter settled, the next thing was, to secure a conveyance to the capital. We thought, at first, of posting it, and, therefore, applied to M. Meurice, to furnish us with a *berlin* for the purpose, who put the business into the hands of her mother (a very fine old lady, certainly, not much less than 80 years of age, in the entire possession of all her faculties, and dressed in the full costume of an English

* As these passports are rather curious documents, I send you a copy of the one I received: The words in italics are supplied by the mayor or his clerk. I must omit the stamps of office (of which there are four on it), only observing, that one of them contains the figure of a female, holding in her hand a tablet, with an eagle engraved on it, and surmounted by two ancient busts. Round the whole are the letters, EMP. FRAN. (Empire Français.)

"PASSEPORT."

No. 1498.

VILLE DE CALAIS.

SIGNALEMENT.

Agé de — ans.	Département du Pas-de-Calais.
Taillé d'un mètre — centimètres.	Le Maire de la Ville de Calais, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, invite les Autorités Civiles et Militaires à laisser librement circuler de Calais à Paris, Monsieur
Cheveux } Sourcils }	Gentilhomme Anglois, débarqué en ce port. Délivré sur le Cautionnement de Messrs. Allègre et Meurice, habitants de cette ville.
Front —	A charge de se présenter aussitôt son arrivée, devant M. le Directeur général de la police.
Yeux —	En l'Hôtel de la Mairie de Calais, le 12 Août, 1814.
Nez —	(Signed) L. MICHAUD.
Bouche —	
Menton —	
Visage —	
Teint —	
Signature du porteur	

ager of the last century) whom we accompanied to the *remise*, from whence we were to choose our coach, out of a variety of non-descript machines; yet pressing some pretensions to convenience. In a few minutes we fixed upon one which seemed likely to suit us, and turned to the hotel, as well to know the rent of it for the period during which it might be wanted, as to ascertain all the expences attending this mode of conveyance to the capital. The old lady presently furnished us with a statement (which she drew up without the assistance of spectacles) from whence it appeared that it would, at the least, cost us 8*l.* or 9*l.* each, before our journey should be concluded. As this was an extravagance into which we were not exactly disposed to plunge, we thanked her for the trouble she had given herself, and applied at the diligence office for places for the evening; but, to our dismay, found there was no room. "*Pour demain matin?*" "*Helas! Mons: c'est tout plein.*" "*Pour le soir?*" "*Nous n'avons que trois places, c'est à dire,—deux dans la diligence, et une dans le cabriolet.*" This was a great disappointment—that we should be compelled to wait two days in the petty town of Calais, and that, even then, one of our party must be left behind. However, after a little inquiry, we found that if we chose to put up with the inconveniencies of the place, we might take another for the *impériale*, to which proposition we willingly acceded.*

It now became necessary to change a few bank of England notes, which we did at one of the change houses, receiving at the rate of 22½ francs for 1*l.* sterling, and which is one quarter more than could be obtained for one, at the same period, in Paris. This difference arises from the facilities money changers have at Calais for disposing of English paper money.

This day we spent in traversing the town and harbour, and in viewing the very few good buildings which it boasts. There is a nakedness—an insipidity—and a certain comfortlessness about the streets and houses of Calais, by no means uncommon in the towns of France. Perhaps this may, in a mea-

sure, arise from the large houses being generally built in quadrangular piles, enclosing a small court in the middle. The square, however, in which the market is held, and where, also, the *Hotel de Ville* (town-hall) stands, is very spacious, and has a cheerful appearance. We visited the church (a very superior structure) and, for the first time in our lives, beheld one that was dedicated to catholic worship. Those who have been accustomed to judge of the magnificence of the catholic service, from what they may have seen of it in the chapels of England, can scarcely conceive the dazzling splendour amidst which it is performed in the churches of France, and of which, that of Calais forms but a very tame specimen. Here are, however, numerous chapels and altars in the different recesses of the church, dedicated to particular saints, with whose pictures or images they are adorned.

We were assailed on entering the church by one of those numerous and importunate beggars, by which travellers are annoyed in all parts of the road from Calais to Paris, but which more particularly abound in the former town. The person to whom I now more immediately allude, was an ancient female, who begged us "*pour l'amour de Dieu,*" to afford her some charity. Although, for some time we continued to resist her importunities, yet, she still continued to place herself in our way at every corner of the church, till the vergier presented himself, to show us what was worthy of observation, when she retired to a more humble distance. At length the time for satisfying the man for his trouble, by a trifling gratuity, arrived. For this purpose it was necessary to give him a five-franc piece to change, as we had nothing smaller. As the sum we thought sufficient was less than he conceived he ought to have, the difference of opinion led to a short discussion, which gave this female an opportunity of again presenting herself behind the vergier. Here she entertained us with some of those specimens of humour which are occasionally to be met with among the lower classes in France. The old man had occasion to draw a large handful of silver out of his pocket, from which he very carefully counted out as many pieces as he thought we should require. The beggar saw his cupidity, but being in

* For the two places inside, we paid each 60 francs;—for that in the cabriolet 50 francs;—and for the one in the *impériale* 40 francs.

too great subjection to venture a hint upon the subject, contented herself with an arch wink or two of the eye, and a few shrugs of the shoulder, repeating them at proper intervals during the altercation. There was something so remarkably significant in this action;—something which seemed to intimate a contemptible opinion of her countryman,—and which, also, conveyed a kind of reproach to us for our liberality to a man who did not need it, while she, who was in the most urgent distress, was refused a single sous—the utmost bound of her wishes, that we could no longer resist the demand made upon us, but sent her away apparently placed on the summit of happiness.

This circumstance reminds me of another of a similar nature which occurred while we were resting ourselves in the parlour of our hotel. A crowd of mendicants had, as usual, collected themselves round the windows, among whom was another female of an equally antique appearance, more urgent than the rest, and who seemed determined to brave all our resistance to her demands. At length one of our company rose to close the window, as the most likely method of dismissing our visitors. In doing this, a pane of glass, before cracked, fell out of the frame with a pretty loud report. Our unwearied assailant immediately renewed the attack, but in a changed note, for instead of continuing to ask alms, she began to laugh at us for our accident, and to throw it in our teeth, as a just judgment upon us for our uncharitableness. "Ah," said she, "if you had given me but a single sous, you would have saved yourself the expence of this glass; but it serves you right, and I'll take especial care that Madame shall know it."—And, thus she continued her reproaches till fairly exhausted, when she gave up the combat and we obtained a respite.

I confess that these anecdotes do not contribute to place us in a very favourable light as it regards our charitable dispositions. But, when it is considered, that to relieve one person, is to raise the signal for all the other beggars of the town to present themselves before you till they, also, have each had their share *du charité de Monsieur l'Anglois*;—that it is morally impossible to discriminate between the merits of the different applicants, many of whom, if not all, are induced to lead this life,

not from necessity, but from idleness, as is obvious from their generally refusing offers of bread, fruit, or meat;—and, lastly, that when you yield to the dictates of your heart, the increasing occasions on which its benevolent affections are excited, render it a serious expence;—I repeat, that when all these things, and many other which it is unnecessary here to urge, are considered, I flatter myself they will form a pretty fair excuse for our apparent deficiency of sympathy. That heart, indeed, must be callous which can refuse to lament over the miseries which present themselves at every part of that devoted country;—which can hear with indifference, from the mouths of many afflicted parents, the deprivations they have suffered from the operations of the conscription, numbers of whom have repeatedly payed their thousand and two thousand francs for the release of a favourite child, but whom the merciless fangs of an insatiable tyranny have, at length, torn from their arms. These, however, are cases which do not call for pecuniary aid.

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON GAS LIGHT, as far as it regards the PRODUCTS obtainable from PIT-COAL, by this New METHOD of ILLUMINATION, and its ECONOMICAL APPLICATION. By AMERICO CARRAL DE MELLO.

THE remarkable encouragement which has been afforded for some years past, both by the legislature and the public, to the scheme of substituting the inflammable gas obtained during the distillation of pit-coal, instead of tallow and oil to illuminate houses, streets, and manufactories; and the whole parish of Shoreditch, Westminster Hall, the avenues to the House of Lords and the House of Commons, together with several streets in Westminster, being now regularly illuminated with gas light, have induced various enterprising individuals to render their assistance in aiding this scheme, in procuring and distributing light, and to apply it to the purposes of domestic

* An act has been passed by the legislature to incorporate a company by royal charter, under the name of "The Gas Light and Coke Company," to apply the gas light illumination to the lighting of the metropolis.

economy on a large scale, for lighting houses, streets, and factories.

The following remarks on the products of pit-coal, as far as they relate to this new mode of procuring and distributing light, it is therefore presumed, may be interesting to your readers.

The statement is copied literally from the printed evidence* given by M. Accum, on the 10th of May, 1810, in the House of Lords, when examined on that subject.

“Question.—Can you state in what proportion these results are produced from a chaldron of coals?”

“Answer.—From reiterated experiments that I have lately made, I am enabled to say, that a hundred weight of Newcastle coals produces from 250 to 300 cubic feet of gas; and with regard to the light that is obtained from the combustion of this quantity of gas, I am enabled to state, that 19 cubic feet of the gas, if applied to the purpose of illumination, is equal to a pound of tallow candles; that is to say, if a tallow candle, six to the pound, be set up and lit, and if it be suffered to burn for an hour, and weighed after that time, it will be found to have lost 180 grains; therefore, 180 grains of tallow are necessarily consumed in the combustion of a candle during the time of one hour. If I make a gas light of equal intensity to that of the tallow candle, I find that half a cubic foot of gas is requisite for the same period of time, and to give the intensity of light; therefore, from this statement it will become obvious that 19 cubic feet of gas are equal to one pound of tallow candles, provided they were set up and burnt out one after another; that is to say, 19 cubic feet of gas are demanded to give a quantity of light, equal in duration of time and in illuminating power, to one pound of tallow candles, six to the pound.—I have stated already, that a hundred weight of coal produces from 250 to 300 cubic feet of gas; therefore, from this statement, the value of gas light, with regard to intensity and duration of time, may be

* Minutes of evidence taken before the Lords Committee, to whom was referred the Bill entitled, “An Act for enabling His Majesty to incorporate by charter, a Company, to be called ‘The Gas Light and Coal Company,’ for making inflammable Air for Lighting of the Streets of the Metropolis,” &c. Ordered to be printed, May 22, 1810.

learned when compared to that of the light of candles.—A hundred pounds of coal produces from four to five pounds of tar upon an average; this tar is worth from 33s. to 36s. a barrel at present.* A chaldron of coals produces 60 pounds of pitch, which is worth about three-pence halfpenny a pound; and a chaldron of coals has produced to me 32 pounds of essential oil; this I could sell at 16 guineas a hundred weight. With regard to the quantity of asphaltum from one chaldron of coals, I obtained from 28 to 32 pounds; this I could sell at 180s. the hundred weight.—The quantity of ammoniacal liquor amounts to 180 pounds, that is, about 18 gallons; and fourteen hundred weight of ammoniacal liquor produced half a hundred weight of carbonate of ammoniac; this sells at about 16 guineas the hundred weight; and fourteen hundred weight of ammoniacal liquor, if it be converted into muriate of ammoniac, will produce a hundred weight of muriate of ammoniac, which is worth 14 guineas.

“Question.—What do you reckon the price of a hundred weight of coals?”

“Answer.—I reckon a chaldron of coals, at retail price, 65s.; and I take a chaldron of coals to be about twenty-eight hundred weight.

“Question.—Describe how pitch and asphaltum are produced.

“Answer.—The oil spoken of before, is obtained by submitting the tar to a simple distillation, by continuing the same process, an additional quantity of essential oil of an inferior quality is produced, whilst the consistence of the tar becomes diminished, and then approaches to a state of pitch. By a farther application of heat and consequent subtraction of an additional quantity of oil, the pitch becomes converted into asphaltum, which is to be purified in the usual manner.”

Anxious as we are to avoid the charge of encouraging visionary speculation, we cannot help anticipating the extensive introduction of the gas light into private houses, as at no great distance. S. H.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE price and quality of ale and porter have long and justly been considered grounds of complaint by the

* May 10, 1814.

middle and lower classes of the British people, and call urgently for public attention. It is not my view, while animadverting on this subject, to give offence; neither do I wish to weary your readers (many of whom, no doubt, are particularly interested in the matter) by the length of my remarks. I shall, however, solicit the attention of those concerned to two subjects of comparison, the consideration of which, I trust, will operate so as, in some degree, to produce the proposed result—a *reduction in price*, and an *improvement in quality*:—The first with respect to the *price*, namely, an examination of the stated prices of *hops* and *malt* at present, and what they were some time ago; the second, regarding the *quality*, viz. a contemplation of what was called *ale* in times past,* and our knowledge of what is vended under that name in the present day.—These comparisons do not require many arguments; if reflection is allowed its due influence on the mind, what will be the

* The sentiments contained in the following verses, which were written in the reign of Charles II. will enable your readers to form a pretty correct idea of what ale was in times past:—

“ When the chill north east wind blows,
And winter tells a heavy tale,
When pyes and dawes, and doobes and crows,
Do sit and curse the frostes and snowes,
Then give me ALE.

ALE, that the absent battle fights,
And forms the march o’ the Swedish drum,
Disputes the prince’s laws and rights,
What’s gone and past tells mortal wights,
And what’s to come.

ALE, that the plowman’s heart upleepes,
And equals it to Tyrants’ thrones,
That wipes the eye that ever weepes,
And lulls in soft and easie sleepes
The tyred bones

ALE, that securely clymes the topps
Of cedars tall, and lofty towers,
When giddy grapes and creeping hoppers
Are holden up with poles and propps,
For lack of powers.

When the Septentrion seas are froze
By Boreas his biting gale,
To keep unpinch’d the Russian’s nose,
And save unrot the Vandal’s toes,
Oh! give them ALE.

Grandchild to Ceres, Barley’s daughter,
Wine’s emulous neighbour, if but stale,
Ennobling all the nymphs of water,
And filling each man’s heart with laughter—
Hah! give me Ale.

result of a consideration of them must be obvious.

I do not mean to say, there is no good beer to be had in these our times, but the price of such is very high, and the quantity lamentably deficient; while many of our readers can bear testimony to the *significant looks*, *murmurs*, and *gripping anticipations*, so often exhibited on the introduction of bad porter and ale into a room filled with company.

Notwithstanding, however, I believe that, in order to effect the desired objects of a *reduction in price* and *improvement in the quality* of beer, something ought to be done by the manufacturers of the article, I am also persuaded something ought to be done by the Legislature. In this opinion, I am supported by the solid arguments of a writer in *The Sun*, and with them (as I conceive they are unanswerable) I shall conclude my present observations. This writer says:—

“ The English farmer wishes to be secured in a price for his wheat, proportionate to the rent, taxes, capital, and charges on this produce. It would be well if *all* these, and his own expense of living, could be reduced where any of them are carried too far. Legislative intervention is, perhaps, as improper as impracticable. The barley grower, too, will want not a price merely, but a consumption and demand for his corn, which, it is said, is this year most uncommon, both in quantity and quality; it is to be hoped he will not be left, with his crop, at the mercy of the distiller, legal or illicit, whose product, in its ordinary use, is the bane of the lower classes.

“ Now the grain is produced, its value to the grower, and its use to the population are both very desirable, and can, perhaps, no way be so well found, as by malting for good beer, ale, and porter; an impediment to its general application in this manner, in the smaller breweries of the country, and in private families, is, the high duty on malting, which it should seem, much for the interest of the land-owner and farmer, much for the comfort and advantage of the poor in general, to lower at this time; and, by the improvement in the liquor, and the extension of its use, the revenue would find little defalcation, if any.

“ Good beer is, perhaps, the best beverage yet in use, in any part of the

the best refresher and supporter under hard labour. To permit the bounty of the present harvest, and the return of peace, to cheer and solace the poor of our population, by an *improvement* of their diet-drink in quality, and a *reduction* of its price, would be a gracious measure, well deserved of them, and useful in every direction of its action. The small and useful breweries of ale throughout the country, and the private brewing for domestic use, would both be much encouraged by a reduction of duties, which, perhaps, London porter regards less than any other description of brewing, and is not still less desirable for these great establishments. This subject is, therefore, worthy the attention and consideration of Parliament.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. X.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL,
MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAIN-
ING, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

BONAPARTE.

A WORK, entitled, "Secret Memoirs of Buonaparte," has just been published in Paris. These memoirs, which are written by a man who asserts, that he never quitted Buonaparte during a period of fifteen years, contain several lively anecdotes. We quote the following anecdotes:

"After the siege of Toulon, and when we had reconquered it, Buonaparte, says the author of this work, who was strongly suspected of terrorism, experienced vexations which were rendered the more sensible, as it was then proposed that he should be removed from the artillery, and placed in the infantry. He came to Paris to remonstrate; he was promised redress, though nothing was done for him. He addressed himself directly to the Representative then entrusted with the military department—I believe the Citizen Aubrey. The complaints of the young Corsican were still neglected, and he obtained nothing. Irritated by the repulses which he daily experienced, and yielding to the impetuosity of his cha-

racter, he conceived the project of quitting his country. It was then that he became acquainted with a person of the name of Blinkamm, of English origin. He was a young man of an agreeable person, and spoke the French language well. I met them both at the Cafe de la Republique. Buonaparte, who knew me perfectly well, saluted me first. I was affected with his situation. Sorrow and disappointment were painted on his countenance. He declaimed against the government in such very indiscreet terms, that I was compelled, for his safety and my own, to inform him that it caused us to be taken notice of. He then gave M. Blinkamm and me each an arm, and conducted us to the garden of the Palais Royal. There he continued to pour forth a torrent of invectives against the different authorities and men in place. He concluded by communicating to us his plan of expatriation. I wished to know what country he had chosen, and mentioned England to him. The English, said he, are seamen, and I am not one. They are, besides, a people already completely formed, who have no need of the aid of any individual, and no foreigner will ever rise to high distinction among them. In Germany there are too many competitors. Spain would suit me well enough; there is no great military man there. During this conversation the Englishman appeared very attentive, and did not whisper a word. Meanwhile, as it was very cold, he made us go into the Cafe de Foy. There Buonaparte dwelt much upon Spain. Many of his reasons were specious, some solid; but the whole plan had a romantic air, and, in particular, was out of all proportion with his means. The young Englishman who observed this, said to him—"My friend, Spain would not suit you. Since you are of opinion that justice is not done you in France, and since you are resolved to leave it, I will point out to you a country where you may turn your military skill to advantage. Quit France, and go to Constantinople. I will give you letters of introduction to some of my relations, who are established in that country; their commercial dealings have connected them with many persons attached to the Seraglio. I promise you, that, at my solicitation, my family will soon make you known there. Perhaps you will there become the second volume of the Count de

Bonaparte. Tell me whether you approve of this plan: if you do, I shall write to-morrow by the way of England, and I shall soon receive an answer."

"Buonaparte, in the extreme in every thing, could not restrain a joy which his friend's proposition excited, and though eloquence formed no brilliant part among his natural qualities, what he then said will never be effaced from my memory, and his conversation fixed my opinion respecting him. In fact, he was entirely himself. He disclosed his soul, his character, and his passion for celebrity. "Dear Blinkamm," he exclaimed with transport, "you are right; Constantinople is the place; yes, Turkey. But how came I not to think of that? Alas! I am so unfortunate, that I no longer reflect (taking his hand). You have done me a real and a very great service. Blinkamm, I will go immediately to Turkey. The Turks are the most insignificant of people with regard to military skill. They are indebted for the little knowledge they possess to persecuted and unfortunate Frenchmen, like myself. Well, a Corsican Frenchman shall unbrutalize and marry them (this was the term he used) to the European tactic. I will make them overleap three centuries; and place them on a level with other nations. Their seditious spirit and undisciplined state do not terrify me; I will impale ten regiments, if necessary, to make one obedient. Their ignorance will serve my ends; if they were more enlightened, I should experience greater obstacles. If I am assailed by envy, if I excite umbrage, I will not suffer the tempest to increase, lest I should not be able to lay it. I will always hold in reserve the means of exiling myself to some distant government of that vast empire; and that exile shall be the first step towards a happiness of which I have always formed to myself a flattering image.—Blinkamm, I shall be indebted to you for every thing."

"He was silent; his countenance

* Here the writer of the article remarks, that Buonaparte did not *tutoyer* Blinkamm, that is, he did not in the familiar French style employ the second person singular in this conversation, while on the contrary, his English friend (though we have not so translated what he said) addressed him always with *thou* and *thee*.

beamed with hope. "I will," said he, "immediately request permission to retire to Constantinople." Accordingly, some days after, he solicited it, but it was refused him."

THE NATIONAL DEBT ILLUSTRATED.

Question 1. Assuming the unredeemed national debt at 700 millions of pounds sterling, for the sake of a round number, how much would it weigh in one pound Bank of England notes, at 512 to the pound?—Answer, 61 tons, 17 hundred weight, 2 quarters, and 10 pounds.

Q. 2. If the whole were one pound Bank of England notes, how large a space would they cover, if parted, or laid as close to each other as possible?—A. 4,516½ square miles.

Q. 3. If the whole were in guineas (each in breadth one inch), and laid in a line close to each other, what would be the extent?—A. 10,521 miles, 258 yards, 1 foot, 6 inches.

Q. 4. If the whole were in shillings (each being one inch), how far would they extend in length?—A. 590,969 miles, 1,048 yards, 2 feet, 8 inches; which is equal to eight times round the earth, and 20,655 miles, 1,048 yards, 2 feet, 8 inches over, or nearly nine times the circumference of the globe. The earth's circumference is 25,038 miles.

Q. 5. If the whole debt were in penny-pieces of the thickest sort (each being one inch, 1-57th of a hundred part diameter) and laid in like manner in a line, what would be the extent?—A. 4,162,818 miles, 1,386½ yards; or, in other words, it would be 17 times the distance between the earth and moon, and go twice round the earth, and five times round the moon besides. Moon's distance 240,000 miles.

Q. 6. What would the whole weight amount to in gold? also in silver and copper?—A. 14,981,273½ pounds in gold; 325,806,151½ pounds in silver, troy weight; and 4,687,660 tons in copper (penny-pieces, 16 to a pound), avoirdupois.

Q. 7. How many soldiers' knap-sacks would they load, allowing 40 pounds to each man?—A. 373,534, if in gold; 5,645,460, if in silver; and 262,530,000, if in copper.

Q. 8. How far would they extend in marching, at three yards distance from each other?—A. If carrying gold, 688

miles; 716 yards; if silver, 9,628 miles, 227 yards; if copper, 446,443 miles, 419 yards; or nearly 103 times round the globe.

Q. 9. How many carts would they load, allowing 2,900 pounds weight to each?—A. 7,494 with gold, the last cart carrying only 1,273 pounds; 142,904 with silver, the last cart carrying 451 pounds; and 5,250,000 with copper.

Q. 10. How far would the carts extend, allowing 20 yards to each?—A. Those carrying gold would extend 90 miles; 1,430 yards; if carrying silver, 1,283 miles; if copper, 59,602 miles, 480 yards, equal to twice round the globe, and 9,026 miles, 480 yards over.

Q. 11. How many ships would this debt load, at 500 tons of copper each?—A. 9,375 vessels. The tonnage of commercial vessels, and the Navy of Britain, is estimated at 2,300,000 tons; hence this quantity of copper would load the whole twice, and upwards.

Q. 12. How long would it require to count this sum, at the rate of 100 per minute, allowing 12 hours each day (Sundays included), in guineas, shillings, and penny-pieces?—A. In guineas, it would require 27 years, six months, two weeks, five days, six minutes; in penny-pieces, 6,944 years, seven months, two weeks, two days, four hours; so that if the work had begun at the creation of the world, and continued to the present time, it would still be 1,132 years short of its completion!

Q. 13. What is the amount of the interest of this debt, at 5 per cent. and what is the proportion to each individual in Britain, the population to be stated at 12,000,000 persons?—A. Interest, 24,500,000*l.* per annum; individual proportion, 2*l.*

Q. 14. Assuming the families of Great Britain at 2,000,000, of six souls each; how much is the net proportion to each family?—A. 3*s.*

ON THE WELSH CUSTOM OF PLANTING THE GRAVES WITH FLOWERS.

Why, simple Cambrians, do you rear
These fond, but vain, memorials here?
The memory of the good and just
Smells sweet, and blossoms in the dust,
Although no flowery records bloom
Around their low unsculptur'd tomb.
But vice will unregretted lie,
Unhallowed by a passing sigh,
Though round its decorated shrine
Unnumbered roses proudly twine.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. VIII.

OF the various Taxes that have been levied to enable this country to support the late unprecedented contest, none have proved so productive as those which were deemed the most oppressive, the Income and Property Taxes. The following is a statement of their produce in the different years ending the 5th January:

INCOME TAX.			
1800	£ 2,691,259	1802	£5,651,579
1801	4,513,088	1803	3,232,056

PROPERTY TAX.			
1804	£ 16,917	1811	£13,216,864
1805	8,509,351	1812	12,941,155
1806	4,406,521	1813	12,789,778
1807	5,983,214	1814	13,965,803
1808	9,864,190	In the 3	} 12,181,214
1809	11,120,131	to the	
1810	12,134,118	10 Oct.	
		inst.	

Comprising in the above period a total of 128,218,237*l.* of which 112,129,255*l.* is for Property Tax, and the remainder on account of Income. Exclusive of which, there has been paid in, since the period when the Property Tax commenced, for arrears of income duties, upwards of 600,000*l.*

An account, shewing the amount of Bank Notes in circulation on the 1st of November, 1814:—

Bank Notes of 5 <i>l.</i> and upwards	£17,003,030
Promissory Notes, at seven days sight	1,259,220
Bank Notes, of 1 <i>l.</i> & 2 <i>l.</i>	9,594,450
	£27,857,290

FINANCIAL PAPERS.

An Account of the net Receipts of the Permanent, Annual, and War Taxes, for the years ending the 10th of Oct. 1813 and 1814, laid before the House of Commons, states it as follows:—

PERMANENT TAXES.			
Total Net Receipt for	£.	s.	d.
the year ending the			
10th Oct. 1813	34,623,721	7	9½
1814	36,589,087	7	3½
ANNUAL DUTIES.			
Total Net Receipt for			
the year ending the			
10th Oct. 1813	3,195,383	5	10½
1814	3,100,847	0	10½

WAR TAXES.

Total Net Receipt for the year ending the 10th Oct. 1813.....	22,740,568	4	1½
Ditto 1814.....	23,475,418	19	6½

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon, the Consolidated Fund, for the quarters ending the 5th of July, 1814, and the 10th of October, 1814, states—

Income for the former, at	11,165,313	2	9½
For the latter	10,954,968	6	3
Charge for the former quarter	12,052,017	14	10
Making a deficiency of	886,704	12	0½
Charge for the latter	8,732,003	0	8
Leaving a surplus for the latter quarter, of	2,222,965	5	7
The deficiency of surplus of Consolidated Fund, on the 5th of April, 1814, amounts to the sum of	3,929,335	6	3½

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have lately made several regulations as to the Company's indulgence in Private Trade to the Commanders and Officers of their freighted ships, of 800 tons and upwards, in consequence of the late Act for the renewal of the Charter having laid open the Trade to India. The privilege outwards, warlike stores excepted, as also the importation of woollens, camblets, opium, clocks, watches, or other curious pieces of mechanism, exceeding the value of 100*l.* each into China, viz.

	Tons.	Ft.
Commander	56	20
Chief Mate	8	—
Second	6	—
Third	8	—
Purser	3	—
Surgeon	6	—
Surgeon's Mate	3	—
Fourth Mate	2	—
Fifth Mate	1	—
Sixth Mate	—	10
Midshipman	—	10
Quarter Master	—	10

A like quantity to inferior officers. Privilege homewards—in any sort of goods, excepting turmeric, pepper, musk, camphor, arrack, arsenic, or poisonous drug, viz. :—

	Tons.
Commander	32
Chief Mate	8
Second	6
Third	8
Purser	3
Surgeon	6
Surgeon's Mate	3
Fourth Mate	2
Inferior Officers	1

The privilege homewards to ships of less burthen than 800 tons, is, to—

	Tons.	Ft.
Commander	30	32
Chief Mate	6	16
Second	4	32
Third and Purser	2	16
Surgeon	4	32
Surgeon's Mate	2	16
Fourth Mate	1	24
Inferior Officers	—	32

ARMY.

By a Return from the Adjutant-General's Office, it appears that the following Regiments or Battalions have been disbanded since the 1st of May:—1st Royal Veteran Battalion; 2d ditto, 1 company; 3d, 4th, and 5th ditto; 6th ditto, 8 companies; 7th, 8th, 6 companies; 9th, 8 companies; 11th, 7 companies; and the 12th;—also the 2d Battalions of the 15th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42d, 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 60th, 61st, 63d, 86th, 92d, and 29th Foot,—the Chasseurs Britanniques, and three Foreign Independent Companies. The whole of the men of these Battalions who were fit for service, were transferred to the 1st Battalions.

MILITIAS.

By an account presented to Parliament, it appears that all the regiments of Militia of the United Kingdom have been disembodied, except the followings.—In Great Britain—the Bedford, Berks, Buckingham, Cambridge, Carmarthen, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derby, Dorset, Essex (East and West), Lancashire (1st, 2d, and 3d), South Lincoln, East Middlesex, Monmouth and Brecon, Oxford, Salop, Somerset (1st and 2d) East Suffolk, Wiltshire, 2d West York, North York, Ayr, Edinburgh, Forfar and Kincardine, and Renfrew.—In Ireland—the Armagh, North Cork, Donegal, Londonderry, North Mayo, Roscommon, Tipperary, Tyrone, and Wexford.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO DISCHARGED
BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Those who become blind in the service, or lose a limb, receive for the remainder of their lives—

Serjeants	1s. 6d.	} per diem.
Corporals	1 2	
Drummers & Priv. 1	0	

Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital have the undermentioned sums annually,

First class	£18 5
Second ditto	13 13
Third ditto	7 12

Soldiers discharged from the Veteran Battalions, are allowed 9d. per day; and if totally incapacitated 1s. per day. All discharged soldiers receive full pay for 14, 21, or 28 days respectively, according to the distance they have to travel home.

METHOD OF PRESERVING POTATOES.

BY M. PARMENTIER.

(From the *Annales des Arts et Manufactures*.)

Potatoes are not difficult to preserve in small quantities, because they can with little trouble, and at no expense, be transported from the pit to the barn, from the outhouses to the cellars, according to the temperature. But large stores require other methods of preservation, although they will not allow of deviation from general rules, which require that they should always be collected in heaps, of from two to three feet thick at the most, that all the heaps should be separated, and preserved from the influence of light, of moist, heat, and of cold.

The quantity of water contained in potatoes, and their extreme tendency to germinate, hardly permits them to be long preserved after the period of plantation, whatever may be the process employed, in order to replace one harvest by another.

The best method of preserving them is to boil them a few times in water, or to wash, pare, and cut them into slices; to spread them upon hurdles of osier, and expose them to the heat of a stove, heated to 30 degrees of Reaumur, or to put them into an oven after bread has been baked in it. They lose in less than twenty-four hours, three-fourths of their weight, acquire the transparency, the dryness, and hardness of horn, break clean, and the fracture shews them to be in a vitreous state.

Wherever they may be deposited in

this state, they remain without undergoing any change. When they are wanted they may be sent to the mill, and the flour produced from them will be fit for use. It is a yellowish powder, similar to gum arabic, which dissolves in the mouth, and communicates to water a mucous consistency, and the taste of dressed potatoes.

Another method of preserving and extending the use of potatoes, and of employing them to advantage, when they are worth little in substance, is to extract the fecula, provided they be neither dressed nor dried, nor changed to a certain degree.

The method which M. Parmentier has employed for this purpose, during fifty years, is to divide the potatoes by rasping or grating; by this method their aggregation is destroyed, the net work of the fibres is torn, and the vascular tissue is broken, to force out the water and fecula inclosed in them. Instead of fixing the grater to a frame, it may be fastened to a mill-stone, which greatly abridges the labour; it might be improved by adapting a fly-wheel to it, in order to regulate the motion, and facilitate the play. This mill dispatches forty-eight bushels of potatoes, and twelve workmen can make 120 pounds of fecula;* which is proved by experiment to be the same as starch.

It is true that this fecula is the most nutritious part of the potatoes, but it only represents one-fifth of their weight.

The fibrous part may be preserved by inclosing the grater in a linen bag, and pressing it afterwards. The dregs remaining, separated into small parcels, and exposed in an airy place, become friable, and fit to be used in cookery.

All the processes for drying potatoes have no other end than to render them fit to be made into bread. It has been thought that, in this dry state, they are more approximating to flour, that they mix better, are more easy to knead, and are more susceptible of absorbing the water in the oven during the baking: but the flour of potatoes, tried in different ways, in the proportion of a third or a fourth, renders even wheat bread heavy, and close as the purest starch, and the whitest rice flour.

The author concludes, that as we

* No time is stated in the French account.

have now a mode of employing potatoes dressed, or reduced to a pulp, dried and brought to the state of flour, in the preparation of leguminous soups, jointly with barley and leguminous seeds; it only remains to augment their culture, in order that they may be used during a part of the year, in the place of wheaten bread, without waiting even the season, when the potatoes threaten to grow. A certain number of quintals, when they are plentiful, may be set apart for the proposed desiccation, that is, for being made into flour. This flour, may be mixed with the fecula, the pulp, and some wheaten leaven, and a paste formed of it, which may be treated exactly the same as sea-biscuit, and which may be kept as a resource when fresh potatoes cannot be had. This biscuit, preserved from rats and moisture, acquires on the fire, with a little fat, salt, and water, the form and taste of a panado, very suitable for mixing with leguminous soups, and for rendering them of a desirable consistence.

M. Parmentier afterwards adds some reflections on the conversion of potatoes into bread. The result of these reflections is, that the only economical process for this purpose, which is mixing the potatoe flour with two-thirds of wheaten, is not practicable except in a small way, by private individuals, who bake their own bread; and that, even if the process could be simplified, it must be renounced in the large way, because in a bake-house all the manipulations go on together, and succeed rapidly.

Now, if the baker, in order to live by his trade, finds it necessary to bake as much as six batches, which employ half the day, he can only bake four of the potatoes.

METHOD OF PRESERVING POTATOES FOR A GREAT NUMBER OF YEARS, BY REDUCING THEM TO FLOUR, EVEN WHEN THEY HAVE BEEN FROZEN.

BY M. DE LASTEYRIE.

(From the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement*.)

The process consists in disuniting and dividing, by maceration, the constituent parts of the potatoe, and in taking from it, by means of water, the extractive matter which, by combining with the air, would give to the flour a rough taste, and a disagreeable colour.

By this method of treating potatoes, a great advantage is obtained over that which is employed for obtaining the fecula. The labour is not more considerable, and the produce is much greater; for three ounces only of fecula, at the most, can be extracted from a pound of potatoes, with great care; whereas, by this process, two pounds and nearly three-quarters of flour are obtained from ten pounds of potatoes; for fifty three pounds, that M. de Lasteurie put in maceration, produced fourteen pounds, six ounces of flour. Thus all the nutritive parts are preserved, the water of combination alone disappearing.

To make *bouillie* with milk or water, a very little of this flour should be used; it is as good as wheat flour for making white sauces, and for all other culinary purposes where wheat flour is employed.

M. de Lasteurie's process has an advantage that merits the attention of the public, which is the preservation of a prodigious quantity of potatoes, which every severe winter takes from the general consumption.

M. de Lasteurie has made his experiments only in the small way, but it seems, that the produce would be the same in proportion to the quantity.

On a new METHOD of TRAINING FRUIT TREES.

BY THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, ESQ. F.R.S. &c.

(From the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*.)

FROM the result of experiments I have made to ascertain the influence of gravitation on the descending sap of trees, and the cause of the descent of the radicle, and ascent of the expanding plumule of germinating seeds, I have been induced to believe that none of the forms in which fruit trees are generally trained, are those best calculated to promote an equal distribution of the circulating fluids, by which alone permanent health and vigour, and power to afford a succession of abundant crops, can be given. I have therefore been led to try a method of training, which is, I believe, different from any that has been practised; and as the success of this method has fully answered every expectation I had formed, I have thought a concise account of it might

not be unacceptable to the Horticultural Society. I confine my account to the peach tree, though, with a little variation, the method of training and pruning that I recommend is applicable, even with superior advantages, to the cherry, plum, and pear tree; and, I must observe, that when trees are by any means deprived of the motion which their branches naturally receive from winds, the forms in which they are trained operate more powerfully on their permanent health and vigour than is generally imagined.

My peach trees, which were plants of one year old only, were headed down, as usual, early in the spring, and two shoots only were trained from each stem in opposite directions, and in an elevation of about five degrees; and when the two shoots did not grow with equal luxuriance, I depressed the strongest, or gave a greater elevation to the weakest, by which means both were made to acquire and to preserve an equal degree of vigour. These shoots, receiving the whole sap of the plants, grew with much luxuriance, and in the course of the summer each attained about the length of four feet. Many lateral shoots were, of course, emitted from the young luxuriant branches; but these were pinched off at the first or second leaf, and were in the succeeding winter wholly destroyed; when the plants, after being pruned, appeared as represented in Fig. 1, page 510.

This form, I shall here observe, might with much advantage be given to trees whilst in the nursery; and, perhaps, it is the only form which can be given, without subsequent injury to the tree: it is also a form that can be given with very little trouble or expense to the nurseryman.

In the succeeding season, as many branches were suffered to spring from each plant as could be trained conveniently, without shading each other, and by selecting the *strongest* and *earliest* buds towards the points of the year-old branches, and the *weakest* and *latest* near their bases, I was enabled to give to each annual shoot nearly an equal degree of vigour; and the plants appeared in the autumn of the second year nearly as represented in Fig. 2, page 510.

The experienced gardener will here observe, that I exposed a greater surface of leaf to the light, without placing any of the leaves so as to shade others,

than can probably be done in any other mode of training; and in consequence of this arrangement, the growth of the trees was so great, that at two years old some of them were fifteen feet wide; and the young wood in every part acquired the most perfect maturity? In the winter, the shoots of the last season were alternately shortened, and left their whole length, and they were then prepared to afford a most abundant and regular blossom in the succeeding spring.

In the autumn of the third year the trees were nearly as represented in Fig. 3, page 410; the central part of each being formed of very fine bearing wood; and the size and general health of the trees afford evidence of a more regular distribution of the sap than I have witnessed in any other mode of training.

In the preceding method of treating peach trees, very little use was made of the knife during winter; and I must remark, that the necessity of winter pruning should generally be avoided as much as possible; for by laying in a much larger quantity of wood in the summer and autumn than can be wanted in the succeeding year, the gardener gains no other advantage than that of having a "great choice of fine bearing wood to fill his walls," and I do not see any advantage in his having much more than he wants; on the contrary, the health of the tree always suffers by too much use of the knife through successive seasons.

To enter into the detail of pruning, in the manner in which I think it might be done with most advantage, would of necessity lead me much beyond the intended limits of my present communication; but I shall take this opportunity of offering a few observations on the proper treatment of luxuriant shoots of the peach tree, the origin and office of which, as well as the right mode of pruning them, are not at all understood, either by the writers on gardening, of this country, or the continent.

I have shewn in the Philosophical Transactions of 1805, that the alburnum, or sap wood of oak trees, loses a considerable part of its weight during the period in which its leaves are formed in the spring; and that any portion of the alburnum affords less extractive matter after the leaves have been formed than previously. I have also shewn, that the aqueous fluid which

ascends in the spring in the birch and sycamore becomes specifically heavier as it ascends towards the buds; which, I think, affords sufficient evidence that the alburnum of trees becomes, during winter, a reservoir of the sap or blood of the tree, as the bulb of the hyacinth, tulip, and the tuber of the potatoe, certainly do of the sap or blood of those plants. Now a wall-tree, from the advantageous position of its leaves relative to the light, probably generates much more sap, comparatively with the number of its buds, than a standard tree of the same size; and when it attempts to employ its reserved sap in the spring, the gardener is compelled to destroy (and frequently does so too soon and too abruptly) a very large portion of the small succulent shoots emitted, and the aphids too often prevents the growth of those which remain. The sap in consequence stagnates, and appears often to choke the passages through the small branches; which in consequence become incurably unhealthy, and stunted in their growth; and Nature then finds means

of employing the accumulated sap, which, if retained, would generate the morbid exudation, gum, in the production of luxuriant shoots. These shoots our gardeners, from Langley to Forsyth, have directed to be shortened in summer, or cut out in the succeeding spring; but I have found great advantages in leaving them wholly unshortened; when they have uniformly produced the finest possible bearing wood for the succeeding year; and so far is this practice from having a tendency to render naked the lower, or internal, parts of the tree, whence those branches spring, that the strongest shoots they afford invariably issue from the buds near their bases. I have also found that the laterals that spring from these luxuriant shoots, if stopped at the first leaf, often afford very strong blossoms and fine fruit in the succeeding season. Whenever, therefore, space can be found to train in a luxuriant shoot, I think it should rarely or never be either cut out or shortened: it should, however, never be trained perpendicularly, where that can be avoided.



Fig. 1.

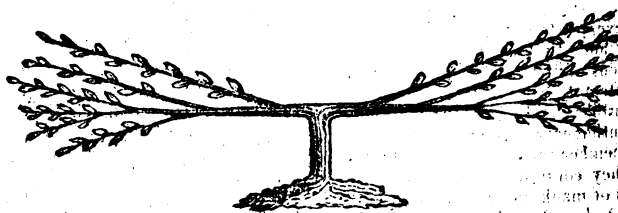


Fig. 2.

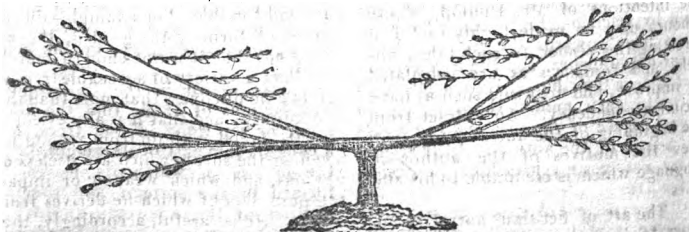


Fig. 3.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR DECEMBER, 1814.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The History of Fiction: being a critical Account of the most celebrated Prose Works of Fiction, from the earliest Greek Romances to the Novels of the present Age. By John Dunlop. Three volumes, 8vo.

THE same description of moralists who decry novels will despise a history of fiction. That there are excesses committed in morality as well as in other matters, will not be denied; and we think this position is supported by the absolute condemnation of novels, and similar ideal productions. Every civilized quarter of Europe has its moral tales, in which, by the fascinating powers of fancy, virtue is recommended, and vice treated with the severity it merits; to suppose they have not an influence on the wavering mind, is to imagine human nature only capable of receiving ill. This mode of frustrating every attempt at illustration of manners and conduct, by treating the productions of first-rate genius in fiction with contempt, we consider extremely reprehensible; and we intreat the fastidious gentlemen we allude to, that they will remember how many invaluable works they consign to oblivion which the mass of mankind have perused with pleasure and profit. We have advanced these our opinions, as a furtherance of the intentions of Mr. Dunlop, whose labours may be made highly useful in directing the reader to such tales, novels, and romances as are calculated to improve, and to avoid such as have a contrary tendency. An extract from the beginning of the Introduction will shew the motives of the author in language which is creditable to his abilities.

"The art of fictitious narrative appears to have its origin in the same principles of selection by which the fine arts in general are created and perfected.

Among the vast variety of trees and shrubs which are presented to his view, a savage finds, in his wanderings, some which peculiarly attract his notice by their beauty and fragrance: and these he, at length, selects, and plants them round his dwelling. In like manner, among the mixed events of human life, he experiences some which are peculiarly grateful, and of which the narrative at once pleases himself, and excites in the minds of his hearers a kindred emotion. Of this kind are unlooked-for occurrences, successful enterprizes, or great and unexpected deliverance from signal danger and distress. As he collected round his habitation those objects with which he had been pleased, in order that they might afford him a frequent gratification, so he rests his fancy on those incidents which had formerly awaked the most powerful emotions; and the remembrance of which most strongly excites his tenderness, or pride, or gratitude.

"Thus, in process of time, a mass of curious narrative is collected, which is communicated from one individual to another. In almost every occurrence of human life, however, as in almost every scene of nature, something intervenes of a mixed, or indifferent, description, tending to weaken the agreeable emotion, which, without it, would be more pure and forcible. For example—in the process of forming the garden, the savage finds that it is not enough merely to collect a variety of agreeable trees, or plants: he discovers that more than this is necessary, and that it is also essential that he should grub up from around his dwelling the shrubs which are useless or noxious, and which weaken or impair the pure delight which he derives from others. He is careful, accordingly, that the rose should no longer be placed beside the thistle, as in the wild, but that it should flourish in a clear and ro-

mantic situation, where its sweets may be undiminished, and where its form can be contemplated without any attending circumstances of uneasiness or disgust. The collector of agreeable facts finds, in like manner, that the sympathy which they excite can be heightened by removing from their detail every thing that is not interesting, or which tends to weaken the principal emotion, which it is his intention to raise. He renders, in this way, the occurrences more unexpected, the enterprizes more successful, the deliverance from danger and distress more wonderful. 'As the active world,' says Lord Bacon, 'is inferior to the rational soul, so *Fiction* gives to mankind what history denies, and, in some measure, satisfies the mind with shadows when it cannot enjoy the substance: for, upon a narrow inspection, *Fiction* strongly shows that a greater variety of things, a more perfect order, a more beautiful variety, than can any where be found in nature, is pleasing to the mind. And as real history gives us not the success of things according to the deserts of vice and virtue, *Fiction* corrects it, and presents us with the fates and fortunes of persons rewarded or punished according to merit. And as real history disgusts us with a familiar and constant similitude of things, *Fiction* relieves us by unexpected turns and changes, and thus not only delights, but inculcates morality and nobleness of soul. It raises the mind by accommodating the images of things to our desires, and, not like history and reason, subjecting the mind to things.'

Mr. D. is not deficient in his arguments in further recommending the object of his work. Fiction, he maintains, is the means through which we may become acquainted with the manners and peculiarities of whole nations; and he advances the assertion of Borromeo, that he had found authentic anecdotes of the private lives of sovereigns, in vain to be sought for in ordinary histories, interwoven in the tales of Bandello, which are, besides, a magic mirror, accurately reflecting the state of society in the sixteenth century, an age fertile in great events. He will suppose the utility less, how much pleasure is still to be derived from fiction; "it sweetens solitude, and charms sorrow—it occupies the attention of the vacant, and unbends the mind of the philosopher. Like the eucharist, Fiction shows us,

as it were, in a mirror, the most agreeable objects; recalls from a distance the forms which are dear to us, and soothes our own griefs by awakening our sympathy for others. By its means the recluse is placed in the midst of society; and he who is harassed and agitated in the city is transported to rural tranquillity and repose. The rude are refined by an introduction, as it were, to the higher orders of mankind; and even the dissipated and selfish are, in some degree, corrected by those paintings of virtue and simple nature, which must ever be employed by the novelist, if he wish to awaken emotion or delight."

Mr. Dunlop tells us, in the sixth page of the Introduction, there has been hitherto no attempt towards a general history of the object of his researches. He mentions Warton, Percy, and others, who have written with judgment and ingenuity on "the origin of Romantic Fiction—the marvellous decorations of chivalry." Their inquiries he, however, considers as comprehending but a small part of the subject; and those, he thinks, are oftener directed to the establishment of a theory than the investigation of truth. Of himself he adds, "In the following work I shall try to present a faithful analysis of those early and scarce productions which form, as it were, the land-marks of fiction. Select passages will occasionally be added; and I shall endeavour, by criticisms, to give such a sketch as may enable the reader to form some idea of the nature and merit of the works themselves, and of the transmission of fable from one age and country to another."

Premising a taste in the reader for this species of literature, we think he may peruse these volumes with interest: and certainly, if a vast variety of tales can furnish amusement, there is no probability of a deficiency in that way. Where we have had an equal opportunity with the author of reading the works he criticises, we find our opinions coincide; and as every one has read Gulliver's Travels and Robinson Crusoe, we shall conclude with his very judicious remarks on those well-known performances of Swift and De Foe.

"But the moral of Robinson Crusoe is very different from that of Gulliver's Travels. In the former, we are delighted with the spectacle of difficulty over-

and with the power of human ingenuity and contrivance to provide not only accommodation but comfort in the most unfavourable circumstances. Never did human being excite more sympathy in his fate than this shipwrecked mariner: we enter into all his doubts and difficulties, and every gusty nail which he acquires fills us with satisfaction. We thus learn to appreciate our own comforts, and we acquire at the same time a habit of activity; but, above all, we attain a trust and devout confidence in divine mercy and goodness. The author also, by placing his hero in an uninhabited island in the Western Ocean, had an opportunity of introducing scenes which, with the merit of truth, have all the wildness and horror of the most incredible fiction. *That foot in the sand—Those Indians who land on the solitary shore to devour their captives, fill us with alarm and terror, and, after being relieved from the fear of Crusoe perishing by famine, we are agitated by new apprehensions for his safety. The deliverance of Friday, and the whole character of that young Indian, are painted in the most beautiful manner; and, in short, of all the works of fiction that have ever been composed, Robinson Crusoe is, perhaps, the most interesting and instructive.*

“The moral effect of Gulliver's Travels are very different. It would, perhaps, be too much to say, that the author had an express design to blacken and calumniate human nature, but at least his work betrays evident marks of a diseased imagination and a lacerated heart—in short, of that frame of mind which led him, in the epitaph he composed for himself, to describe the tomb as the abode, *Ubi sacra indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit*. We rise accordingly from Gulliver's Travels, not as from the work of De Foe, exulting in our nature, but giddy, and selfish, and discontented, and from some parts, I may almost say, brutified. The general effect, indeed, of works of satire and humour is, perhaps, little favourable to the mind, and they are only allowable, and may be read with profit, when employed as the scourges of vice and folly.”

Men. By G. Dyer, A.B. formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Illustrated by a Series of Engravings. In two volumes, 8vo.

THE two Universities of England have recently received the attention of men eminently calculated to bring before the public the present state of the beautiful buildings which compose them, the history of their foundations, and of those learned men who have derived their knowledge from these ancient establishments. Mr. Chalmers having undertaken that of Oxford, Mr. Dyer presents us with the volumes now under notice, which he dedicates to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and others who have been educated at Cambridge. A Preface of thirty-one pages, and an Introduction of thirty-eight, with the Dedication, furnishes us with all the *outworks* of literature usually adopted for the defence of the labours of authors: the Preface intimates, that though two fellow-travellers may agree to postpone weighty matters to a future reckoning, yet it will be prudent in them to settle certain inferior preliminaries and arrangements before they set out on their journey—thus the author proceeds with his explanations and intentions respecting his work. He remarks, that universities are like those springs which, flowing from high grounds, and forming brooks and rivers and lakes, overspread the face of a country, and give it some peculiar features. They necessarily become interesting; and as, on travelling over extended regions, and observing various bodies of waters, taking different courses, men are gratified in beholding their source, so, after seeing the progress of our universities, it may be pleasing to trace their origin. There is much to excite our curiosity—much to employ our most serious meditation: for whether viewed in a favourable or unfavourable light, it must on all hands be allowed, they have a material influence on the manners and character of a nation. And hence the necessity of considering our universities on the largest scale, of adapting their history to the public feeling, and, in accommodation to general readers, of giving their true character and genuine appearance.”

Mr. D. supposes, that, however the public generally may be interested in works of this description, those persons

History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge; including Notices relating to the Founders and eminent

connected with the University will feel the same sentiments on reading them which are so common and pleasing on visiting scenes dear to the memory, and hearing of long-separated friends. We were much pleased with the following paragraphs, as they breathe that spirit of independence which every writer should possess.

“ And here, it being evident that those who have been members of our University are so various in their opinions, it is as evident, that one who writes the history of them should not be obtrusive of his own opinions; nor censorious of theirs. He should be of no party, or seem to be of none. He is thrown on a quiet spot, sacred to literature, a narrow neck of land, where he may look all around him, and see each uninterruptedly take his own course; but not with leisure to listen to the eulogiums of parties in their own favour, nor with a right to adopt their railings against their opponents. His destination is fixed by the genius of literature, with respect to philosophy and politics; and more particularly to theology: to borrow a happy expression of Dr. Henry More's, ‘ God has placed me in a dispensation above any sect, and wilt thou brow me down?’ What was dictated to him by his own turn of thinking, may be imposed upon others by their employment.”

Leaving his motive to be imagined and appreciated by his readers, he continues his narrative to the dead; and in page xx we find further proofs of Mr. Dyer's independence of character.

“ One apology,” he observes, “ requires the utmost delicacy. Before I entered on this work, it was not without very serious remonstrances against it in my own mind; and after undertaking, not without as serious resolutions, as to the mode of conducting it, nature formed me of a constitution that obliges me to see things in my own way, and to follow my own light. Hence it was, I did not count upon being in foreign assistance, and even the serious difficulties against receiving several offered communications. It is generally true, though certainly with me exceptions, that the same mind that forms a plan should execute it; but here existed particular circumstances in my case for abiding by it.” These he explains; but brevity compels us to refer our readers to the Preface for the explanation.

The Introduction gives a candid and

satisfactory statement of what has been written on the University of Cambridge; and the variety thus noticed is enlivened by an account of Mr. Cole and his manuscripts relative to this seat of learning. Every one who has had occasion to consult that gentleman's voluminous deposit in the British Museum, will recollect the oddity of his anecdotes and observations upon men and things: Mr. Dyer pronounces him a thorough-paced Tory and half a papist: not that he means any reflection on his memory, but the same opinion obtained for him from his contemporaries the title of Cardinal Cole. In taking leave of our author's explanatory portion of his work, we sincerely wish him the patronage of the public to the full extent he merits, which we consider as far more flattering than any other he could obtain. His sentiments on this head may be discovered from the concluding paragraphs of the Introduction.

“ In undertakings of a liberal or useful character, it is flattering to set out with noble encouragement, and animating to look forward to a sure reward. I have had none of these advantages, I confess. Leland, in exploring the antiquities and libraries of this country, was supported and remunerated by Henry VIII. Anderson, when engaged in his *Diplomata Scotie*, was encouraged with no despicable reward by the estates of the Scottish Parliament. Others may have to muse over melancholy affections, ill-fated patronage, and ludicrous rewards; as where Erasmus complains of (*I quote from memory*) *rerum angustia, oculi tremuli, et immatura senectus*; or where Hearne tells us of a curious book of his, of which, though he only printed 120 copies, by subscription, and applied to lords and bishops, he could only obtain twenty subscribers' names; or where poor Weaver informs us, how, when poring over funeral monuments, in his private, unprotected capacity, he was sometimes in danger of being swept away by the sexton.

“ But there are cases where the feeling of independence, of uprightness, and conscientiousness of intention, with a proportionable degree of industry, can do more than the proudest patronage: where obscurity is to be preferred to popularity, and retirement to publicity; and where even poverty might be a better security, and surer earnest, than dangling on the great, and waiting for orders, though to be followed with

preferment. Nor are preferments criteria of merit. Independence can move with firmness and composure, or with ardour and celerity, where patronage might debilitate the whole system; and a prospect of preferment might interrupt every generous effort. For my own part, differing as I do from Anthony Wood in principle, I accord with him in spirit. I am pleased to see him turn even his disadvantages to the best account; and I am delighted with that air of self-respect with which he viewed himself under his weighty occupation.

“Had I proportionably availed myself of my advantages, and even my disadvantages (though in industry I will not yield to many), could I with them have commanded more time, had I not been taken off by numerous interruptions, could I have enjoyed some comfortable snug beneficence, I might have produced a much greater, and a better work; greater, at least in bulk, and better perhaps in matter: but I am not complaining, nor am I unthankful to that kind Providence by which I have not been overlooked or forsaken, and I am persuaded never shall be.”

It is altogether unnecessary for us to point out the variety of sources of entertainment and instruction these volumes offer to their readers—a moment of recollection will call to mind, that they consist of the description of magnificent and venerable structures, many of them the residences of our most eminent men for a succession of ages, and others the places of sepulture of characters of the same valuable stamp, with a sufficient portion of the history of each to render the work complete: it therefore only remains for us to give an extract for the satisfaction of our readers.

“A wifeless priesthood was one of the first articles of complaint made against the clergy, by Melancthon, in a curious Latin letter to Harry VIII. Notwithstanding this, and though, as the Reformation advanced, it was still more cried down, our Virgin Queen rather favoured it: and though, under shelter of her own articles (by receiving socios instead of ecclesiasticos), heads of houses married, she was determined to keep a sharp look out on their wives. Thus a letter of her’s runs, dated 1561.

“The Queen’s Majesty, considering how the palaces and houses, as

well of cathedrall churches as of colleges of this realm, have been both of auncient and late time, biled and enclosed in, severally to sustain and keep societies of learned men professing study and prayer, for the edification of the church of God, and so consequently to serve the commonwealth; and understanding of late, that within certain of the said houses, as well the chief governors, as the prebendaries, students, and members thereof, keep particular households, with their wives, children, and nurses, whereof no small offence groweth to the intiation of the Founders, and to the quiet and orderly profession of study and learning within the same, &c. Therefore her Majesty expressly willeth and commandeth, that no manner of person, being *either the head, or member* of any college, or cathedrall church, within this realm, shall, from the time of the notification hereof, in the same college, or cathedrall church, within this realm, from the time of the notification hereof in the same college, have, or be permitted to have, within the precincts of any such college, his wife or other woman, to abide and dwell in the same, or to frequent or haunt within the same college, upon pain, that whosoever shall do contrary shall forfeit all ecclesiastical promotions in any cathedrall or collegiate church or college within this realm.”

“This royal letter now sounds like barbarism. Heads of houses not only marry, but introduce, without scruple, their wives, and have their households, in college; nor is there danger that any University-regulations, or some act of the Legislature, should revive this rusty letter, or make new statutes, to interrupt their domestic economies.

“In the sixth year of her reign, her Majesty did the University of Cambridge the honour of a visit: an exhibition never witnessed by them before or since; a virgin Queen, appearing before this learned body, addressing them in the language of a scholar, but with the tone of a sovereign. *PRINCIPUM DICTA LEGUM AUCTORITATEM AFUD SUBDITOS RETINENT. The words of Princes have the authority of laws with their subjects.** Dixi: I have said.

* The very words quoted by Sir John Fortescue, to shew the superiority of the common law of England over the civil De Laud. Aug. c. ix.

"Merry Fuller says, all were pleased with this visit. Sure I am, and subsequent events, and his own words, prove it, they could not be all pleased: and no English university, I trust, would now be pleased to be dictated to in the very language of the civil law, by an English queen, however learned. The Catholics were not pleased; the Puritans could not be pleased; and many of the University, who wore the smile of approbation, were surely not inwardly pleased."

The numerous illustrative plates are the production of Mr. Greig, who has obtained much celebrity in engraving ancient buildings and landscape. Mr. Dyer thus speaks of them:

"As to the other embellishments, I mean, the plates, I have to lament, that while describing the colleges and public buildings, I did not hold intercourse with the artist, so that my descriptions might have corresponded with his designs more invariably than they will be found to do here. The character of the artist is well known, and his plates are executed with equal faithfulness and taste; they will unquestionably be ornaments, as well as illustrations, of these volumes; and often supply their defects."

Letters on India. By Maria Graham, Author of "Journal of a Residence in India." With Etchings and a Map.

THE vast and important empire possessed by England in the East, affords an almost inexhaustible source of new and valuable information, which, whatever form it reaches us in, is certain of being acceptable to the variety of persons whose studies or connexion with the country lead them to consider it as the means of instruction, or the road to profit. The lady whose letters we now offer to the notice of our readers, is not unknown to the public as the authoress of the *Journal* mentioned in the title-page; and the approbation she has received is demonstrated by the work alluded to having required a second edition. The lively and highly entertaining style of the writer does honour to her sex: and thus she contrives to make a subject, that would be dull in other hands, pleasing, and the more important doubly interesting. After this exordium, it will be unnecessary to

say more, than that we think the purchasers of the "*Letters on India*" will not repeat the use to which they put their money in this particular instance. We are amongst those who conceive it proper to consult the Preface and contents of a book previous to the perusal of it; and certainly no review of a work can be complete, unless the author is allowed an opportunity of explaining his design and motives in undertaking his labours: we shall, therefore, give the subject of the letters and the preface under that impression.

"The indulgence with which the public received the '*Journal of a Residence in India*,' induced the writer to hope, that the curiosity concerning our oriental possessions was still sufficiently alive to promise a favourable reception to the following little work. It is written solely with the design of being useful to such as are called upon to go at an early period of life to India, and who, therefore, cannot have had time to make themselves acquainted with even the general outline of the history, religion, or science of that country; and though the execution must necessarily have fallen far short of the design, yet it is hoped that the general sketch here presented may not be found uninteresting or uninstrusive. The sources from which the information contained in the following pages is chiefly drawn, are the papers of Sir W. Jones, Mr. Colebrooke, and Major Wilford, in the *Asiatic Researches*; and where these guides have failed, those who could in the writer's humble judgment, be best relied on, were chosen, in Colonel Wilkes's admirable *History of Mysore*. Orme, Scott, Dow, Malcolm, Buchanan have all been referred to, and if on every occasion where the author has made use of their works, she has neglected to name them, it is because such references would have been too numerous at the bottom of her pages. For the etchings which accompany the letters the writer is indebted to her ingenious young friend and relation, Mr. J. D. Glennie, of Dulwich, who kindly interrupted his higher and more interesting pursuits, to give her the advantage of presenting, without embellishment or caricature, the subjects of the Hindû chisel, which she had been fortunate enough to preserve, when many other drawings were lost on her passage homeward, from the East."

With much diffidence she takes leave of her little book to send it forth to the world; certain that it requires much indulgence, but trusting that the motives of the undertaking will cancel some of its many faults.

CONTENTS.

Languages of India, Prosody, Poetry, Poems, Mahabarat Ramayana, Shrophi-bad'ha, Ciratarjuna Naishad'hiya, Cumara, Raghu, Megadata, Dramatic Writings, Sacontala, Malah' Mad'hava, Mystic Drama.—Lyric Poetry, Amatory Poems, Mixed Writings, Bards of India, Music and Musical Instruments, Ancient Hindû Music, Mythology of Music, Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Civil, Religious, and Military.—Calligraphy, Ancient Taste for Literature in India, Vedas, Theology, Philosophy, Sects of the Vedāntas, Sauc'hya, and Nyayas.—Morals, Laws, Government, Usages.—Astronomy, Astrology, Algebra, Divisions of Civil Time.—Ancient Systems of Geography, India, as known to the Western Ancients, Ten Native Kingdoms, Twelve Soubas of Hindostan proper, according to the Ayeen Akbery.—Deccan, or South Country, British Dominions, Hindû Chronology, Era of Vicramaditya, History, Menu and his Descendants, Wars of the Mahabarat, Reign of Chandragupta, And'hra Kings, Kingdom of Vejejanuggur, called also Videanuggur and Bismuggur, Mysore, Mahrattas, Nepaul.—Muslimans in India, Mahomed Sebecktaghin and the Gaznavides, Mahomed Seif edien and Gaudides, Mahomed Shah and Khouaresmians, Invasion of Genghis Khan, Timur's Invasion of Tamerlane, Foundation of the Kingdom of Bejapour, Establishment of the Moguls,—Babershah, Humayoun, Akbar Jehanghire, Shah Jehan Aurengzebe, successors of Aurengzebe till Mr. Hastings's Government.—Divisions of Castes, Manners—Manners and Customs, Women, Ceremonies, Eating, Prayers, Ablutions, Oblations, Sacrificial Fire, Rites of Hospitality, Marriage, Obsequies.—Tombs, Singular Festivals, Amusements, Gambling, Martial Exercises, Sacrifices.—Mythology,—Various Sects and Tribes inhabiting India—Conclusion.

We have thus given our readers an opportunity of knowing the variety this volume presents, and we repeat our opinion that it deserves encouragement.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Dec. 1814.

Thoughts on Education: In Two Parts. The First on General Education; and the Second on that of Females. By Agnes Sophia Semple, Daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Hunter.

"He that undertakes the education of a child, undertakes the most important duty in society."

Foolscap 8vo. pp. 303. 7s.

THE subject of education has, in all ages, occupied the attention of man in a state of society. The rudest savages train their children to war and the chaces, and assiduously endeavour to form in them the habits which may be useful in after life. In the ancient republics, the greatest part of the youth was carefully instructed in the use of arms, and taught the lessons of temperance, courage, and patriotism. Education was an object of solicitude to the state, and legislators and philosophers gave to it a prominent place in their institutions and their theories. The universal introduction of standing armies, renders the regular training of all the youth of a country no longer a matter of such direct consequence to governments; and throughout Europe, parents now exercise, with regard to the education of their children, a discretionary power, which was formerly considered of too great importance to be entrusted to private hands. But whatever alteration there may be in that respect, the interest of the subject remains still the same. As the man is formed by the education of the child, so it is evident must national character be materially influenced by the prevailing modes of that education, if not altogether formed by them. Perhaps many of the characteristic distinctions of the human mind which have been referred to climate, geographical position, or laws, might, with greater justice, be traced directly to the different modes of education prevailing in different countries.

If, then, parents have so great a trust reposed in them, and which they are called upon to discharge, by their duties not only to their children but to God and their country, how incumbent is it upon them to consider it seriously, and apply to it diligently, that no reproach may hereafter weigh upon their conscience! To direct them upon this point, short, plain, sensible treatises; are far superior to the elaborate disquisitions which, from time to time, have served to amuse rather than in-

struct the world; and for the purposes of real utility, we estimate this little work of Mrs. Semple infinitely beyond the most brilliant theories that ever issued from the pen of Jean Jacques Rousseau. We have to apologize, both to our readers and the fair authoress, for having so long overlooked a work of such rare merit. The extracts which we shall make will sufficiently demonstrate this, and shew, at the same time, the capriciousness of public taste, which frequently suffers works of real merit to sink into oblivion, whilst it exalts into a temporary importance others of the most trifling, and sometimes even of the most exceptionable nature.

Mrs. Semple begins by asking, "When should education commence;" and justly replies, that the first dawn of intellect must be watched, and from that moment every thing should be made to tend; as far as possible, to the just formation of the infant mind. "The moment that an infant can distinguish, both by sight and sound, those around it from strangers; that moment the blank begins to be filled up, for then the rational faculties may be said to commence, and then, even then, education may, and should, commence likewise." In pursuance of this system, Mrs. S. advises that children should be early taught to bear pain with patience, it being one of the unavoidable evils of life. Neither does she approve of the common practice among parents and friends, of giving children a great variety of toys, which she considers wholly useless, as "they will invent amusements for themselves, and thus their minds too are called into exercise." Lord Kaimes has attributed the love of girls for dolls to a natural fondness for ornaments, which in due time is transferred to their own persons. This liking Mrs. S. refers, and we think justly, to a much higher source, namely, a natural instinct in girls, which leads them to be fond of an amusement imitating the important duties which they are destined afterwards to fulfil. "The feelings of a mother I consider the most powerful in nature; may not some dawn of these feelings exist even in a very young girl? She not only dresses and undresses her doll, and buys what ornaments will suit it best, but nurses it, talks fondly, and sings to it, offers it food, puts it to bed, and carefully covers it up. All

this seems to indicate something better and more powerful than vanity, and the love of dress. It may be said that this is imitation; but the child evidently takes pleasure in the imitation, and in imitating the duties of a mother to her child."

Respecting indulgence, Mrs. S. says, "There is a custom among parents and friends to permit young children to have and to do everything, because they are children. If any of us could come through life with the gratification of all our desires, or if this would render us happy, it might, perhaps, be well to refuse children nothing; but every one knows that this is impossible. We must all submit to disappointment, and we must all submit our will to that of others, let our rank and station in life be what they may: there are laws to which even a monarch is subjected: Is a child's present happiness increased by excessive indulgence? Give him everything he wishes for, but in a short time he will wish for something it is not in your power to give, and then he is miserable, and you have made him so: the most indulgent parent is in reality the most cruel one."

"There is kindness and wisdom in training children to habits of obedience: they can easily be made to understand that their good is consulted even in denying their wishes." An argument made use of by weak parents for the excessive indulgence of their children is, "Poor things, they will meet crosses enough by-and-bye, and so they shall not be crossed now." A most powerful argument indeed! One would suppose that it should have a directly contrary tendency. We are the better able to endure greater trials from having been subjected to lesser ones. The calamities of life bear the hardest on those who have lived long in prosperity. Perhaps the greatest evil in the lot of humanity is, to have suffered no evil: let the weakly-indulgent parent be assured, that never to contradict a child is the surest method to make the unavoidable evils of life crush and overwhelm him altogether." Mrs. Semple adduces many instances to prove how frequently we teach children vices by our practice, which we may afterwards vainly endeavour to correct by our precepts. Amongst others, "Gluttony, and a fondness for what their instructors are pleased to term, 'something nice,' are early

taught to children; one of their first lessons should be, that there is no distinction between one kind of food and another. The love of sugar-plumbs, and tarts, and wines, is not inherent in children; it is their almost constant lesson, 'Be a good child, and you shall have some sugar-plumbs;' 'If you will let me wash your face, you don't know what a nice piece of plumb cake I have got in my pocket for you;' 'Say your letters like a good boy, and you shall have some sweet wine after dinner.' Is it possible that a child thus carefully instructed should refrain from setting a value on these dainties? It is evident likewise that we ourselves consider such things as worthy of being prized, otherwise they would not be held out as bribes to children; a little self-examination will serve to teach us this mortifying truth; and if on learning it we aim at our own cure, we shall be better able to refrain teaching such lessons to children; let them see that we set no value on one thing above another, and neither will they. Those who have the management of children owe it as a sacred duty to them, to endeavour in their early years to establish a good, or to reform a bad, constitution in them; for without the enjoyment of health, other comforts are of little avail; one of the principal means to preserve or attain this enjoyment, is simplicity of living."

In another place, Mrs. Semple again pursues this subject as follows: "Fasting is often imposed as a punishment on children; but fasting occasionally is beneficial to the health both of the young and the more advanced in life; it is therefore a pity to make it an object of dread, and likewise to give children an idea that eating is one of their privileges: much more mischief is done to them by making them gluttons, than by teaching them to be now and then abstemious, only not in the way of punishment. This is one of the modes of self-denial which children may very early learn. Another punishment, as elder persons choose to term it, is to give a child water-gruel, or dry bread, for his dinner; but let those persons recollect, that a great proportion of the inhabitants of the more northern part of our kingdom are fed chiefly on the ingredients of water-gruel, and that there are thousands in the day and country we live in, who would rejoice to have a sufficient quantity of dry bread to sa-

tisfy the cravings of hunger: let them consider too the evil that they are doing to a child, by teaching him an abhorrence to simple food. The changes in human life are such, that it would be well for parents and teachers to accustom children, from their earliest years, to such habits of life as will render no situation or circumstance in their after lot too grievous to be borne. The wants of Nature are few and simple; the less artificial wants we have the better. To give to a child as a punishment that bread which is the staff of life, is both preposterous and wicked; it were better to allow him, as a reward, to give the other part of his dinner to some poor child, and reserve his bread for himself."

On the important subject of religion, Mrs. Semple expresses her surprise that people should endeavour to fill the minds of children with speculative ideas, which they cannot possibly understand, instead of the simple obvious truths placed before them in the Bible. She reprobates also the idea of giving children a lesson to learn in the Bible as a task, a method which she thinks well calculated to give them ever after a disgust to the sacred volume. How different it is when religion is presented to youthful minds as an object of mingled love and veneration, to which they must be led by degrees voluntarily to attach themselves! On this, as on every other topic connected with her subject, our authoress founds her remarks on the sure basis of experience. She has seen and felt, and therefore she knows how to make others see and feel, the value of spontaneous emotions.

"On a visit, a few years ago, to a ladies' school, I happened to be there on a sabbath evening: the duties of the day had been performed, and the children had retired to the school-room. Seated in a distant part of the house, I heard the sound of their united voices in hymns of their own selection. This had not been imposed upon them as a necessary duty, and they were at the time from under the eye of their instructors. I cannot describe the pleasurable sensations I felt, but the impression remains at the distance of years; the remembrance is sweet; a remembrance of the hearts and voices of the young and the innocent attuned to the praise of their Creator. Oh! if religion be not a source of de-

light to children; the fault is not their own."

We shall not lengthen out this article by further extracts from a work which our readers must already have perceived is the production of no ordinary mind. The language is simple, perspicuous, and correct; the precepts are uniformly excellent, and derived from experience; and we defy any parent or tutor to read even a page of it without finding some hint which may be of the greatest importance. Upon the whole, we cannot but warmly recommend this little treatise to all our readers.

Time's Telescope for 1815; or, A Complete Guide to the Almanack. 12mo. 9s.

This present is almost entirely a new work; and, in addition to much curious information respecting the Fathers of the Church, Popish Legends, Ecclesiastical Regulations, and Saxon and British Customs, it contains a succinct account of the Fasts and Festivals of the Jews, and a notice of the Religious Ceremonies at present observed in Catholic Countries.

The Astronomical Occurrences form an agreeable companion to the observatory, in the absence of more recondite productions, as they include a detail of the various phenomena of the heavenly bodies, illustrated by diagrams. In this part of the work also will be found a continuation of the view of the Solar System, and a concise History of Astronomy: these, together with the Astronomical Introduction, will tend greatly to facilitate the labours of the young student, and will form a delightful, as well as an instructive, present for young persons at Christmas.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL

REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Conflagration of Moscow, Grand Fantasia, by D. Steibelt.

ALTHOUGH the attempt to describe battles, sieges, and conflagrations, by musical measures, generally proves abortive, yet the name of Steibelt has been so celebrated, that we can have no disinclination to give the present composition a close and attentive perusal.

Mr. Aock. Plauti Comedie: Quatuor, Amphitryon, Aulularia, Captivi, Rudens, Ad usum Scholæ. Notæ, Anglicæ et Glossariæ Accommodatæ. 12mo. pp. 246. 4s. 6d.

No work of antiquity possesses more striking precepts of morality, more exemplifications of national manners and customs, more allusions to every circumstance of life, than the Plays of PLAUTUS. A great variety is observed in their plots; and the rich vein of comic humour which distinguishes them has been imitated, but not exceeded, in subsequent dramatic compositions. PLAUTUS has been called by the Latin writers, *Musa decima, Musarum et Grætiarum hortus, optimus loquendi magister, omnium Poetarum ingeniosissimus, festivissimus.* Cicero gives to his style of humour the epithets of *elegant, urbanum ingeniosum, jactum.* Varro's praise rises still higher: *Ipsæ Musæ, si Latine loqui voluissent, ipso PLAUTINO genere usæ fuissent.* The honour which was paid by St. Chrysostom to Aristophanes, was received by PLAUTUS from St. Jerome, whose expression is, *Post noctium crebras vigilias, post lætissimum PLAUTUM sumebatur in manu.*

In beauty of language, Plautus is, in general, not inferior to Terence; but the antiquated forms which appear in his style will be peculiarly useful to him who wishes to have a competent idea of the progress of the Latin tongue; and the notes will be found sufficiently explanatory for the young student, without depriving him of the exertion and the pleasure of discovering the sense and beauty of the author. The references, for his greater convenience, are made to the lines, instead of the verses; but the maturer reader will still be able to pay a proper attention to the metre of the latter.

The Introduction, which occupies pages 2 and 3, is original, and in very masterly style: the "Agitato" part, in triplets, has a novel effect, and is excellent practice. The metamorphosis of the air of Malbrook into a "triumphal march" is whimsical enough, but well imagined: the 2d part of the subject repeated in minor, beginning in

the 20th bar, with the rolling accompaniment in the base, is ingenious, and productive of good effect, and imitated again in 8. flat major at bar 29 is equally so: at bar 53 it is brilliantly given with a florid accompaniment in semiquavers. Pages 6 and 7, where the author announces that "the conflagration begins," are full of spirit and scholastic transitions: the 12 first bars of p. 8, entitled "Despair," impress the mind rather with the idea of plaintive and gentle moaning than the former violent and hopeless passion; and what is termed "Invocation to God," at the 17th bar, is extremely ill conceived, the melody not possessing a single bar resembling any other devotion than that of a lover to his mistress. Although not destitute of elegance, but rather approaching towards it, the expression is more that of canting and whining than of awe, reverence, or piety.

The endeavour to paint the "Vows for the Preservation of Alexander the Emperor," by such a *paralytic* variation of "God save the King" as occupies pages 9, 10, and 11, is (at the best) a poor pun upon the supposed tremulous state of nerves incident to people in imminent peril of death; but the effect of the music is just as ridiculous as the attempt to express the sentiment is silly and bombastic. Page 12 and the greater part of p. 13, where we are told that "the Conflagration continues," is managed in a style of similar mastership with the others, in which the conflagration was said to begin.—The "Explosion of the Kremlin" is announced at a run of nearly three octaves for both hands.—How far the passage may depict the real fact, I will not here attempt to enquire: perhaps it may be almost a parallel with the Serpentine River engagement and one of Nelson's sea-fights.—The change into D major, in page 13, is denominated "the Arrival of the Cossaks," in which nothing picturesque can be conjectured, but that the triplets in the base are intended to represent the galloping of their horses.

The *Allegro assai*, in p. 14, is styled "the Battle;" in which the attempt to imitate a cannonading and dying groans are the principal features of the movement.—The passages in octaves, both in base and treble, in p. 15, are possibly designed to resemble the career of heavy cavalry, but this we conjecture

with diffidence.—"The Arrival of the Russian Infantry" is designated by a short and lively quick march, of a pleasing melody; and the 3d part of it has a pretty repetition of the chord 5. in bars 5 and 6.

There is some humour in the burlesque of the Marsbillion Hymn, given in G minor, and in adagio measure at p. 18. The "Flight of the Conquered" is also well imagined and expressed.—The "Joy of the Conquerors" in the Russian air with variations is characteristic and judicious. Var. 1 is rich, elegant, and masterly. From bar 5 to 13 in var. 2, similar transitions are observable. Var. 3 is brilliant, and also excellent practice. Var. 4 is equally meritorious. Var. 5, Ditto. Var. 6, "Pastorale," is rather heavy, after the effect of the one preceding.—The concluding var. (No. 7) in 6 measure is well elaborated, particularly in the "Coda," commencing at p. 24. There is much ingenuity where the "Tempo primo" is announced at the 19th bar of the page, where we have the transition of 6, 5, flat 5, 4, great 3d, minor 3d, and 2d (forming the 7th in the course of the bar), while the treble has a continued shake of four bars.

A few remarks upon imitative music may not be improper after this descriptive composition.

That "the sound should be an echo to the sense," is always a desirable object; but the extent of capability in this instance, or the power of musical sound to express ideas, whether of action, passion, modes, qualities, &c. seems not to have been accurately ascertained by the generality of musical artists.

That a copious variety of ideas may be excited by means of musical sounds, is unquestionable from daily experience; but it is equally certain, that an enthusiastic and unfounded persuasion has prevailed among some zealots in the art, who have attributed a power of expression to music beyond the real truth, and even contrary to logic and common sense.—That musical sounds have great potency in affecting the passions, has been an established axiom from time immemorial: that pity, anger, love, and at once passion in general, may be even successfully represented in sound, is also most indubitable.

but when the partisans of this elegant art go so much further as to pretend that *primary and secondary qualities* may be expressed, and closely imitated, by musical sounds, here their partiality outsteps the limit of fact. Much discourse and dispute has taken place concerning the expression of the famous text, "Let there be light, and there was light;" which has been attempted by Handel in one of the chorusses in Samson, and in the first recitative at the commencement of Haydn's Creation. Handel's conception of the idea is the less imperfect of the two, because, as the transition from utter darkness to light produces always a rapid and sudden sensation, he has so far judiciously managed the matter as to set the words to a comparatively quick measure. Still it is as impossible to *hear* light as to *see* sound, and all effort to express the effect of one sense by trying the aid of another totally foreign to the organ through which the idea can be received, is hopeless, absurd, and contradictory. Haydn's experiment upon the above words is to impress a burst of light by the chords of the tonic and dominant played *fortissimo* by the whole instrumental orchestra. That the contrast from the dull sound of the chord directed to be struck *Pizzicato* by the violins (that is, with the finger on the string instead of the bow), is evidently as strong an antithesis as can be conceived, is undeniable: but a great noise

no more resembles a great light, than the sense of feeling resembles that of smelling: there are effects in the original constitution of things destined to be produced upon quite opposite senses, and therefore cannot in *verum* nature possibly possess the least reciprocation.

There is a medium of expression of which music is undoubtedly capable, and to a very broad extent: that is, where *action* is connected with the imitation of the thought:

It is self-evident, that all actions where sound necessarily accompanies them, may be accurately imitated in musical measure: and it can be carried even much beyond: for instance, pensive and silent sorrow has been frequently imitated successfully by a soft, slow, and melancholy series of sounds, for which the mode with the *minut 3d* is best calculated. Joy, on the contrary, by passages in quick succession, and in the *major* key, &c. Much more might be adduced illustrative of the subject; but perhaps enough has appeared to shew, that great as the power of music is, and ever will be, over the mind, and extensive as imitation may be rendered in it, yet to attribute to it the power of exciting ideas fitted to be received not by the ear, but by the eye, the smell, or the touch, is an erroneous attempt to mingle four senses with one, and to confound the original distinction which Nature has so perceptibly and manifestly made between them.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, Nov. 25.—A respectable, though not crowded audience, were this evening highly disappointed at this Theatre, by the information, circulated in the following hand-bill:—

*Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane.
Friday, Nov. 25.*

"It is with the deepest regret that the Manager is compelled to announce to the public, that Miss Walstein has been suddenly obliged to return to Dublin, in consequence of the alarming illness of her mother, who is represented to be in a dying state.—Mrs. Davison will therefore have the honour of appearing this evening, in the character of *Letitia Hardy*.—Due notice will be given of Miss Walstein's return to complete her engagement."

Nov. 29.—This evening the comedy of *The Hypocrite* was succeeded by a new melo-drama, or mixture of dialogue, action, spectacle, and music, under the title of "*THE NINTH STATUE; or, The Irishman in Bagdad.*" The fable of this drama is taken from a story in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, which is too well known to need any detail from us, except to notice that there is the addition of an Irishman (Johnstone), who has saved the life of the Prince of Balsora (Wallack), and that the heroine of the piece (Miss Kelly) is the Irishman's daughter, who has been confined in the Prince's Harem, but who has not been made a sacrifice to his pleasure, because he re-

her virtue, and is anxious to elevate her to his throne. By the assistance of the Irishman an insurrection is quelled; and by the aid of the King of the Genii the Prince is at last put in possession of the Ninth Statue, which proves to be his beloved Norah, the Irishman's daughter, who after the magic glass has demonstrated the impurity of all the other ladies who had submitted to the ordeal, is proved, by the clearness of its reflection, to be without a mental stain. Such is the alteration which has been made in this favourite story of our earlier days; an alteration which relieves the grave progress of the fable by the intervention of some degree of whimsical character and humour. But it is evident that the main purpose of the managers was to present a picturesque and magnificent spectacle, and it must be acknowledged that they have succeeded admirably.

The scenery, the magic changes, and all the effects of supernatural potency, constitutes one of the most splendid exhibitions that has been presented to the public for a long period. The appearance of the Genius, to indicate the dream of the Prince, was strong and striking. The several local views, the interior of the palaces and garden, but, above all, the descent of the Genius of Fire and Water at the close, to consecrate the marriage of the Prince and Norah, were highly splendid and impressive. The music was original, except two Irish airs sung by Johnstone, and does credit to Horne. The piece was very warmly applauded by a crowded house, and was well supported by the performers, particularly Wallack, Miss Kelly, and Johnstone. Altogether, however, the drama requires retrenchment; which will no doubt be made, as the first performance may be deemed the last rehearsal.

COVENT-GARDEN, Dec. 6.—This evening, after the play of the *Mountaineers*, in which Mr. Kemble supported the character of *Octavius* with his usual ability, a new farce, called "THE KING AND THE DUKE; OR, *Which is Which*," was produced. The fable of it is as follows:—

The King of Poland (Mr. Jones) has, by accident seen Ulrica (Miss Foote), the daughter of a nobleman of his court, and fallen deeply in love with her. Not wishing, however, to owe his success with her to his rank, he disguises himself as a colonel of

hussars, and, accompanied by Sigismund, his confidant, contrives to get introduced to her father's castle. Here he makes considerable progress in gaining the affections of the lady under his assumed character, when his intentions are discovered by the old Count; who, having previously had proposals made to him for his daughter by the Duke of Cales, a Polish nobleman, but whose person is unknown to him, orders the supposed Colonel and his friend to quit his house. The King, under these circumstances, determines to assume the character of his rival, the Duke of Cales; and having accidentally dropped his handkerchief, on which is a coronet, it is picked up by the old Count, and serves to aid his deception. His addresses, under his assumed character, are encouraged by the Count; when a new obstacle is thrown in his way by the arrival of the real Duke of Cales, who, on hearing that the King had assumed his character, determines to assume that of the King. This introduces some extremely entertaining equivokes, the effects of which are heightened by the embarrassment of the old Count, who, having previously strongly insisted on his daughter's marrying the supposed Duke, now as strongly insists on her giving up the Duke for the pretended King.—An explanation, in the mean time, takes place between the King and the Duke, in which it is agreed that each shall retain his assumed character, and try his fortune with the lady, whose choice shall determine. The choice of the Lady falls upon the supposed Duke, who, as soon as that choice is declared, declares his real rank, and the piece concludes by the marriage of Ulrica to the King, who reconciles the Duke to his disappointment, by heaping upon him honours and promotions in profusion.

There is a vein of elegance in the dialogue of this trifle, which pleased us much. The plot is good, the dialogue spirited, and the interest of the piece is kept alive throughout. The performers, also, exerted themselves to the utmost. Jones, as the *King*—Abbott, as the *Duke*—and Terry, as the old *Count*, priding himself on his skill in diplomacy and his keenness in discovering plots—each elicited considerable and deserved applause from the audience. Miss Foote, as *Ulrica*, was highly interesting. The piece was given out for repetition without a single dissentient voice.

Dec. 14.—This evening the tragedy of *The Gamester* was brought forward, for the purpose of introducing Miss O'Neill to the public in a new character, that of *Mrs. Beverley*. This is a character totally distinct in its nature from any of those in which a London

audience has hitherto seen her. The sorrows and the passions of *Mrs. Beverley* are different from those of *Juliet*, of *Belvidera*, or of *Isabella*; yet, dissimilar as they are from those in which we have hitherto seen her excel, Miss O'Neill last night proved herself fully equal to the task of portraying them! The house was crowded in every part at the rising of the curtain, and on its ascent and discovering her to the audience, she was received with an enthusiastic burst of applause, issuing from every part of the theatre. The early scenes of the play do not afford such scope for the display of power in the performer as do the last two acts; yet even these were rendered by Miss O'Neill highly interesting, particularly the scene with her husband, in which he applies to her to resign her jewels.—The manner in which she uttered the passage—

“My Jewels! Trifles, not worth speaking of, if weighed against a husband's peace: let them but purchase that, and the world's wealth is of less value,”

produced an effect the most striking; but it was in the third act in which her wonderful powers of working on the mind began to display themselves. Her interview with *Stukely*, in which he attempts to excite her jealousy, by informing her that her jewels, instead of having been sacrificed for the purpose of relieving a ruined friend, had been given by *Beverley* to a mistress, drew repeated and loud applause from all parts of the house. The passages—

“I'll not believe it—He has no mistress; or, if he has, why is it told to me?”—And,

“Would that these eyes had Heaven's own lightning, that, with a look, thus I might blast thee! Am I then fallen so low? has poverty so humbled me, that I should listen to a hellish offer, and sell my soul for bread? Oh, villain! villain! but now I know thee, and thank thee for the knowledge.”

were each given with peculiar force and effect. In short, her whole performance was received with marked approbation; but no part of it more than were the hysteric laugh and agonizing suffocating sob which burst from her as she was led off the stage at the conclusion of the piece.

Mr. Young played *Beverley* with much discrimination and effect: he was well received throughout; as was Terry, in *Stukely*, and Abbott in *Lawson*. Mrs. Egerton played *Charlotte* in a

manner which deserved and received marked approbation. The play, on the whole, is well cast. The curtain dropped amidst loud applause; and the announcement of its repetition for Friday, appeared to give general satisfaction to all parts of the house.

Dec. 15.—This evening Mr. Kemble, in *Coriolanus*, displayed all the vigor of his extraordinary histrionic powers, in this his favorite character, we will venture to say, that upon no former occasion was his exertions more effective, the lovers of fine acting had a treat on this evening but rarely equalled. It is far excelling every thing known on the modern stage, it distanced the best effort of Mr. Kean. We cannot quit this subject without noticing Blanchard's *Menenius*, a very chaste performance, which excited very great applause, and elicited no small portion of merit.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 16.—We were pleased to see the re-appearance of Miss Walstein, this evening, in the character of *Lætitia Hardy*. Her entry was greeted with the warmest marks of welcome, which she gracefully acknowledged. She then fell with ease into the representation of the part, and we have great pleasure in saying, that she evidently profited from the observations made on her first performance. In the hoyden scene her comedy was at once playful and chaste. The hoydenship was not strained to caricature, but verified the description given of by *Dorricourt*, that in height of frolicsome and spoiled childishness, “her eye occasionally beamed with intelligence.” In the masquerade scene, where the more difficult task is to be accomplished, of displaying the fascinating charms of soul and sentiment—of elegant ease and tasteful badinage, where she is to captivate by the variety of her accomplishments, and where the delightful sensation is to be given that the wit and talents of the mind are heightened by the beauties of the person, Miss Walstein was greatly superior to her first essay. She did better by doing less. Her movements had no equality in them. The management of her arm was without effort, and the tone of sensibility in the speech where she describes what she would do for the man of her heart, was expressed with energy and pathos.

COVENT-GARDEN, Dec. 20.—The attraction of Mr. Kemble's *Macbeth* filled the house this evening. Of this power-

ful delineation of good and evil passion, nobleness of nature, and guilty perversion of its instincts, we have spoken too often to permit ourselves now to stray into its examination. The actor was fully equal to the part; and we know no higher panegyric. His voice in higher excellence than usual, his form and action in their full vigour, gave a representation of the character which we cannot expect to see surpassed. The scene of the visionary dagger

was vehemently applauded from all parts of the house; but the strength of his performance was thrown into that great developement of a murderer's spirit of agony and remorse which followed the assassination of Duncan. The quivering of his limbs, the tremulous energy of his voice, the look of deep and internal torment at his accomplished crime, were among the boldest conceptions of the stage.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

THE "Fortena" of Gaidi has long been generally and deservedly admired by all who have studied the Italian language with any degree of attention. The beauty of diction and the rich display of imagery it contains, are but secondary, in comparison of its sublimer theme. Fortune, extending before the poet kingdoms exalted by her favours, and armies overthrown by her vengeance, offers him the former, on condition that he will forego the pleasures of the Muse. This he rejects with disdain, and views earthly dignities with contempt, in comparison of the more lasting charms of poetry. Yet, much as this poem has been admired (extraordinary to say), I do not believe it has been hitherto translated. If the following attempt, therefore, to render it into English verse, be deemed by you worthy either your attention, or the notice of any of your numerous readers, it is perfectly at your service, for insertion. In the mean time, I remain, sir,

Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

Pentonville, Dec. 10th, 1810.

FORTUNE.

AN ODE.

From the Italian of ALEXANDER GUIDI.

*Fortuna sæva læta negotia, et
Ludum, insolentem ludere pertinax;
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alio benigna,"* HOR.

BENEATH my lowly roof heaven's fair,
Who might with Juno's self compare,
With waving locks of golden hue,
And glittering eye of clear cerulean blue,
Refulgent burst upon my dazzled sight;
Like those bright queens, whose barbed
The realms beyond Euphrates' streams
With purple clad, and gems of lustre

No rural garland on her brow was seen,
Nor bay, the fair reward of Fame,
But Indian emerald deck'd her radiant hair;
Yet, 'mid her haughty state and lofty mien,
From her sterno lip soft flattery came,
And wonderful accents struck the astonished ear;
The fetter'd sense she bound in willing chains,
And of the enchanted mind triumphant held the reins.

II.

"To me alone," she cried, "adhere;
Fair as the nymphs that tend the morn,
Prosperity to thee shall fly,
On golden pinions borne;
Then to thy sight shall I appear,
Descended from the monarch of the sky;
Then shalt thou know, that, on the immortal throne,
I sit supreme at the right hand of Fate;
The Father of the Flood to me alone
Has given the power to rule his watery state;
In vain the Briton spreads the sails,
In vain the Indian courts the breeze,
If I refuse my vassal gales
To speed their passage o'er the seas:
The obedient spirits my commands attend,
And from their downy wings the obsequious gales descend.

III.

"Serene upon tempestuous storms I stand;
Back to their source they roll at my command;
Chain'd on rocks, the indignant wind
In vain to free his wings essays;
Quencht by my power, the comet's blaze
Lies in its glowing source confin'd:
Round Heaven's expanse its wrath the whirlwind deals;
I stretch my potent hand, and stop its burning wheels.

IV.

"Mine was the hand that rais'd the Indian throne
On Ganges' banks, and on Orontes' sands
Bound on Assyria's front the regal bands,
And deck'd with gems the brow of Babylon.

3 Y

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Dec. 1814.

By me the laurel twin'd in Persia's crown,
 And subject thrones to Macedon's bow'd;
 'Twas I that caused triumphal shouts to own
 Her youthful hero from the exulting
 croud,
 What time o'er Asia like a storm he
 pour'd,
 And every savage horde
 Vanquish'd, acknowledg'd his triumphant
 sway;
 I led him victor till his arms explor'd
 Realms whereso'er the Lord of Day
 Pours on barbaric lands his golden ray:
 Then silent stood the world, with awe op-
 prest;
 His deeds alone his heav'nly birth confest;
 By prowess rais'd to the celestial plains,
 Join'd with the immortal powers, a Deity
 he reigns.

V.

"The natal couch of Rome, in hovering
 rings
 My royal Genii fann'd with fostering
 wings.
 O'er her wide empire shone unclouded
 sky;
 Mild stream'd the lustre of my favouring
 eye.
 Thro' distant skies her eagles wing'd their
 flight,
 Eager to gain the ruby light
 Which Mars hurls vengeful from his flam-
 ing sphere;
 By me, their pinions beat the empyreal
 height;
 I caused their lofty crests to rear
 High o'er the ensign of the Sabine land;
 And at my dread command
 On the seven hills a monarch-senate join'd;
 Thro' lofty dangers, with my powerful
 hand,
 I led their consuls, rulers of mankind;
 I pour'd fair Glory's brightest ray
 On Fabius, glorious by delay;
 From me Marcellus gain'd the laurel
 crown,
 Whose generous ardour purchased him re-
 nown;
 By me Rome ruled the Carthaginian soil,
 And Tiber gave by me the law to Nile;
 Little avail'd the Parthian's boasted
 might,
 His bow and quiver, potent in the fight;
 Crush'd by my power, his vaunted cou-
 rage fail'd
 Nought the Dacean's iron gates avail'd;
 When far o'er Taurus' heights my yoke
 was spread,
 When Caucasus had bow'd his towering
 head,
 When every land thro' which the breezes
 stray
 Had own'd in turn my unresisted sway;
 The conquer'd world from me receiv'd its
 doom,
 Given by my hand to all-subduing Rome

VI.

"But other daughters of immortal Jove
 Perchance within thy mind have rais'd
 their throne;
 By them inspir'd, thy giddy fancies rove
 To worlds unseen, and regions yet un-
 known;
 Fondly thou hop'st to hear thy lofty strain
 In ages dark and distant lands resound;
 And lead'st in thought vast armies o'er the
 plain,
 And crowding sails along the blue pro-
 found;
 Meantime, in rustic indolence reclin'd,
 Plac'd on rough skins, thou dron'st thy
 time away,
 And see'st not me, who come by Heav'n's
 design'd
 To call thee hence. Arise, nor more de-
 lay!
 I call thee to a new and glorious state?
 Follow (nor at the wond'rous change re-
 pine)
 With mind exalted to a lot so great;
 A bright reversion quickly shall be thine;
 Wake from thy base, inglorious sleep;
 arise!
 Ev'n while I speak the eventful moment
 flies."

VII.

To her, "a lovely and immortal dame,
 Who kindred with the deities may claim,"
 I strait replied; "This hallow'd breast
 inspires,
 A sacred light within this bosom glows;
 Born of a purer source, and purer fires
 Than aught thy vainly-boasted splendour
 shows:
 And, if my emulation ne'er aspires
 To wear the crown that thy caprice be-
 stows,
 That heavenly ray that in my bosom lives
 Far greater pleasures gives
 Than all the sceptred states that own thy
 sway;
 Pleasures thou canst not give—nor take
 away—
 Alike the gilded domes of Wealth I fly,
 And pallid Care with withering eye;
 For me no horrors bear these desert plains;
 They rise a golden vision in my strains;
 And ev'n thy loftier sons one day may
 through
 To gain the meed of my immortal song."

VIII.

Fierce at my words, the infuriate Goddess
 burn'd,
 Like blazing comet, that, with awful
 glare,
 Flings thro' the azure space his sanguin
 hair;
 And thus indignant to my words return'd
 "The hardy Dacian, and the Scythian
 bold,
 Unaw'd by foes, by me have learnt to
 fear;
 Fear-stricken kings my triumphs can un-
 fold,
 And purple tyrants in their mid-career

Have felt my arm arrest their trembling
spear!
Shall then a swain of Arcady reject
My proffer'd bounty with disdainful scorn?
Fears he not then my fury's dire effect?
Are yet the fruits of my revenge un-
known?

O, by the regions of the rising morn
Be their terrific powers display'd alone!
When with revengeful foot I prest
The stamp of death upon their bleeding
breast;
And gave the queens of three imperial
states,
And all their regal honours, to the Fates.
The haughty Xerxes on fair Asia's shore
Broad Europe's lands beheld with pride,
And dar'd their distant climes to join
essay;
But red did Salamina's waters pour
When ranks on ranks contending died,
And slaughter reign'd on Persia's battle-
day:
Thus from inglorious shackles did I free
The insulted Power that rules the trackless
sea.

IX.

Nor less in Egypt was my power dis-
play'd,
Where, by my oft repeated insults fir'd,
The fairest queen that e'er her sceptre
away'd
By poisonous aspic in her bloom expir'd;
By me o'ercome, within the lonely cell
The African's resistless valour fell;
And with this hand the deadly plant I bore
To the fierce native of the Punic shore.

X.

I guided Rome's victorious arms,
That redden'd Afric's sable shores with
flame;
Wak'd on her desert sands War's loud
alarms,
And tore from Carthage all her wreaths of
fame.
O'er Lybian wastes a wandering ghost she
stray'd,
Till I might deign to appease the indig-
nant shade;
But, when to earth I bow'd Rome's lofty
state,
Then Carthage laid aside her ancient hate;
And pour'd in turn the tributary sigh
O'er ruin'd Latium's fallen majesty.

XI.

"I wish not to recall the horrid steel
That slew the Roman Chief on Memphis'
shore;
Nor that by which unconquer'd Cato fell;
Nor the keen blade that patriot Brutus
bore,
Rome from Cæsarean empire to restore.
My lofty fury 'tis not thine to share,
Anger reserv'd alone for powerful states;
Unworthy thou my greater wrath to bear,
Or splendid influence of propitious fates:

Small tokens of mine ire I now bestow;
The fervent strains thou sing'st shall cease
to glow,
And thy loud trumpet shall no more ex-
ceed
The humble piping of the shepherd's reed."

XII.

Furious she said: thro' yielding air she
soar'd;
Around my humble cot hoarse thunder
roar'd.
While howl'd the storm, I view'd with
fearless eye
The awful low'ring of the raging sky:
Whirlwinds and tempests at her orders
came,
And hailstones scatter'd 'mid the livid
flame,
O'er the wide waste with frowning clouds
obscur'd,
The few poor hopes my humble fields
matur'd.

FALSEHOOD.

A SONNET.

FORBEAR, vile dust!—nor more offend
the ear,
Nor more the habit of mean Falsehood wear;
Throw off her garment!—Liars robes are
base.
Spread back her mantle!—Smooth her wrin-
kled face!
In vain you strive the rays of Truth t'out-
shine,
Her beams deface, her light expunges thine.
When you commence conversing, all your
might
Is aim'd to make false actions o'er-reach
right;
But soon in intricate confusion bound,
You vainly try to force the fable round,
Your flowing fictions in wild tumult rise,
And even truths appear egregious lies.
Then turn, O man! from Falsehood's
dang'rous track,
And by fair Truth be safely guided back.

H. B. S.

FROM THE GREEK.

SHOULD'ST thou, O Daphne, for my
sake,
An equal pain endure,
A sense of gratitude will make
The bond of love more sure.

But should'st thou, reckless of my fate,
Unkind and cruel prove,
Sweet maid, thou'lt never learn to hate
So truly as I love.

T.

TO MY MOTHER.

MOTHER! thy frame is moulder'd into earth!
 And be it so!—I'll muse upon thy worth!—
 Bowing submissive to the God on high,
 Who brings us into being, but to die.
 Vain are such tears, yet innocent; and show,
 That man is only man,—the heir of woe.—
 And I must weep;—for I have lost in thee
 All that a tender mother ought to be:
 Puny and weak, when first my life began,
 Nor sturdy now I write myself a man,
 To thy fond, anxious care it is, I owe
 All of my little happiness, below;
 And to thy motherly and christian love,
 All of the happiness I hope, above:

For thou and my dear Father, happy pair—
 Plac'd in your children's all your worldly
 care;
 And as yourselves the path of Virtue trod,
 Shew'd us that path, which leads to bliss and
 God.
 Mother! what can I do, now thou art gone,
 But comfort my poor Father, left alone?
 And, as with age his maladies increase,
 Suppress my grief, and pray for his release!
 Then, knowing well in whom I have to
 trust,
 Consign, with pious hope, his dust to dust?

I. H.

September 3, 1803.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, alluding to the publication in America, of the negotiations between the British and the American commissioners at Ghent, asked was it the intention of Ministers to make any communication to Parliament on the subject.—The Earl of Liverpool replied, that it was not the intention of government to follow the example of that of America, in the unprecedented proceeding of publishing a partial and garbled account of the commencement of a negotiation still pending. The Marquis of Lansdowne said, if the accounts which had been published in the American journals were partial, he conceived it to be the duty of his Majesty's government, by a publication on their part to counteract the mischievous effects which were likely to result from the former, not in America alone, but in Europe. He was one of those who conceived the declaration of war against us by the Americans as uncalled for, and consequently unjust. But if the American publication of the terms insisted on by the British commissioners were fairly stated, he must protest against being supposed to espouse the justice of them. In fact the grounds of war were completely changed. Instead of our confining ourselves to the right of claiming the allegiance of our own citizens; and to the maintenance of our other maritime rights, we had required a revision of the boundary between the possessions of the two countries, the abandonment, on the part of the Americans, of their naval frontier, by withdrawing their ships of war from the Lakes, and, above all, their abstinence from all further aggrandizement; by the purchase from the Indians of lands; even within their own territory. The principle on which the war commenced, was thus utterly changed. Yet if the noble earl would say that, in the negotiations which were yet pending, any pro-

positions had been made on our part subsequent to those which he had just described, he would refrain at present from saying any more on the subject.—Lord Liverpool said, that, at the proper time, all the circumstances mentioned by the noble marquis ought to be fully explained. He could now state only that the negotiation had not closed—it had never intermitted—and was still proceeding. In reply to the challenge that, in the southern states of America, our naval and military commanders had induced the slaves to desert from their owners, and had afterwards conveyed them to the West Indies and sold them there, he thanked the noble marquis for giving him this opportunity to declare, that he had never heard of such an occurrence until he saw it imputed in the American secretary's despatch—he firmly believed it to be void of foundation—but would cause immediate enquiry to be made, and if there was any foundation for it, the offenders should be brought to justice.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22-3.—A message was received from the Prince Regent, stating that bodily infirmity having compelled Lord Walsingham to resign the duties of chairman of the committees of the House of Lords, which he had performed 20 years, his Royal Highness was desirous of being enabled to grant his lordship an annuity of 2000*l*.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.—The Duke of Montrose, Lord Shaftesbury, and the Lord Chancellor, sitting as commissioners, the royal assent was given to the seamen and marines Pension Bill, and Mrs. Reynold's Legacy Bill. The Malt Duty Bill was passed. On the third reading of the Exchequer Bill, Inland Bill, and Twelve Millions Five Hundred Thousand Exchequer Bills Bill—Lord Donoughmore said, that he should not now object to the passing of these bills, because he

was about to submit a motion to the House, which he trusted would bring the information before it, that would shew to what purposes the money was applied. The bills were then read a third time, and passed.

NEGOTIATIONS IN EUROPE, &c.

Lord Donoughmore observed, that he had waited until the latest opportunity, in hopes that some other noble lord would take up the important question, which he was under the necessity of submitting to the House. However incompetent he was to the task, he felt it his duty to bring forward the subject, and he therefore gave notice that on Thursday next he should submit a motion to their lordships, which had for its object, that the House should make some specific declaration against that system of aggrandisement and spoliation, which the persons now negotiating in Congress at Vienna, seemed to be determined to adopt. He believed that Thursday next would be the last day which their lordships would sit before the recess, and it was on this account that he moved that day. He further moved, that their lordships be summoned for Thursday.—A message from the Commons, brought up the Irish Woollen Importation and Exportation Bill, the Peace Preservation Bill, and the Irish Inland Excise Duty Bill, which were read a first time. The Glass Duty Bill, the West India Goods Bill, the Promissory Note Bill, and the Neutral and Foreign Shipping Bills, were read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.—The royal assent was given by commission to the Malt Duty, Irish Glass, and Timber Duty; Neutral and Foreign Ships, East India Goods, Wool Importation, Promissory Note, Irish Peace Preservation, and several Exchequer Bill Bills.—The Deer Driving Came, between General Robertson and the Duke of Athol, was decided in favour of the latter.—The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for Establishing the trial by jury in Scotland, in will causes. To be considered after the recess.—The question that the House do adjourn to Thursday, February 9, was then put and carried, after some observations from the Duke of Sussex and Lord Donoughmore, on the unpromising state of continental affairs, and the spirit of aggrandisement evinced by several powers, coupled with a request for information.

Adjourned to Feb. 9.

PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

An Account of Monies advanced for Public Services out of the Civil List Revenues—not being part of the Ordinary Expenditure of the Civil List—and which have not been replaced by Parliament.—

The Rev. J. T. Becker, compensation for services as one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Lincoln Gaol £. 332
Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, for printing for the Secretary of State for the Home Department 595

F. Nicolay, Esq. to pay Bills drawn by Governor Maxwell, from ~~Stella~~ Leone, for expense of captured negroes 5,470
Ditto, by President Julius, from St. Christopher's, for ditto 390
A. Palmer, Esq. towards defraying expenses of carrying into execution Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors 2,200
E. Walmisley, Esq. for rewards to the parties concerned in preparing the 48th volume of Lords' Journals for press 178
Sir N. Conant, for the expense of Horse Patrols, half a year, to October 10, 1814 3,098
J. Plant, Esq. gratuity for bringing from France the Definitive Treaty of Peace 520
J. Calvert, Esq. to discharge bills for furniture and other articles supplied to the two Houses of Parliament, and not included in the expenses of the Chamber in quarter ending 5th January, 1814. 1,111
T. Telford, Esq. in discharge of his account for travelling and other expenses attending the survey of New Galloway Bridge and Port Patrick Harbour 286
J. Bidwell and J. Bandinell, Esqrs. towards defraying expenses of Commissioners under 3d and 4th additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace with France 3,034
Rear-admiral Martin, Sir G. Wood, and J. Tucker, Esqrs. expenses as Commissioners under the 15th Article of the late Treaty of Peace with France 1,034
T. Macdonald, J. Guillemard, Esqrs. and the representatives of H. Pye Rich, Esq. further reward to them as Commissioners under the American Treaty 15,757
R. Smirke, Esq. to enable him to pay for a new boundary-wall for the Mint, rendered necessary in consequence of an exchange of land between the Crown and the Trustees for Improvement of East Smithfield 1,768
G. Saunders, Esq. allowance for investigating Accounts of the late J. Wyatt, Esq. to Midsummer, 1814. 719
E. Stracey, Esq. for his services as Consul to Chairman of Committees of the House of Peers, Sessions 1813-14 1,590
Magistrates of the Thames Police Office, expenses of a plan for better security of shipping in port of London 316
W. Watson, Esq. Sergeant at Arms House of Lords, for his services in the year 1814 1,582

C. Brodie, Esq. for salary for himself and Clerks, and incidental expenses	£. 3,791	For defraying charges heretofore paid out of proceeds of old naval stores, as per Appendix A.	4,344
G. Saunders, Esq. to discharge bills in erecting a tomb for the late Lord Nelson in St. Paul's Cathedral. .	1,033	For defraying charges for Parliamentary services, or services of a public description, as per Appendix B. .	6,681
R. Anstruther, Esq. to enable him to carry on repairs of the Military Roads, N. B. for the year 1814. .	2,800		£79,384
Dr. T. Brooke Clarke, for preparing returns of residence and non-residence of the Clergy, called for by Parliament in the year 1812, and for half a year's allowance to 5th July, 1814	449	G. ARBUTHNOT.	
„ Clark, Esq. Assistant to Ditto, allowance one year and a half to do. .	490	Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 23d Nov. 1814.	
Dr. J. Cole, towards expenses of forming a Catalogue of Manuscripts and Printed Books of Bodleian Society	2,000	The Appendixes A. and B. referred to above, contain, amidst others, the following items:	
„ Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, on account of expenses of the conveyance of the Royal Family of Portugal and suite from the Brazils to Portugal	5,143	Captain George Hewson, for conveying the American Commissioners from Dover to Calais	193
Messrs. Morrison and Bingley, to pay for old copper coin brought to the Mint, in pursuance of Order in Council, of 21st Jan. 1814	10,000	W. Pollock, Esq. to pay fees on the creation of Admiral Lord Keith, a Viscount, Sir E. Pellew, a Baron, and Admiral Sir J. Poo Beresford, a Baronet	1,446
„ Mr. Walsingham, for his services as Chairman of the Committees of the House of Peers, in the year 1814. .	2,631	Captain J. Wainwright, gratuity for bringing the despatches from Sir A. Cochrane, containing intelligence of the Capture of Washington. .	523
		Messrs. Gurney, for attending Committees of Parliament as short-hand writers, and for transcripts of evidence, in Sess. 1814	878
		Right Honourable George Rose, in lieu of Acts of Parliament, for Sess. 1812 and 1813	105

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—ARMY ESTIMATES.—Mr. Whitbread said, that a rotten treaty had been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples guaranteeing to the latter his throne, &c. to which Lords Castlereagh and Besset were parties, yet Ministers had promised to know nothing of this. A pecuniary treaty had been concluded with Spain, which had not been produced. He wished to know whether the partition of Saxony had been agreed to by Lord Castlereagh. He could anticipate no lasting peace when saw the great powers forming a focus of content by the addition of other states to their territories. With respect to America, must compliment Ministers; for they had fought and negotiated in such a manner as to place the two parties to unite heartily in prosecution of the war.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the negotiation at Ghent was not broken off, but still proceeding; he knew of no engagement with Great Britain, beyond a mere convention of arms, and the treaty with Spain would be forthcoming.—Mr. Ponsonby said an additional article in the treaty with Russia, by which Great Britain engaged to maintain the Russian fleet, not only in our harbours, but for a certain period after a peace.—Mr. Tierney stigmatised the transfer of Saxony as a monstrous act of injustice.—Mr. Whitbread said Lord Cas-

tlereagh had not a very high opinion of his colleagues, since he had not informed them of the fate of Saxony—further to illustrate this want of information, he read the following extract from Lord W. Bentinck's official note to the Duke de Gallo, the Neapolitan Minister.

“Bologna, April 1, 1814.

“In case of the Neapolitan Government exacting a written confirmation of the sentiments which Lord Castlereagh had verbally declared; a confirmation which had not been called for, not thinking it necessary, the undersigned is authorised to declare officially, That the English Government entirely approves of the Treaty concluded between the Austrian and Neapolitan Governments: that it consents to the addition of the territory there specified, under the same conditions made by Austria, of an active and immediate co-operation of the Neapolitan army; and if the English Government refuses to sign a definitive Treaty, it is caused by sentiments of honour and delicacy, which make it unwilling that the hereditary estate of an ancient ally should be given up without an indemnity; and the undersigned has in consequence orders to invite the Neapolitan Government to make the greatest efforts in order to obtain the same object.”

Mr. C. Moxley complained of our having transferred the Ionian Islands to Austria; and Mr. Horner, alluding to our proposals

to America, 1857, for our maritime rights, the country would fight to the last: but for extension of territory, it would not willingly expend a shilling.—Mr. Wellesley complained of the questions put to Ministers on insufficient authority: "We (said the Right Honourable Gentleman) are not answerable for every thing that is published in pamphlets—we are not accountable for the contents of newspapers—we cannot disclose communications made confidentially to us—we cannot give explanations upon topics now before the Congress—we are bound to keep the secrets of State to ourselves—we cannot attempt to give any justification of our conduct now—we must leave it to a future opportunity, when our Noble Colleague returns—at present we cannot make disclosures—our tongues are tied—(Hear, hear! loud laughter). We have a right to conceal what we do not think should be published."—Lord Palmerston then moved the various resolutions for specific sums composing the Army Estimates for half a year, to the 25th June, 1815; which were agreed to.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22.—Mr. Whitbread, in moving for certain correspondence relative to the two Spaniards who had sought refuge at Gibraltar, but had been delivered up by General Smith, at the instance of Sir James Duff, the British Consul at Cadiz, to the Spanish Government, spoke with considerable severity of the interference of Sir James. Three hundred peasants had in like manner been surrendered; and in these acts the British Government made no distinction between acknowledged crimes and alleged political offences.—Mr. Vansittart said, the Government entertained no just an abhorrence of the tyranny of the Spanish Government, that Lord Bathurst had written to Gen. Smith, cautioning him against a repetition of his conduct: the motion as amended for extracts, instead of the letters, was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.—THURSDAY, NOV. 24.—FRIDAY, NOV. 25.—Colonel Palmer said, that after the recess, he should again bring forward the subject of the late Court Martial.—A Bill for the better regulation of Hackney Coaches was read a first time.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.—The Irish Peace Preservation Bill was read a third time, but previously a clause was introduced by Mr. Peele, the object of which was, to give to the Lord Lieutenant a power after having issued a Proclamation, to declare any County or Barony in Ireland, in a state of insurrection, and to appoint extra constables to assist in keeping the peace.—The Thread Lace Bill passed through a Committee.—Lord Walsingham's Annuity Bill was read a first time.—The report of the False Measures Bill was agreed to.—The Irish Excise Duty Bill, the Irish Woollen Exportation and Importation Bill, were both passed.—The Twelve Million Five Hundred Thousand

Pounds Exchequer Bill, The Exchequer Bill in aids Bill, and the Mail Duty Bill, were brought up from the Lords.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.—On the committal of the Hackney Coach Bill, Gen. Thornton objected to the repeal of the clause respecting the delivery of tickets by the coachmen; as though inefficient for the purpose, it had occasioned the coachmen to be summoned and fined under other Acts of Parliament, for abusive language. He wished that the numbers should be painted in a conspicuous place inside of the hackney coaches, as well as outside, and then it might be observed in passing lamps; and if a list of fares were also within, imposition would be prevented. He wished the practice of giving tickets might be continued.—Mr. Lushington said he had no desire to press the Bill now. To be committed on the 10th of February.—On the Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, Mr. Whitbread said, that the King of Sicily had told his Parliament that England had made loans to him, and asserted, that besides past favours received by his subjects, still greater might be expected from us.—Mr. Vansittart replied, that the loans alluded to were small advances made by Lord Bentinck in 1812, to the amount of 150,000*l.* and which was in truth only an anticipation of the annual subsidy granted by England, and from which it had afterwards been deducted: He had never stated that Lord W. Bentinck had guaranteed the Crown of Naples to Murat; but only that that Nobleman had undertaken to use his endeavours to induce the King of Sicily to accept an indemnity in case it should be thought necessary at the Congress that Naples should continue to be held by the present possessor.—A conversation now took place respecting Saxony. Mr. Whitbread commented with severity on the annexation of that country to Prussia; and he quoted Prince Repnin's proclamation from the foreign journals, to prove that Lord Castlereagh had assented to that unjust act, in consideration (as he supposed) of the Elector of Hanover having been made a King. He was at the same time represented as having opposed the independence of Poland. He wished the Hon. Gentleman would before the recess give some information respecting the situation of Saxony and Poland.—Mr. Vansittart replied, "I feel no objection to give the Hon. Gentleman some information upon one or two of the points to which he has referred: first, with regard to Saxony, I believe that the fate of that kingdom has not and cannot have yet been decided, because the Congress by which the decision is to be made is not yet met; I cannot, therefore, believe that the fate of Saxony is yet fixed—much less do I believe that any British minister would have been a party to any such decision as is supposed to have been made. As little do I believe (and the Hon. Gentleman will have reason on

some future day to recollect my assertion) that any British minister will be a party to the subjugation of Poland."—Mr. Whitbread said he was hardened against the implied threat. If he knew but little, the Right Hon. Gentleman knew less. Instead of his hopes—expects—and believes—why not tell them at once from the tenour of Lord Castlereagh's letters, that Saxony had neither been delivered up, nor was to become the property of Prussia.—Mr. Vansittart, that he might not be misunderstood, explained as follows:—What I said was, that the fate of Saxony was not, I believed, and could not be, decided, because, by the last accounts, the Congress had not yet met, whose duty it is to decide; therefore, I presume that any occupation of Saxony which has taken place, according to the public accounts, can only be provisional, merely a military occupation of the country, such as was before maintained by the Russians. This was all I meant to state with respect to Saxony, and the British Minister therefore was not a party to the transaction. As to Poland, what I said was, that it would not be found that a British Minister had been the author of the subjugation of that country."—Mr. Ponsonby said, he would willingly hope, not only that our minister would not be a party to such a transaction, but also that the King of Prussia would not. What had been his sentiments and conduct at the treaty of Chaumont? The first article of that treaty recited the wrongs committed by Buonaparte in Germany, and that the Allies were anxious to recover and to protect "the rights and liberties of all nations:" yet in so short a time the whole of Saxony was delivered up to the dominion of Prussia, and the people transferred like so many cattle in a fair, and this was called a provisional occupation of the country. Such had been the conduct of the two great powers of Russia and Prussia. The Right Hon. Gentleman said the Congress had not yet met. What signified whether the Congress met or not, if these two powers continued to pursue such conduct? The whole business was a deception and false colouring, calculated to impose on the world; and our minister being present, and not quitting Vienna as soon as he saw what the views of those powers were, had debased and degraded this country in the eyes of Europe. If the accounts in the papers were true, what were the great armies kept on foot for? Was it for the liberties of Europe? No; it was to overawe the people of Saxony, while the scandalous plans of the two powers were carrying into execution. He should be happy if ministers could deny this view of the matter, but he thought it impossible.—Mr. Bathurst rose several times to explain. He at first asserted that ministers were not speaking on the ground of reports, but that they had official information that our Ministers had never assented to any decision about

Saxony; afterwards that they had accounts that no final decision had taken place respecting Saxony, which was to be held in trust for Prussia until the settlement made by the Congress; and, again, that Prince Repnin's proclamation, being from Dresden, of the 11th, the same date as Lord Castlereagh's last despatches from Vienna, the latter could make no mention of the circumstance. Ministers had no doubt the proclamation was unauthorized.—Mr. Lytton, from residence abroad, could assert that the Saxons, with the exception of six or seven persons who had been bribed by Russian money or Russian honours, protested against the annexation of their country, and called for the restoration of their Sovereign. The resolutions were then voted.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.—A Bill introduced by Alderman Smith was read a first time, for repealing the assize of bread in the metropolis, and empowering magistrates to punish bakers mixing improper ingredients with their bread, and also Chandler in whose possession light bread might be found.—On Mr. Serjeant Best moving for the number of insolvent Debtors released from the Fleet and King's Bench under the Insolvent Act, in order to devise some means to distinguish the unfortunate from the fraudulent debtor.—Mr. Lockhart said, he should after the recess, submit a motion for amending the Act.—Mr. Horner said the Act had been effective, and it would prevent that indiscreet credit usually given by tradesmen.—Serjeant Best replied, some tradesmen must either trust or lose their business.—Mr. Horner moved for a variety of papers as to the manner in which the war had been carried on in Canada, the Court Martial on Capt. Barchay, Gen. Proctor &c. which, with the addresses from Bristol, Liverpool, &c. respecting American privateers on our coast, he considered as an impeachment of the Naval Administration of the country. A very long discussion, in which all the leading members participated, ensued: the papers were granted, except the Court Martial on Gen. Proctor.—Mr. Whitbread, at the close of a vehement attack, accusing Ministers of wishing to screen themselves from the consequences of their neglect in not supplying all our commanders in America, with troops, vessels, ammunition, &c. said, that it was fortunate for one Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. Pole) that he was the brother of the Duke of Wellington. The world was full of his Grace's achievements; he had conquered every thing that was opposed to him, and he had afterwards conquered the Mint for the Right Hon. Gentleman.—Mr. W. Pole said that his brother was indeed desirous that he should be in the administration, but the invitation had come direct from Lord Liverpool.—The question that the House do Adjourn to Feb. 2, was then put, and carried by 63 to 23.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 10.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was yesterday received from Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Aug. 27.

MY LORD,

THE successful result of the gallant enterprise against the enemy's small vessel lying off Fort Erie, as detailed in the enclosed extract of a despatch from Gen. Drummond, having encouraged the expectation that a favourable period had arrived for attacking the enemy in their entrenchments, the general was induced to order an assault upon Fort Erie, and the works connected with it, before the break of day on the 15th instant.

It is with deep concern I have now to acquaint your lordship, that, notwithstanding there was the fairest prospect of success at the commencement of the attack, our troops were afterwards obliged to retire without accomplishing their object, and with very considerable loss. To General Drummond's official report on this subject (a copy of which I have the honour of transmitting), I beg leave to refer your lordship for the causes of our failure. It is, however, highly satisfactory to know, that, until the unfortunate explosion took place, and until his Majesty's troops, by their near approach to the abattis in front of the entrenchments, met such difficulties in penetrating as were found to be insurmountable without the aid of light, they behaved with their usual gallantry and discipline, and had gained, by their determined efforts, advantages which accident alone appears to have compelled them to forego.

By accounts from General Drummond to the 18th instant, I find he has, since the 15th, been joined by the 82d regiment, and that the 6th was on its way to, and would probably be with, the right division by this time, together with other reinforcements which are proceeding thither.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Extract from General Drummond, to Sir G. Prevost, dated Camp before Fort Erie, Aug. 13.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting your excellency, with the capture of two of the three armed schooners which were anchored off Fort Erie, and which very much annoyed our left flank. This enterprise was executed in a very gallant style by Captain Dobbs, and a party of about seventy seamen

and marines, who embarked last night in six batteaux which I had caused to be carried across to Lake Erie for that purpose. I have this morning opened the fire of the battery on Fort Erie, and though the distance is found to be great, yet I hope a sufficient effect will be produced.

Camp before Fort Erie, Aug. 15:

SIR,

Having reason to believe that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the enemy's fort, by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 13th, and by which the stoned building had been much injured, and the general outline of the parapet and embrasures very much altered, I determined on assaulting the place; and accordingly made the necessary arrangements for attacking it, by a heavy column directed to the entrenchments on the side of Snake Hill, and by two columns to advance from the battery, and assault the fort and entrenchments on this side.

The troops destined to attack by Snake Hill (which consisted of the King's regiment and that of De Watteville, with the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville) marched at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in order to gain the vicinity of the point of attack in sufficient time. It is with the deepest regret I have to report the failure of both attacks, which were made two hours before daylight this morning. A copy of Lieutenant-Col. Fischer's report, herewith inclosed, will enable your Excellency to form a tolerably correct judgment of the causes of the failure of that attack; had the head of the column (which had entered the place without difficulty or opposition), been supported, the enemy must have fled from his works (which were all taken as was contemplated in the instructions), or have surrendered.

The attack on the fort and entrenchments leading from it to the Lake, was made at the same moment by two columns, one under Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, 104th regiment, consisting of the flank companies of the 41st and 104th regiments, and a body of seamen and marines, under Captain Dobbs of the royal navy, on the fort; the other under Colonel Scott, 103d, consisting of the 103d regiment, supported by two companies of the Royals, was destined to attack the entrenchments.—These columns advanced to the attack, as soon as the firing upon Colonel Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded; after a desperate resistance, in making a lodgment in the fort, through the embrasures of the demi-bastion, the guns of which they had actually turned against the enemy, who still maintained the Stone Building, when most unfortunately some ammunition, which

had been placed under the platform, caught fire from the firing of the guns to the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops which had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. Panic was instantly communicated to the troops (who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental), and the enemy, at the same time, pressing forward, and commencing a heavy fire of musquetry, the fort was abandoned, and our troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed out the 1st Battalion Royals, to support and cover the retreat, a service which that valuable corps executed with great steadiness.

Our loss has been very severe in killed and wounded; and I am sorry to add, that almost all those returned "missing," may be considered as wounded or killed by the explosion, and left in the hands of the enemy. The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produced, and which introduced a degree of confusion into the columns which, in the darkness of the night, the utmost exertions of the officers were ineffectual in removing.

The officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery; nor could any thing exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's brigade was made, until, emerging from a thick wood, it found itself suddenly stopped by an abattis, and within a heavy fire of musquetry and guns from behind a formidable entrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns, under Colonel Scott and Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, the persevering gallantry of both officers and men, until the unfortunate explosion, could not be surpassed. Colonel Scott of the 103d, and Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond of the 104th regiments, who commanded the centre and left attacks, were unfortunately killed; and your excellency will perceive that almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by the enemy's fire, or by the explosion.

My thanks are due to the under-mentioned officers, viz:—To Lieutenant-Col. Fischer, who commanded the right attack; to Major Coote, aide-de-camp to your excellency, who accompanied that column; Major Evans, of the King's, commanding the advance; Major Villatte, De Watteville's; Captain Basden, light company, 89th; Lieutenant Murphy, light company, 100th. I also beg to add the name of Captain Powell, of the Glengarry Light Infantry, employed on the staff as deputy-assistant in the quarter-master-general's department, who conducted Lieutenant-Col. Fischer's column, and first entered the enemy's entrenchments, and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself; Major Villatte, of De Watteville's regiment, who led the co-

lumn of attack and entered the entrenchments; as did Lieutenant Young, of the King's regiment, with about fifty men of the light companies of the King's and De Watteville's regiments; Captain Powell reports that Serjeant Powell, of the 19th Dragoons, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as guide, and preceded the leading sub-division in the most intrepid style. In the centre and left columns, the exertions of Major Smeit, of the 108d regiment, who succeeded to the command of the left column on the death of Col. Scott; Captains Leonard and Shore, of the 104th flank companies; Captains Glew, Ballock, and O'Keefe, 41st flank companies; Capt. Dobbs, of the Royal Navy, commanding a party of volunteer seamen and marines, are entitled to my acknowledgements—they are all wounded). Nor can I omit mentioning in the strongest terms of approbation, the active, zealous, and useful exertions of Captain Elliot, of the 103d regiment, deputy-assistant quarter-master-general, who was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner; and Captain Barney, of the 89th regiment, who had volunteered his services as a temporary assistant in the engineer department, and conducted the centre column to the attack, in which he received two dangerous wounds. To Major Philot, commanding the royal artillery, and Captain Sabine, who commanded the battery as well as the field guns; and to the officers and men of that valuable branch of the service, serving under them, I am to express my entire approbation of their skill and exertions, Lieutenant Charlton of the royal artillery, entered the fort with the centre column, fired several rounds upon the enemy from his own guns, and was wounded by the explosion. The ability and exertions of Lieutenant Philpot, of the Royal Engineers, and the officers and men of that department claim my best acknowledgments. To Lieut.-Col. Tackery, who commanded the reserve; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, inspecting field-officer, and Lieutenant Colonel Battersby, of the Glengarry light infantry, and Captain Walker, of the incorporated militia, I am greatly indebted for their active and unremitting attention to the security of the outposts.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, and Lieutenant-Col. Myers, and to the officers of their departments respectively, as well as to Captain Foster, my military secretary, and the officers of my personal staff, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance they afforded me. My acknowledgments are due to Captain D'Alton, of the 90th regiment, brigade-major to the right division, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Nichol, quarter-master-general of militia; the exertions of Deputy Commissary-General Turquand, and the officers of that department, for the supply of the troops; and the

ire and attention of Staff-Surgeon O'Maly, and the medical officers with the division, to the sick and wounded, also claim my thanks. I have the honour, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND.

to Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

SIR, Camp, August 15, 1814.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Lieutenant-General Drummond, that, in compliance with the instructions I received, the brigade under my command, consisting of the 8th and De Watteville's regiment, the light companies of the 89th and 100th, with a detachment of artillery, attacked this morning, at two o'clock, the position of the enemy on Snake Hill; and, to my great concern, failed in its attempt. The flank companies of the brigade, who were formed under the orders of Major Evans, of the King's regiment, for the purpose of turning the position between Snake Hill and the Lake, met with a check at the abbatis, which was found impenetrable, and was prevented by it from supporting Major De Villatte, of De Watteville's, and Captain Powell, of quarter-master-general's department, who, actually with a few men, had turned the enemy's battery.

The column of support, consisting of the remainder of De Watteville's and the King's regiments, forming the reserve, in marching too near the Lake, found themselves entangled between the rocks and the water, and, by the retreat of the flank companies, were thrown into such confusion, as to render it impossible to give them any kind of formation during the darkness of the night, at which time they were exposed to a most galling fire of the enemy's battery, and the numerous parties in the abbatis; and I am perfectly convinced that the great number of missing are men killed or severely wounded, at that time when it was impossible to give them any assistance. After day-break, the troops formed and retired to the camp. I inclose a return of casualties.

I am, &c.

J. FISCHER.

Total Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Right Division in the Assault of Fort Erie.

Killed—2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file.

Wounded—1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, 1 major, 8 captains, 11 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 master, 12 seamen, 20 serjeants, 3 drummers, 250 rank and file.

Missing—1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 1 adjutant, 7 seamen, 41 serjeants, 3 drummers, 479 rank and file. (Of the number returned missing, the greater part are supposed to have been killed by the explosion of a magazine.)

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed—1st, or Royal Scots, Captain Torrens.

8th Regiment, Lieutenant Noel.

103d Regiment, Colonel Scott.

104th Regiment, Lieutenant-Col. Drummond.

Wounded—General Staff, Captain Powell, deputy assistant-quarter-master-gen. slight contusion.

Navy—Captain Dobbs, Lieutenant Stevenson, slightly; Mr. Harris, master, severely.

Royal Scots, Captain Rowan, severely; Lieutenant Vaughan, slightly.

8th Regiment, Lieutenant Young, slightly.

41st, Flank Companies, Captains Glew and Bullock, severely; Lieutenant Hailes, slightly; Ensign Townshend, severely.

89th Regiment, Captain Barney, severely.

100th Ditto, Volunteer Frazer, severely.

103d Ditto, Major Smolt, Captains Gardner, severely; and Colclough, severely and prisoner; Lieutenants Fallon, severely; Charlton, severely and prisoner; Cuppage, jun. dangerously; Meagher, slightly; Burrows and Hazen, severely; and Ensign Nash, severely.

104th, Flank Companies, Captain Leonard and Lieutenant M'Laughlan, severely.

Missing—General Staff, Captain Elliott, deputy assistant-quarter-master general.

Navy—Mr. Hyde, Midshipman.

41st, Flank Companies, Lieutenant Garner and Ensign Hall.

100th, Light Company, Lieutenant Murray wounded and prisoner.

103d Regiment, Captain Irwin, Lieutenant Kaye, Ensign Huey, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Pettit.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 11.

Letter from Sir J. L. Yeo to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated Prince Regent, Kingston, August 24, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit, for their lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have received from Captain Dobbs, of his Majesty's sloop *Star*, employed in co-operating with the right division of the army, detailing the particulars of a very gallant and successful attack made on two of the enemy's men of war schooners, moored under the guns of Fort Erie, by a party of seamen and marines under that officer, which appears to have been conducted with great skill and judgment on the part of Captain Dobbs, and executed with distinguished gallantry by all employed. I lament to say, the service has lost a very zealous and valuable officer in Captain Radcliffe, who was killed in the act of boarding. I have the

honour to inclose a list of killed and wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. L. YEO.

Niagara River, near Fort Erie, Somers schooner, Aug. 13.

Having succeeded in getting my gig and five batteaux across the Niagara river to Lake Erie, a distance of eight miles, by land, I last night attacked the three enemy's schooners that had anchored close to Fort Erie for the purpose of flanking the approaches to that fort. Two of them were carried sword in hand in a few minutes, and the third would certainly have fallen had the cables not been cut, which made us drift to leeward of her among the Rapids. The schooners taken are the Ohio and Somers, commanded by lieutenants, and mounting 3 long 12-pounders, with a complement of 35 men each. My gallant friend, Lieutenant Radcliffe, and 1 seaman, fell in the act of boarding, which, with 4 wounded, is our loss. The enemy had 1 man killed and 7 wounded; among the latter is Lieutenant Conklin, commanding the squadron, as well as two of his officers. The steady and gallant conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, employed on this service, was such as to have insured me success against a greater force, and has called forth a very handsome general order from his Honour Lieutenant-General Drummond. I beg leave particularly to mention Mr. Grinded, mate of the Star, and Mr. Hyde, mate of the Charwell, not only for their gallant conduct in the attack, but for their skill in bringing the vessels into this river through shoals and rapids, and under a constant and heavy fire.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. DOBBS.

Return of Killed and Wounded in an Attack on Two of the Enemy's Schooners under Fort Erie, on the Night of the 12th of August.

Killed—C. Radcliffe, acting commander; and W. Acton, seaman.

Wounded—J. Hudson, seaman, severely; J. Bowen, seaman, slightly; T. Roach and J. Dickson, private marines, severely.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant to Sir Geo. Beck with his Majesty's royal licence, that he and his descendants may, as a lasting memorial of his highly distinguished conduct in the conquest of Martinique, &c. bear the following crest of honourable augmentation, viz. a banner from a mural crown, an arm embowed, encircled with a wreath of laurel, the hand grasping an eagle or French standard, the staff broken; intended to represent one of the five eagles, or standards taken by that officer during the aforesaid arduous operations.

The Prince Regent has also been pleased to appoint R. B. Hoppner, Esq. to be his Ma-

jesty's Consul at Venice, and the Austrian territories of the Adriatic Sea.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

This gazette contains a proclamation, providing that all soldiers (the Veteran Battalion excepted), who had enlisted into his Majesty's army for a limited period, and whose services were extended for three years longer by the proclamation of the 31st of July, 1813, shall, if the limited period for which they originally entered, be expired, be immediately entitled to their discharge, notwithstanding the Proclamation of July 31, 1813. The proclamation is dated Sept. 24, 1814.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 8th of October.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	76 2	Barley	37 0	Beans	46 9
Rye	46 10	Oats	27 2	Peas	49 0

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 12th of October, is 72s. 0½d. per cwt.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 17.

Captain Macdougall arrived this Morning with a Despatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Colonel Brook, of which the following is a Copy:

Tonnant, Chesapeake,
Sept. 17.

MY LORD,
I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the division of troops under the command of Major-General Ross, effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco River, distant from Baltimore about 13 miles, with the view of pushing a reconnaissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town, and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate. The approach on this side to Baltimore, lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back River, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile. Three miles from North Point the enemy had intrenched himself quite across this neck of land, to wards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troop advanced. The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening it from by a low abbatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragons, being part of his rear-guard.

about two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves.— At this moment the gallant General Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and country. Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession;—one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command;—was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character, and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise, and devotion, to the service. If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed, in this instance, claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, that the honour of addressing your lordship, and the command of this army have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune; and here I venture to solicit, through your lordship, the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstances of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit. Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6,000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered, posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco, and Back Rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of Major Jones of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry under Major Gibbons, and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained unperceived a lodgment close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment under Major Johnson, the marines of the fleet under Captain Robyns, and a detachment of seamen under Captain Mowey of the *Trave*, formed a line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade, under Colonel Paterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Major Whitaker; the 2d battalion of marines, by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, and a detachment of ma-

rines by Major Lewis, remained in column on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes, the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair, from 5 to 600 in killed and wounded, while, at the most moderate computation, he is at least 1000 *hors de combat*. The 5th regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated. The day being now far advanced and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir A. Cochrane, informing that the frigates, bombships, and flotilla of the fleet, would, on the ensuing morning, take their stations as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at ten o'clock I occupied a favourable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town. Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of palisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work; I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place, were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin Hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could obtain, by about 15,000 men, with a large train of artillery. Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery, would not have been so much felt; and Captain M'Dougall, the bearer of these dispatches, will have the honour to point out to your lordship those particular points of the line which I had proposed to act on.—During the evening, however, I received a communication from the commander-in-chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance to the harbour being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable. Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the vice-admi-

ral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights. Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of twenty vessels in different parts of the harbour, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from very remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired, on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night. Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an objection principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity and ardour, displayed by every description of force, whether naval, military, or marine, during the whole of these operations. I am highly indebted to Sir A. Cochrane, for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occasion, to afford me. A disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service; and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this moment. Captain Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the gall arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation; as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay, Royal Navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel every obligation to Admiral Cockburn, for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Paterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks. Lieutenant-colonel Mullins deserves every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that

part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.—Major Jones, commanding the light brigade, merits my best acknowledgments, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.—The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe, 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due. The exertions of Major Gubbins, commanding the 85th light infantry; and of Major Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable. Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps; and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is Captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of the service. To Lieutenant Evans, 3d dragoons, acting deputy-quarter-master-general to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence, which he evinced in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit, through your lordship, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer. Captain M'Dougall, aid-de-camp to the late General Ross (and who has acted as assistant Adjutant-general, in the absence of Major Debbieg through indisposition), is the bearer of these despatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise; I beg to recommend him to your lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. BROOK, Colonel commanding.

Total Return of the Killed and Wounded on the 12th of Sept.

One general staff, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, and 35 rank and file, killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 serjeants, 229 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—General Staff, Major-General Robert Ross.

21st Fusiliers, Lieutenant Gracie.

Wounded—21st Fusiliers, Brevet-Major Rennie, slightly; and Lieutenant Leavoeq, severely.

44th Regiment, Brevet Major Cruice, slightly; Captain H. Greenshields, dangerously (since dead); Captain G. Hill, Lieutenant R. Cruice, and Ensign J. White, severely.

58th Light Infantry, Captains W. P. De Balle and J. D. Hicks, and Lieutenant G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines, Captain J. Robyns, severely.

H. DEBBING.

Major, A. D. A. General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 17.

Captain Crofton arrived this Morning with Despatches from Sir A. Cochrane, of which the following are Copies.

Tonnant, Chesapeake, Sept. 17.

SIR,

I request that you will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which had been concerted previous to the departure of the Iphigenia; Major-General Ross and myself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration upon the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it; and as our arrangements were soon made, I proceeded up this river, and anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco, on the 11th inst. where the frigates and smaller vessels entered at a convenient distance for landing the troops.

At an early hour the next morning, the disembarkation of the army was effected without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of 600 seamen under Captain E. Crofton, late of the Leopard; the second battalion of marines, the marines of the squadron, and the colonial black marines. Rear-Admiral Cockburn accompanied the general, to advise and arrange as might be deemed necessary for our combined efforts. So soon as the army moved forward, I hoisted my flag in the Surprise, and with the remainder of the frigates, bombs, sloops, and the rocket-ship, passed further up the river to render what co-operation could be found practicable.

While the bomb-vessels were working up, in order that we might open our fire upon the enemy's fort at day-break next morning, an account was brought to me that Major-General Ross, when reconnoitering the enemy, had received a mortal wound by a musket-ball, which closed his glorious career before he could be brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory of this gallant and respected officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that his Majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal, which he manifested on every occasion, while I had the honour of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal secu-

rity when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army, had caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major-General has left a wife and family, for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide.

The skirmish which had deprived the army of its brave general, was a prelude to a most decisive victory over the flower of the enemy's troops. Colonel Brook, on whom the command devolved, having pushed forward our force to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy, about 6 or 7000, had taken up an advanced position, strengthened by field-pieces, and where he had disposed himself, apparently with the intention of making a determined resistance, fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, that he was obliged soon to give way, and fly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon. For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I beg leave to refer their lordships to Admiral Cockburn's despatch, transmitted herewith.

At day-break the next morning, the bombs having taken their stations within shell-range, supported by the Surprise, with the other frigates and sloops, opened their fire upon the fort that protected the entrance of the harbour, and I had now an opportunity of observing the strength and the preparations of the enemy. The approach to the town on the land-side, was defended by commanding heights, upon which was constructed a chain of redoubts, connected by a breast-work, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and a show of force that was reported to be from 15 to 20,000 men.

The entrance by sea, within which the town is retired nearly three miles, was entirely obstructed by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbour, defended inside by gun-boats, flanked on the right by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of several heavy guns. These preparations rendering it impracticable to afford any essential co-operation by sea, I considered that an attack on the enemy's strong position by the army only, with such disparity of force, though confident of success, might risk a greater loss than the possession of the town would compensate for, while holding in view the ulterior operations of this force in the contemplation of his Majesty's government; and, therefore, as the primary object of our movement had been already fully accomplished, I communicated my observations to Colonel Brook, who coinciding with me in opinion, it was mutually agreed that we should withdraw.

The following morning the army began leisurely to retire; and so salutary was the effect produced on the enemy by the defeat he had experienced that notwithstanding every opportunity was offered for his repeating the conflict, with an infinite superiority, our troops re-embarked without molestation,

the ships of war dropped down as the army retired. The result of this demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy, the destruction, by themselves, of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive rope-walk, and other public erections, the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and above all, the collecting and harassing of his armed inhabitants from the surrounding country; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expences, at the same time effectually drawing off their attention and support from other important quarters. It has been a source of the greatest gratification to me, the continuance of that unanimity existing between the two services, which I have before noticed to their lordships; and I have reason to assure them, that the command of the army has fallen upon a most zealous and able officer in Colonel Brook, who has followed up the system of cordiality that had been so beneficially adopted by his much-lamented chief.

Admiral Cockburn, to whom I had confided that part of the naval service which was connected with the army, evinced his usual zeal and ability, and executed his important trust to my entire satisfaction. Admiral Malcolm, who regulated the collection, debarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops, and the supplies they required, has merited my best thanks for his indefatigable exertions; and I have to express my acknowledgments for the counsel and assistance which, in all our operations, I have received from Admiral Codrington, the captain of the fleet. The captains of the squadron who were employed in the various duties afloat, were all emulous to promote the service in which they were engaged, and, with the officers acting under them, are entitled to my fullest approbation.

I beg leave to call the attention of their lordships to the report Rear-Admiral Cockburn has made of the meritorious and gallant conduct of the Naval Brigade; as well as to the accompanying letter from Colonel Brook, expressing his obligations to Captain Edward Crofton, who commanded, and Captains T. B. Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and R. Ramsay, who had charge of divisions; and I have to recommend these officers, together with those who are particularly noticed by the rear-admiral, to their lordships favourable consideration. Captain Robyns, of the royal marines, who commanded the marines of the squadron on this occasion, and in the operations against Washington, being severely wounded, I beg leave to bring him to their lordships recollection, as having been frequently noticed for his gallant conduct during the services on the Chesapeake, and to recommend him, with Lieutenant S. Marshall, of the Diadem, who is dangerously wounded, to their lordships favour and protection. Lieutenant Lawrence, of the royal marine artillery, who commanded

the rocket brigade, has again rendered essential service, and is highly spoken of by Colonel Brook. Captain Crofton, who will have the honour of delivering this despatch, is competent to explain any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their lordships protection, as a most zealous and intelligent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

Here follows a letter from Admiral Cockburn, dated the 15th ult. detailing the same events which are described in Col. Brook's letter.—Next follows a letter from Colonel Brook to Sir A. Cochrane, speaking in terms of the highest commendation of the conduct of Captains Crofton, Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, who had exposed themselves to the hottest of the enemy's fire to keep their men in the line of march with the disciplined troops. The letter also speaks highly of the conduct of the sailors.

Total Return of Killed and Wounded of the Navy disembarked with the Army under Major-General Ross.

Killed—1 petty officer, 3 seamen, 3 marines.

Wounded—1 officer, 6 petty officers, 22 seamen, 15 marines.

Name of Petty Officer Killed.

Melpomene—Mr. William (or Arthur) Edmonson, clerk.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Tonnant—Captain Robyns, royal marines, severely.

Diadem—Lieutenant S. Marshall, severely.

Names of Petty Officers Wounded.

Tonnant—Mr. C. Ogle, midshipman, severely.

Albion—J. Billett, quarter-master, severely.

Ramillies—R. Walton (or Watton), boat-swain's mate, severely; H. Bakewell, yeoman of the powder room, badly; J. Prickett, ship's corporal, slightly.

Tonnant, in the Chesapeake, Sept. 22, 1814.

SIR,
I transmit to you herewith, returns of the names and qualities of officers, seamen, and marines, killed, wounded, or missing, in the demonstration on Baltimore, between the 12th and 14th instants.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief.
J. W. Croker, Esq.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Naval Brigade serving with the Army on Shore, under General Ross, on the 12th of September.

Tonnant—Killed, G. Cochrane, supernumerary, belonging to the Endymion.

Wounded, C. Ogle, midshipman, severely; M. Hampsted, D. Ross, and J. Macguire, seamen, severely; W. Johnson, J. Wilson, and J. Redmonds, ditto, slightly.

Royal Oak—Killed, J. Bishop, seaman. Albion—Killed, C. Callaway, J. Norman, and W. Cordroy, seamen.

Wounded, J. Billich, P. Smith, J. Howe, D. Connell, W. Powell, N. Sereith, and W. Burgen, seamen, severely; S. Shepherd, and J. Finney, ditto, slightly.

Ramillies—Wounded, R. Wotton, I. Simcox, T. Hays, H. Bakewell, T. Hewson, A. Sigethie, and J. M'Allister, seamen, severely; E. Merryman, J. Hannah, J. Prickett, J. Borthwick, and H. Dent, ditto, slightly.

Diadem—Wounded, S. Marshall, lieutenant, severely; J. Conner, seaman, badly; J. Moore, ditto, slightly.

Missing, W. Graham, seaman.

Melpomene—Killed, A. Edmundson, clerk. Trave—Wounded, J. Difne, seaman, slightly.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Naval Brigade serving on Shore.

6 killed, 32 wounded, 1 missing.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Marine Brigade, serving with the Army under General Ross, on the 12th of September.

Tonnant—Wounded, J. Robyns, captain, severely; J. Darbyshire, and T. Cooper, privates, severely.

Royal Oak—Wounded, D. Thomas, private, badly.

Albion—Wounded, R. Parsons, A. Dunn, and T. Woodward, privates, severely; J. Compton, J. Pratt, and G. Fraser, ditto, slightly.

Ramillies—T. Daw, private, died from fatigue.

Wounded, J. Vaughan, and B. Hughes, corporals, severely; J. Linigar, ditto, slightly; J. Brice, and W. Mellows, privates, severely.

Total, 1 killed, 16 wounded.

[A Letter from Admiral Cockburn, of the 12th. ult. refers to the substance of the subjoined Letter.]

Seahorse, Chesapeake, Sept. 9, 1814.

In obedience to your orders, I proceeded into the river Potomac, with the ships named in the margin*, on the 17th of last month, but from being without pilots to assist us through that difficult part of the river called the Kettle Bottoms, and from contrary winds we were unable to reach Fort Washington, until the evening of the 27th. Nor was this effected but by the severest labour. I believe each of the ships was not less than 20 different times a-ground, and each time we were obliged to haul off by main strength;

* Seahorse, Euryalus, Devastation, Aetna, Meteor, Erebus, Anna Maria dispatch boat. *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Dec, 1814.*

and we were employed warping for five whole successive days, with the exception of a few hours, a distance of more than 50 miles.

The bomb-ships were placed on the evening of the 27th, and immediately began the bombardment of the Fort, it being my intention to attack it with the frigates at daylight the following morning. On the bursting of the first shell, the garrison were observed to retreat; but supposing some concealed design, I directed the fire to be continued. At eight o'clock, however, my doubts were removed by the explosion of the powder-magazine, which destroyed the inner buildings, and at day-light on the 28th we took possession. Besides the principal fort, which contained two 52-pounders, two 32-pounders, and eight 24-pounders, there was a battery on the beach of five 18 pounders, a martello tower with two 12-pounders and loop-holes for musquetry, and a battery in the rear of two twelve and six six-pound field-pieces. The whole of these guns were already spiked by the enemy, and their complete destruction, with their carriages also, was effected by the seamen and marines, sent on that service, in less than two hours. The populous city of Alexandria thus lost its only defence; and, having buoyed the channel, I deemed it better to postpone giving any answer to a proposal made to me for its capitulation until the following morning, when I was enabled to place the shipping in such a position as would ensure assent to the terms I had decided to enforce.

To this measure I attribute their ready acquiescence, as it removed that doubt of my determination to proceed, which had been raised in the minds of the inhabitants by our army having retired from Washington: this part of our proceedings will be further explained by the accompanying documents.

The Hon. Lieutenant Gordon, of this ship, was sent on the evening of the 28th to prevent the escape of any of the vessels comprised in the capitulation, and the whole of those which were seaworthy, amounting to 71 in number, were fitted and loaded by the 31st.

Captain Baker, of the Fairy, bringing your orders of the 27th, having fought his way up the river past a battery of five guns and a large military force, confirmed the rumours, which had already reached me, of strong measures having been taken to oppose our return: and I therefore quitted Alexandria without waiting to destroy those remaining stores which we had not the means of bringing away.

Contrary winds again occasioned us the laborious task of warping the ships down the river, in which a day's delay took place, owing to the Devastation grounding. The enemy took advantage of this circumstance to attempt her destruction by three fire-vessels, attended by five row boats; but their

object was defeated by the promptitude and gallantry of Captain Alexander, who pushed off with his own boats, and being followed by those of the other ships, chased the boats of the enemy up to the town of Alexandria. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. J. Moore, midshipman of the *Seahorse*, in towing the nearest fire-vessel on shore, whilst the others were removed from the power of doing mischief, by the smaller boats of the *Devastation*, entitles him to my highest commendation.

The *Meteor* and the *Fairy*, assisted by the *Anna Maria* dispatch boat, a prize gun boat, and a boat belonging to the *Euryalus*, with a howitzer, had greatly impeded the progress of the enemy in their works, notwithstanding which, they were enabled to increase their battery to 11 guns, with a furnace for heating shot. On the 3d, the wind coming to the N. W. the *Etna* and the *Erebus* succeeded in getting down to their assistance, and the whole of us, with the prizes, were assembled there on the 4th, except the *Devastation*, which, in spite of our utmost exertions in warping her, still remained five miles higher up the river. This was the moment when the enemy made his greatest efforts to effect our destruction.

The *Erebus* being judiciously placed by Captain Bartholomew in an admirable position for harassing the workmen employed in the trenches, was attacked by three field pieces, which did her considerable damage before they were beaten off. And, another attempt being made to destroy the *Devastation* with fire vessels, I sent the boats, under Captain Baker, to her assistance: nothing could exceed the alacrity with which Captain Baker went on this service, to which I attribute the immediate retreat of the boats and fire vessels. His loss, however, was considerable, owing to their having sought refuge under some ghns in a narrow creek thickly wooded, from which it was impossible for him to dislodge them.

On the 5th at noon, the wind coming fair, and all my arrangements being made, the *Seahorse* and *Euryalus* anchored within short musket shot of the batteries, while the whole of the prizes passed betwixt us and the shoal; the bombs, the *Fairy*, and *Erebus*, firing as they passed, and afterwards anchoring in a favourable position for facilitating by means of their force, the further removal of the frigates. At 3 P.M. having completely silenced the enemy's fire, the *Seahorse* and *Euryalus* cut their cables, and the whole of us proceeded to the next position taken up by the troops, where they had two batteries, mounting from 14 to 18 guns, on a range of cliffs of about a mile in extent, under which we were of necessity obliged to pass very close. I did not intend to make the attack that evening, but the *Erebus* grounding within range, we were necessarily called into action. On this occasion the fire of the *Fairy* had the most decisive effect, as well as that

of the *Erebus*, while the bombs threw their shells with excellent precision, and the guns of the batteries were thereby completely silenced about eight o'clock.

At day-light on the 6th I made signal to weigh; and so satisfied were the whole of the parties opposed to us of their opposition being ineffectual, that they allowed us to pass without further molestation. I cannot close this detail of operations, comprising a period of 23 days, without begging leave to call your attention to the singular exertion of those whom I had the honour to command, by which our success was effected. Our hammocks were down only two nights during the whole time; the many laborious duties which we had to perform were executed with a cheerfulness which I shall ever remember with pride, and which will ensure, I hope, to the whole of the detachments, your favourable estimation of their extraordinary zeal and abilities.

To Captain Napier I owe more obligations than I have words to express. The *Euryalus* lost her bowsprit, the head of her foremast, and the heads of all her topmasts, in a tornado which she encountered on the 25th, just as her sails were clued up, whilst we were passing the Flats of Maryland Point; and yet, after 12 hours work on her refit, she was again under weigh, and advancing up the river. Captain Napier speaks highly of the conduct of Lieutenant T. Herbert on this, as well as on every other of the many trying occasions which have called his abilities into action. His exertions were also particularly conspicuous in the prizes, many of which, already sunk by the enemy, were weighed, masted, hove down, caulked, rigged, and loaded, by our little squadron, during the three days which we remained at Alexandria.

It is difficult to distinguish amongst officers who had a greater share of duty than often falls to the lot of any, and which each performed with the greatest credit to his professional character. But I cannot omit to recommend to your notice the meritorious conduct of Captains Alexander, Bartholomew, Baker, and Kenah, the latter of whom led us through many of the difficulties of the navigation; and particularly to Captain Roberts, of the *Meteor*, who, besides undergoing the fatigues of the day, employed the night, in coming the distance of ten miles to communicate and consult with me upon our further operations, preparatory to our passing the batteries. So universally good was the conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines of the detachment, that I cannot particularise with justice to the rest. But I owe it to the long-tried experience I have had of Mr. Henry King, first lieutenant of the *Seahorse*, to point out to you, that such was his eagerness to take the part to which his abilities would have directed him on this occasion, that he even came out of his sick bed, to command at his quarters, while the

ship was passing the batteries; * nor can I ever forget how materially the service is indebted to Mr. A. Louthain, the master, for both finding and buoying the channel of a navigation, which no ship of similar draft of water had ever before passed with their guns and stores on board, and which, according to the report of a seaman now in this ship, was not accomplished by the President American frigate, even after taking her guns out, under a period of 42 days.

Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded, and also of the vessels captured.

J. A. GORDON, Captain.

To Sir Alexander Cochrane.

[Here follows a resolution of the inhabitants to form a committee, to treat with the British, in case of necessity; as also a resolution of the common council of Alexandria, agreeing in the necessity; and also the articles of capitulation.]

List of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships employed in the Potowmac River, between the 1st and 5th of September.

Seahorse.—Wounded, J. Ridding, sergeant of marines, slightly; J. Sibhorn, seaman, severely; and G. Hill, marine, slightly.

* The two first guns pointed by Lieutenant King, disabled each a gun of the enemy.

Euryalus.—Killed, J. Hogan, R. Dobson, and W. Fair, seamen.

Wounded, C. Napier, Esq., captain, slightly; Pat. Powis, quarter-master, dangerously; J. Burgoyne and W. Scott, seamen, severely; J. Allen, L. Murry, J. Jones (3), and J. Kelly, ditto, slightly; J. Boucman and J. Alfred, private marines, dangerously.

Fairy.—Killed, C. Dickinson, second lieutenant.

Wounded, R. Smith, boatswain; W. Eden, corporal, severely; N. Clemandies, T. Heart, J. Farrell, T. Robinson, seamen, severely.

Erebus.—Killed, M. Hubbert, seaman.

Wounded, D. Bartholomew, captain; R. Poine, lieutenant, A. Read, master's-mate, slightly; W. Elliott, boatswain, severely (doing well); J. Acklow, J. Pierce, J. Wright (since dead); J. Mingay, Negro (since dead); J. Carroll, J. Duffy, W. Payne, J. Sullivan, seamen, severely; P. Bryan, W. Parkinson, seamen, slightly; R. Ladd, private marine, slightly; T. Bailew, boy, severely (doing well).

Meteor.—Wounded, H. Hinckman, W. Roberts, seamen, severely.

Total, 7 killed, 35 wounded.

J. A. GORDON, Captain.

[Here follows a list of 22 vessels captured at the City of Alexandria and Fort Washington, on the morning of the 29th of August.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A royal ordinance permits the importation into France of horses from England.

It is said that the King of Saxony has steadily rejected two propositions which have been made to him at different times: the one was, to accept, as an indemnity, the ci-devant Legations of Bologna and Ferrara; the other to receive the Duchy of Warsaw, with the title of grand duke.

A letter from Porto Ferrajo, in the isle of Elba, of the 4th of November, states, that since the end of September most of the buildings for the improvement of Buonaparte's castle have been suspended. This is not the only circumstance which induces an opinion, that the stay of this famous personage in this island will not be long. Several cases, containing valuable articles from France, have not been opened. The exchange of couriers between Vienna and Porto Ferrajo is very frequent. The divorce of Maria Louisa is supposed to be the subject; Napoleon displays externally great good humour, complete oblivion of the past, and perfect tranquillity as to the future; but you are aware how well he knows how to dissimulate. The same ceremonial is kept up in

the little castle of Porto Ferrajo as was at the Thuilleries. Nobody understands the reason of the continual cruising of English ships of war off the Isle of Elba; they permit our vessels, however, to pass and repass. The flag of Elba is one of those most respected by the Barbary Powers, the natural allies of Buonaparte. Many foreign vessels avail themselves of it. Every thing here is excessively dear.

Dec. 1.—The King, who does good in silence, has ordered the sum of 180,000 francs to be distributed monthly, out of the funds of the civil list, among such of his faithful subjects as did not abandon him, and whom the calamities of the Revolution have left without fortune.—The vice-president and the four secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies having a day or two ago presented to the King a law adopted by the Chamber, the King asked them whether they had read the "Political Reflections" of M. Chateaubriand? His Majesty, after praising the work, observed, that the principles contained in it ought to be those of all Frenchmen.

Dec. 3.—Marshal Suchet, Duke of Albufera, is appointed Governor of Alsace (5th military division).

The report of M. Faget de Baurc has been

printed and distributed. It comprises 29 articles, of which the following are the most remarkable dispositions:—"The punishment of death is pronounced against all ministers who attempt the safety of the King's person, or the safety internal or external of the state by communications with the enemies of France, or to subvert the royal authority; the order of succession to the crown, or the constitutional power of one of the three branches of the legislative authority. Every minister guilty of attempts on the public rights of the French, consecrated and defined by the constitutional charter, shall be punished with imprisonment for a time in a place of strength."

Dec. 5.—Louis XVIII. has nominated Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) to be minister and secretary of state for the War Department. M. le Comte Beugnot, minister and secretary of state for the Marine and Colonies. M. D'Andre to be director-general of the Police.

The *Mohiteur* contains an article from a Bumberg journal, under the head of Vienna, which states with confidence that it can assure its readers, that nothing official had yet appeared with respect to Saxony; that its future fate was yet under serious diplomatic deliberations, and that if it could be calculated from the number of powers who interested themselves in the support of Saxony, the balance was rather in its favour. "The House of Austria," it observes, "will not abandon the rights of inheritance which the House of Saxony possesses over that country; the small states have an evident interest to support its rights, and France wishes, it matters not with what intention, to oppose the dismemberment of Saxony, and the French Plenipotentiary has delivered an extremely strong note on the subject."

Dec. 8.—Detachments of troops are arriving, within these two days, in all the villages round Paris, to prevent the chance of any disturbance on the part of the recruits now on the point of marching away to join their respective regiments. Rumour here exaggerates the amount of the new levy to 300,000 men; but it does not in reality exceed 80,000, the number already stated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Arrests have recommenced with new activity. For these two nights past, a crowd of citizens, selected from the most respectable classes, have been conducted to prison. Among the number are the Count de Cimera, former director-general of rents; Mr. Garcia, director of the Philippine Company; Yandiola, ex-deputy to the Cortes; the husband of the Marchioness of Alcantara, grandee of the first class; the councillor of state Romanillos, formerly the inseparable friend of Cevallos, &c. There are some well-informed persons who do not scruple to assert, that an order for the arrest of Cevallos was issued the very evening be-

fore his appointment to the Ministry. Victory remained with his party, but the struggle was long doubtful. Amidst all these arrests the King enjoys great popularity; he is easy of access to the most indigent, and the populace incessantly proclaim the virtues of their sovereign!!

Nov. 28.—Macanaz, ex-minister of state, who has hitherto been kept from communication with or sight of any one, has been condemned to ten years seclusion in the Castle of St. Antoine de la Corogne.—It is said his Majesty frequently goes out disguised and alone, and passes the night in going through the public places. It seems his Majesty would see every thing—a hard task, since domestic and public assemblies have every where ceased. But though peaceable men cannot meet for fear of creating suspicion, robbers multiply in spite of the vigilance of the police. No one can go out after dark without danger.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Nov. 18.—The King yesterday visited the School of Mars at Aversa, where his Majesty waited for the arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. The King invited her to a collation, of which she most graciously accepted. About four o'clock these illustrious personages took the road for the capital. Her Royal Highness sat in the King's carriage, on his right hand. The royal procession arrived at Naples about five o'clock; an immense crowd filled the streets. The King was like a father surrounded by his family, who never ceased to applaud his Majesty and the Princess. His Majesty conducted her Royal Highness to her residence, where, since the morning, there had been placed a guard of honour, selected from the royal guard.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—Since the arrival of Count Noailles from Paris, the French embassy has assumed a much more lofty tone. France, in a very strong note, has protested against the incorporation of Saxony with Prussia, and against the dismemberment or subjugation of Poland. Generally speaking, every thing shews that the discussions of the Congress will not be soon closed.

Nov. 17.—The fate of Poland is not yet decided upon. They speak of different notes, transmitted by Lord Castlereagh, demanding the independence of the Duchy of Warsaw; of a part of which, to the Vistula, Prussia remains in possession. The fate of Saxony, which is subordinate to that of Poland, is in consequence still undecided. After arranging these two objects, the Congress will, it is said, occupy itself with the affairs of Italy. It is generally believed that the Duchy of Parma will be restored to the Queen of Etruria, and that a legation will be given to the Empress Maria Louisa. Genoa, it is not doubted, will be united to

Piedmont.—Bavaria is said to be much opposed to Prussia, and Austria to approximate towards Bavaria. France also, it is said, agrees with Bavaria on several important points. Prussia is said to be discontented at the opposition to her projects.—The verification of the powers of the different ministers is not yet finished.—They speak of seven states which are to compose Italy, three great and four small; namely, Austria, Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany, Rome, Parma, and Plaisance.

SAXONY.

DECLARATION.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, by the grace of God, King of Saxony, Duke of Warsaw, &c.

We have just learned with lively feelings of grief that our kingdom of Saxony has been provisionally occupied by the troops of his Prussian Majesty.—Firmly resolved never to separate our fate from that of our people;—filled with confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the Allied Sovereigns, and intending to join their alliance as soon as we had the means of doing so, we determined, after the battle of Leipsic, there to await the conquerors. But the Sovereigns refused to hear us. We were compelled to depart from our states and proceed to Berlin. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, nevertheless, made known to us, that our removal from Saxony was dictated only by military interests, and his Majesty at the same time invited us to repose in him entire confidence. We also received from their Majesties, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, affecting proofs of interest and sensibility. We were, in consequence, enabled to cherish the hope, that, as soon as these military considerations ceased to operate, we should be reinstated in our rights and restored to our dear subjects. We were the more entitled to expect a speedy and happy change in our situation, inasmuch as we had made known to the coalesced Sovereigns our sincere desire to co-operate in the re-establishment of repose and liberty, and had manifested in every way which the power was left us of doing, our real devotedness to their persons, and to the cause which was the object of their efforts.—On the conclusion of peace with France, it was infinitely painful to us to learn, that our reiterated instances for our speedy reinstatement had not been attended to; that our just hopes were still deceived; and that the decision of our dearest interests, and those of our people, had been adjourned to the Congress of Vienna. Far, however, from crediting the reports circulated with regard to the fate of our states since the epoch of the peace of Paris, we place entire confidence in the justice of the Allied Monarchs, though it be

impossible to penetrate the motives of the proceedings which they have pursued towards us.—The conservation and consolidation of legitimate dynasties was the grand object of the war which has been so happily terminated: the coalesced powers accordingly repeatedly proclaimed in the most solemn manner, that, far removed from every plan of conquest and aggrandisement, they had only in view the restoration of the rights and liberties of Europe. Saxony, in particular, received the most positive assurances, that her integrity would be maintained.—That integrity essentially includes the conservation of the dynasty for which the nation has publicly manifested its constant attachment, and the unanimous wish to be reunited to its Sovereign. We have communicated to the principal powers of Europe a frank and full exposition of the motives which guided our political conduct during these latter times; and from the unshaken confidence which we place in their intelligence and justice, we feel persuaded that they have recognised, not only the purity of our intentions, but also the absolute necessity, resulting from the particular position of our states and the empire of circumstances, which prevented us from taking part in the struggle for Germany.—The inviolability of our rights, and of those of our house, to the well and justly acquired inheritance of our ancestors, is acknowledged. Our speedy reinstatement ought to be the consequence thereof.—We should be wanting to the most sacred duties towards our royal house, and towards our people, were we to remain silent under the new measures projected against our states at a moment when we are entitled to expect their restitution. The intention manifested by the court of Prussia, of provisionally occupying our Saxon states, compels us to forewarn our well-founded rights against such a step, and solemnly to protest against the consequences which may be drawn from such a measure.—It is before the Congress of Vienna, and in the face of all Europe, that we discharge this duty, by signing these presents with our hand, and at the same time publicly reiterating the declaration, communicated some time ago to the allied courts, that we will never consent to the cession of the states inherited from our ancestors, and that we will never accept any indemnity or equivalent that may be offered to us.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

Given at Frederickfeld, Nov. 4, 1814.

NORWAY.

FREDERICKSHALL, Nov. 6.—The King of Sweden, Charles the 13th, was elected unanimously and proclaimed King of Norway, the day before yesterday, by the diet assembled at Christiania.

PROCLAMATION.

We, CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, Norway, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. To all our subjects inhabiting the Kingdom of Norway!

We now perform a duty dear to our heart in acquainting you; that the national diet of the kingdom of Norway, having on the 4th inst. unanimously acknowledged and elected us constitutional King of Norway, we yesterday, by the hands of our well-beloved son, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and generalissimo of the sea and land forces of both kingdoms, deposited with the diet our oath to govern the kingdom of Norway according to its constitution and its laws, and received the oath of the diet to us and to the constitution.—The great object of our wishes is thus accomplished; and the last seal is affixed to the union of the two nations of the Scandinavian peninsula. Norwegians! hence forward you have sacred claims on our heart and on our paternal solicitude. Your fidelity and attachment will be the return for the new duties which we have to fulfil towards you, and the most satisfactory reward which a good King can desire.—The fundamental law which your representatives have adopted in concert with our commissioners, and which we have solemnly received and approved, will serve as a guarantee both of your rights and your future prosperity. Bear in mind that these valuable blessings are only to be preserved by respect for religion and social order, and that the sanctity of rights always rests on the faithful performance of the duties thereto attached.—We are aware of the difficulties which we have to surmount; but we entertain the consoling hope, that, seconded by the intelligence and energy of patriot citizens, we shall be enabled successively to efface the remembrance and the efforts of a long and disastrous war.—It is by encouraging agriculture—by giving to commerce uninterrupted activity, that the public welfare will gradually resume new strength. The union between Sweden and Norway, collecting in one mass the hitherto divided powers of the two kingdoms, furnishes the most powerful motive and the surest means for maintaining peace. The nations of the Scandinavian peninsula have within themselves strength to defend their independence and their laws.—Beyond its limits they have no real advantage to expect.—May Providence bless our paternal efforts for your happiness. Union of heart and of resolution, obedience to the laws, energy against oppression,—such are the surest foundations of the existence of states: it is by them that the north, amidst all future vicissitudes, will maintain its name, its liberty, and glory, defended by the sea and its mountains, and by the courage of its sons.—By the autho-

rity of my most gracious Sovereign and Lord.

CHARLES JOHN
FISCHER.

Christiania, Nov. 11, 1814.

Speech delivered by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince to the National Diet of Nor- way the 10th of November, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,

The King has seen the wishes accomplished which he has not ceased to form for the happiness and independence of the Scandinavian peninsula: its two nations have abjured their long and unfortunate animosities, and in future will know no other rivalry but in their love for their common country. In concurring towards this great object, gentlemen, you have acquired sacred claims to the regard of his Majesty, and to the gratitude of your fellow-citizens.—The double glory has been reserved to the King, of seeing two free nations present to him the crown by their spontaneous and unanimous wishes. Towards the Swedes he never set up the rights of his birth; and in like manner he preferred to those claims which the most solemn treaties had given him, the titles more pleasing and dear to his heart, which he might derive from your affections. The King has always wished that the Norwegians and Swedes, as being equal in rights, should enjoy the same constitutional benefits; and the new fundamental law which you have adopted in concert with the King, will serve at once as a guarantee of your liberty, and as a proof to Europe of the liberal views and the moderation of your Sovereign.—You will reply, gentlemen, to the just confidence which he has placed in you. You will guide this faithful people, and after zealously fulfilling your functions as legislators, you will contribute by your intelligence and efforts to make that government loved which you have given yourselves.—In order to prepare the means of doing this, it is essentially important to enlighten the nation as to its situation and prospects. It is necessary that they should not ascribe to the new authority, evils of which it was not the cause: it is necessary that the people should know in what state the King found your finances, and your administration, in order that they may be able to judge impartially of the ameliorations which must be the natural fruit of his government. You will receive, gentlemen, a proposition as to the preparatory measure which will be necessary for this purpose.—The union between Sweden and Norway is founded on our geographical position, on the national character of both states,—on their mutual interest, and on the wisdom which presides over their deliberations; I add also, on the attachment which they both feel to personal liberty; to the rights of property, and to a representative government. Accordingly, we ever remain

two nations united and independent. Satisfied with the limits which nature has prescribed to us, impressed with the great truth that beyond them there can exist no real good for us, our policy will always be that of never provoking war, but of religiously maintaining the harmony which exists with all powers. Since Providence has placed our happiness and our duties within the same circle, I fear not to take, in the face of the universe, a solemn engagement, that no foreign domination shall ever defile your soil or violate your rights.—Gentlemen, the King accepts the constitution, such as it has been agreed upon between you and his Majesty's commissioners. He reserves to himself to present to the states-general of Sweden the articles which assign reasons for some changes or modifications in the Swedish constitution.—In the name of the King, also, I now deposit with you, gentlemen, his oath to govern the kingdom of Norway according to its constitution and laws, and I now invite you to take the oath to his Majesty.—The compact which he has entered into with the Norwegian people is now therefore definitively concluded. May that Providence who watches over the fate of empires bless this solemn moment, which opens to the two nations of the Scandinavian peninsula a new career of glory and prosperity. I will second the paternal efforts of the King for the happiness of the Norwegians, and will transmit to my son the sentiments of love and affection which I hear them. Amidst the tumult of arms, and when marching with the allies of Sweden, on the soil of Germany, to oppose the most frightful tyranny that ever oppressed Europe, I looked forward only to the present moment as a reward for my labours; and the peaceful palm which I this day receive from the hands of a free people is more satisfactory to my heart than all the laurels of victory.—I renew to you, gentlemen, the assurance of my regard, which is as deep as it is real.

KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

MANIFESTO OF THE KING.

Published October 2, 1814.

Sovereign of a nation too long oppressed, which has suffered the most cruel persecutions, and which by its energy, constancy, courage, and valour, has succeeded in effecting its liberty and independence; our only end, our unceasing anxiety, has been, to give to it a rank among civilized states, by consecrating our labours to the happiness of a good, brave, and generous people, which has entrusted to us the care of its destinies.

It is under favourable circumstances, in which liberal and dignified ideas appear to predominate over those disastrous times when mankind groined beneath the most

horrible tyranny, and under which we beheld the sovereigns of Europe solely engaged at present in rendering their people happy, that we deem it our duty to raise our voice, and to justify, at the tribunal of nations, the legitimacy of our independence.

A simple relation of facts, a plain narrative of the events which have produced our independence, will be sufficient to demonstrate by the most satisfactory evidence to the whole world our rights and the justice of our cause.

We shall not attempt to depict the deplorable situation into which we were plunged before the epoch of our emancipation. The world knows that, for upwards of 150 years, we were afflicted by the grievous yoke of slavery, condemned to contempt and punishment. The recital of our protracted misfortunes, and the description of the horrible tortures we have suffered during the colonial system, are the peculiar province of our history, which will transmit them to posterity.

It is our earnest wish to pass over these times of opprobrium and iniquity, and arrive at the æra when general liberty was proclaimed by the agents of the French government, and sanctioned by France herself, during several years of connection, of communication, and of mutual and uninterrupted correspondence between the governments of the two countries.

We were worthy of liberty, from our fidelity and attachment to the mother-country; we have proved our gratitude to her, when reduced to our own resources, inflexible to menaces, inaccessible to seduction, deaf to proposition, we braved misery, famine, and all kinds of privations, and finally triumphed over both her external and internal enemies. We were then far from foreseeing that, twelve years afterwards, as a reward for so much perseverance, so many sacrifices, and so much blood, France would wish to deprive us, in the most barbarous manner, of the most precious of all possessions—liberty!

Under the administration of the Governor-General Touissant Louverture, Hayti rose from its ashes, and every thing seemed to promise a happy futurity. The arrival of General Hedonville changed the appearance of things, and gave a death blow to public tranquility. We shall not enter into a detail of his intrigues with the Haytian General Rigaud, whom he persuaded to revolt against his legitimate chief. We shall merely notice, that before this agent departed he disturbed every thing, by throwing amongst us the brands of discord, and it was only after the flowing of torrents of blood that public tranquility was re-established. Always occupied in the restoration of peace, Touissant Louverture, by his paternal administration, had recalled the reign of the

laws, of morality, of piety, of learning, of industry. Agriculture and commerce flourished.

He patronised the white colonists, particularly the planters; his solicitude, nay, his preference, had been carried to such a height, that he was loudly blamed for being more attached to them than to his countrymen. This reproach was not without some foundation, for some months before the arrival of the French he sacrificed his own nephew, General Moyse, because he had not observed his orders for the protection of the colonists. This act of the governor, and the great confidence he placed in the French government, were the principal causes of the public reception the French experienced at Hayti. Indeed, so strong was his confidence in that government, that he had dismissed the greater part of the troops of the line.

Such was the situation of affairs whilst the peace of Amiens was negotiating. It was scarcely concluded when a powerful army landed on our coast, which surprised us in a moment of perfect security, and plunged us into an abyss of misfortunes. Posterity will scarcely believe that, in a philanthropic and enlightened age, so abominable an enterprise took place. From the bosom of an enlightened nation, a swarm of barbarians went forth to destroy and load with fetters a whole civilized and unoffending people.

It was not enough to use force; but the better to insure the success of the expedition, it was necessary to use perfidious and shameful means. It was necessary to sow division amongst us, in order to cause a division favourable to their objects. They neglected nothing to attain this execrable end. The chiefs of different colours who were in France, even the sons of the Governor Toussaint Louverture, were brought over in the expedition—even they were deceived, like us, by that master-piece of perfidy, the proclamation of the first consul, in which he said, "You are all equal and free before God and the republic." This was his declaration; while the instructions given to General Leclerc positively enjoined the imposition of slavery. It was not enough to take men as witnesses of his perjury, but the Deity must also be insulted by horrible blasphemy.

The greater part of the people, deceived by these fallacious promises, and long accustomed to consider themselves French, submitted without resistance. The governor so little expected to have an enemy to oppose, that he had not even given any orders to his generals in case of an attack. On the appearance of the French squadron in the east of the island, if any generals did resist, it was merely because the hostile manner in which they were summoned to surrender had obliged them to consult only their duty, their honour, and the circumstances in which they were placed.—[To prove these assertions re-

ference is made to some official document which are annexed to the manifesto.]

After a resistance of some months, the governor yielded to the pressing entreaties and to the formal protestations of General Leclerc, that perfect liberty should be maintained, and that France would never destroy her noblest work. On this basis the peace was negotiated with the French, and Governor Toussaint, having laid down his authority, quietly retired to the retreat he had chosen.

The French had scarcely extended their dominion over the whole island, more by cunning and persuasion than by force of arms, when they began to put in execution their horrible system of slavery and destruction. The better to accomplish their plans, a correspondence was fabricated by Machiavellic and mercenary scribes—designs were attributed to Toussaint which he had never thought of. While quietly reposing in his habitation of Pongandin, under the protection of solemn treaties, he was loaded with chains, conveyed to France with his family in a vessel called the *Héro*, and all Europe knows how he terminated his unhappy career, amidst the tortures and horrors of the dungeon of Clintean de Joux, in France-Comte. Such was the recompense reserved for his attachment to France; and for the eminent services which he had rendered her and the colonists.

From this moment the signal for arrests was given throughout the island. All those who had displayed strength of mind or superior talents, at the period when we claimed the rights of man, were the first seized upon. Even the traitors who had aided the French armies, by guiding their vanguards, and pointing out their fellow-citizens to their vengeance, were not spared. At first it was attempted to sell them in foreign colonies; but this not having succeeded, the French resolved to carry them to France, where oppressive labour, the galleys, fetters, and dungeons, awaited them. Then the colonists, whose number had progressively increased, thinking their empire already established, ceased to dissemble, openly declared that slavery was re-established, and acted conformably with their declaration. These shameless men desired, that those should again submit to the yoke of slavery, who had distinguished themselves and been useful to their country both in civil and military capacities:—that virtuous and honourable magistrates, that warriors, covered with wounds, whose blood had been spilt in the cause of France and of liberty, should be degraded by again becoming slaves.

Thus these colonists, who had but just obtained possession of their estates, whose empire was held together by a thread, already decided which should be the first victims of their vengeance. Then arrived the infamous decree of Bonaparte, which confirmed the re-establishment of our slavery; and the

better to insult our misery, he employed towards us the same system of delusion which he usually made use of towards the people of Europe. This decree was brought by a traitor called Hercule, a black officer, who was the creature of Buonaparte. The proud and liberticide faction of the colonists, and sellers of human flesh, which, since the Revolution, has annoyed every succeeding government of France with plans, projects, and atrocious and extravagant memorials, tending to our destruction—this faction, tormented by the recollection of the despotism which it exercised in Hayti, agitated by a crowd of contending passions, employed all possible means to seize again on the prey which had escaped from it. Under the reign of the Constituent Assembly, it supported independence; under that of the Jacobins, sided with the Terrorists; when Buonaparte governed, it was violently Buonapartist: and, in short, it put on the mask of all parties to render them favourable. It was thus that it persuaded Buonaparte to undertake the unjust expedition against Hayti. It was the same faction which, after persuading him into that measure, furnished him with pecuniary resources, by subscription lists, which were opened at this period. It was this faction, in a word, which caused the blood of our countrymen to flow so abundantly—which instigated the unheard-of punishments which we have felt—and which could have been invented only by colonists, hardened in, and habituated to, all sorts of crimes. It is to the colonists that France owes the loss of a numerous army, which perished on the plains and mountains of Hayti; to them is attributable that shameful enterprise which has imprinted an indelible stain on the French name.

We are persuaded, after the cruel experience we have had of the spirit which animates these colonists and traffickers in human flesh, and their vile supporters, that they will employ all their accustomed means to engage the French cabinet in a new enterprise against us. If ever this enterprise should take place—and that it will we can hardly believe—to this cast, the enemies of the human race, we shall be indebted for it; for we are far from imputing such an intention to those Europeans who have no knowledge of the colonial system of which we have been the victims, and of the horrible misfortunes which we have suffered. What interest had the French in carrying the horrors of war into the heart of a nation which was proud of belonging to them? What interest had they in coming to bury themselves in our destructive climate, and in rendering themselves the instruments of the colonists, to satiate their thirst for riches and for vengeance?

Nevertheless, the greater part of the people began to take up arms to preserve life and liberty. This first movement alarmed the French, and appeared serious enough to

General Leclerc, to require the convocation of an extraordinary assembly of the colonists, in order to adopt measures the best adapted to restore a better state of affairs; but these colonists, far from relaxing their atrocious principles in consequence of imperious circumstances, unanimously answered in these words—“No slavery, no colony.”

As members of this council, in vain we raised our voice to prevent the completion of the ruin of our country—in vain we made representations on the injustice of imposing slavery on freemen—in vain, from our knowledge of the spirit and love of liberty which animated our countrymen, we asserted that it was the only means of detaching this country for ever from France. All was useless. Convinced, then, that no means of conciliation existed; and that it was necessary to choose between slavery and an honourable death, we gave information of the state of things to our fellow citizens, who had their eyes fixed upon us; and we all unanimously took up arms, resolved to die, or to expel for ever the tyrants from our soil. As to General Leclerc, who had already announced the submission of the island, and had even received letters of congratulation, on the supposed conquest of Hayti, from the maritime towns of France, where the principal followers of the slave trade resided, ashamed of having held out illusory hopes, vexed at not having been able to consummate this detestable enterprise, fearing the approach of a terrible war, despair shortened his days, and hurried him to his grave.

Among other crimes which distinguished the administration of Leclerc, that practised against the Haytian General Maurepas will excite the indignation of any heart susceptible of pity. Maurepas, of gentle manners, honest and respected by his countrymen, who became one of the first among Frenchmen, and who had rendered them the most signal services, was suddenly carried away to Port de Paix, and put on board the admiral's ship in the road of the Cape, where, after having been fastened to the mast, two old epaulettes were placed in derision upon his shoulders, and an old general's hat put upon his head, with nails, such as are used in the building of ships; in this frightful situation, after having satiated the savage joy of those cannibals, he was precipitated with his wife and children into the waves. Such was the punishment of this virtuous and unfortunate soldier!

To the government of Leclerc, succeeded that of Rochambeau. This monster, the agent of Buonaparte, was polluted by every species of crime; he spared neither sex, infancy, nor old age; he surpassed in cruelty the most refined villains in ancient or modern times; the gibbet was raised every where, the drowning and burning machines, and all kinds of punishments were put in practice by his orders. He invented a kind of mas-

chine, where victims of both sexes, heaped one upon another, were suffocated by the vapour of sulphur. In his senseless rage, he went to the expense of bringing a pack of blood-hounds from Cuba to this island: they were brought by a Frenchman named Noailles, of an illustrious family, who, during the Revolution, was the first who betrayed his benefactors; and thus was the human race given up to be devoured by dogs; and those animals partook of the horrible propensities of their masters. What then was our crime? What had we done to deserve such a proscription? Is this African origin, then, to be a cause of eternal opprobrium to us? Is the colour of our skin to be forever the seal of our reprobation?

In the space of one and twenty months, during which the French remained in our island, more than 16,000 of our countrymen perished by the tortures just described. The barbarities committed upon the Haytiens by these modern conquerors, exceeded the crimes of Pizarro, of Cortez, or Bodavilla, the first devastators of the new world. After all their efforts, we have effected the expulsion of these oppressors of our territory.

To secure us for ever against the return of such barbarities and unheard-of crimes, as well as against perfidy and injustice, we resolved for ever to rid ourselves of every kind of foreign dominion; and, accordingly, on the 1st of January 1804, in a general assembly of the representatives of the nation, the independence of Hayti was solemnly proclaimed; and we took an oath to die free and independent, and never submit to any foreign power.

Like other people our first years were chequered with errors and troubles;—like them, we partook of the vicissitudes inseparable from revolutions. On our advancement to the throne, our first care was, to raise the name and dignity of the Haytian people, convinced that good faith, frankness, and probity, in all transactions, respect for property and the rights of men, could alone effect this object. Convinced that the laws constitute the happiness of men united in society, our first object was, to form a code of laws conformable to our usages, our climate, and our manners. After a laborious attention, and with the assistance of the Almighty, we have been enabled to put the finishing stroke to this basis of our social edifice. We have constantly encouraged agriculture and commerce, which are the channels of public prosperity. Abundant harvests have been the result of the labour and efforts of our cultivators. Great quantities of products have been carried away from our ports since we proclaimed our independence; and particularly during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, by foreign nations, which have carried on a lucrative commerce with us.

Solicitous to adopt every means for reviv-

ing our internal prosperity, at all times attentively observing the events that passed in Europe during the bloody struggle supported there, we never for a single instant lost sight of our military system of defence.

In that attitude we expected that Buonaparte, the enemy of the world, would attack us, either by force of arms or by perfidy, his accustomed means. We have not forgot that, after the piece of Amiens, his first object was to enter on that famous expedition for our extermination.

But the God of armies, who raises and overturns thrones according to his will, did not, in his justice, consent that this oppressor of nations should accomplish his horrible design. We hope that his fall will give repose to the world,—we hope that the return of those liberal and reanimating sentiments which influence the European powers, will induce them to acknowledge the independence of a people who require only the enjoyment of peace and commerce, the object of all civilized nations.

It will be in vain to attempt again, by means of force or seduction, to reduce us under a foreign dominion. The absurd maxim of deceiving men, in order to govern them, is no longer dangerous to us. Taught by experience, we have acquired the aid of truth, of reason, and of force. We shall no longer be the victims of credulity; we cannot forget that attempts have already been made to take away our liberty. The painful recollection of the horrible punishments which precipitated into the grave our fathers, our mothers, and children, will never be effaced from our minds.

We can never again be deceived; we know the perverseness of our enemies; we have before our eyes the projects of those men named Malouet, Barri de Saint-Venant, Pages, Bruiley, and other colonists. The political religion of those traffickers in human flesh—of those counsellors of misfortunes—is well known to us:—it is slavery and destruction. We are not ignorant of the criminal plots, the shameful measures of those apostles of criminality and falsehood; they are even more distinguished by their writings, than by the tortures they inflicted on us.

We call upon all the sovereigns of the world—we call upon the brave and loyal British nation, which was the first in its august senate to proclaim the abolition of the infamous trade in blacks; and which, making a noble use of the ascendancy of victory, notified its resolution to the other states, with which it concluded treaties:—we call upon all philanthropists, upon all men, and upon the whole world, and ask what people, after 25 years of conflicts, and after having conquered their liberty and their independence, would consent to lay down their arms for the purpose of again becoming the sport and the victims of their cruel oppressors? The last of the Haytiens will

yield up his last sigh sooner than renounce his independence.

We will not do any power the injustice of supposing that it entertains the chimerical project of establishing its sway in Hayti by force of arms. The power that would undertake such an enterprise, would have to march for a long time over ruin and dead bodies; and after having wasted all its means, if it could attain its object, what advantage would it derive from the loss of so much blood and treasure? It is not presumptuous to suppose, that his Majesty Louis XVIII., following the impulse of that philanthropic spirit that reigns in his family, after the example of his unfortunate brother, Louis XVI., in his political conduct towards the United States of America, will imitate that monarch in acknowledging the independence of Hayti. This would not only be an act of justice, but a reparation of the evils which we have suffered from the French government.

It is in vain that our calumniators shall dare again to allege, that we should not be considered as a people aspiring to independence, and collectively employed in the means of attaining it.* This absurd assertion, invented by perfidy, wickedness, and the sordid interests of slave traders, deserves the profoundest contempt and indignation of men of property in all countries. This assertion has been sufficiently falsified during eleven years of independence, and its happy results. Free in point of right, and independent in fact, we will never renounce these blessings; we will never consent to behold the destruction of that edifice which we have cemented with our blood, until we are buried under its ruins.

We offer to commercial powers, who shall enter into relations with us, our friendship—security to their property, and our royal protection to their peaceable subjects, who shall come to our country with the intention of carrying on their commercial affairs, and who shall conform to our laws and usages.

The King of a free people, a soldier by habit, we fear no war or enemy. We have already signified our determination not to interfere in any way in the internal government of our neighbours. We wish to enjoy peace and tranquility among ourselves, and to exert the same prerogatives which other people have, of making laws for themselves. If, after the free exposition of our senti-

ments, and the justice of our cause, any power should, contrary to the laws of nations, place a hostile fort in our territory, then our first duty will be to repel such act of aggression by every means in our power.

We solemnly declare that we will never consent to any treaty, or any condition, that shall compromise the honour, the liberty, and independence of the Haytian people. Faithful to our oath, we will rather bury ourselves under the ruins of our country, than suffer our political rights to sustain the slightest injury.

Given in our Palace of Sans Souci, the 18th of September, 1814, Eleventh Year of Independence, and the Fourth of our Reign.

HENRY.

By the King, the Secretary of State,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Count de LIMONADE.

(At the Cape, there are about 5000 infantry and 1500 cavalry, with a very good park of artillery. The whole of the regular military establishment is calculated at 22,000 men, and the militia is said to consist of 33,000. Fort Henry, or the citadel of Christophe, is a stupendous work, and appears impregnable. It is secured by its extraordinary elevation from any sudden attack; its fortifications are constructed with great skill, and amply provided with water within; it is supplied with provisions and ammunition for 6000 men for two years).†

† According to a statement in a French paper, the black population of St. Domingo was, in 1751, as follows:—

Male Adults . . . 79,785	} 100,303
Boys 20,518	
Negresses . . . 53,817	} 72,245
Girls 18,428	

Ten years after, the population of slaves, of all ages and both sexes, was 206,000. There had been an increase in this period of 30,452 persons. At the end of 1788, it was 405,528, so that in twenty-four years there had been an increase of 199,528 persons; that is to say, it had almost doubled by the trade and by births. In this whole period of thirty-four years, the number of slaves had increased in the proportion of from 100 to 235, or of seven per cent. yearly.

* See Malouet's Memoir respecting St. Domingo.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 10.

A COURT of Common Council was held at Guildhall; which being the first that had been convened by the present

Lord Mayor,* his Lordship opened it by
* The Right Hon. Samuel Birch, for whose Portrait and Memoir, vide Europ. Mag. Vol. XLVIII. Oct. 1805.

the following speech from the Chair, the Members of the Court all standing:—

"It is impossible for me to ascend to this Chair, without looking back to the time when, by the voice of my fellow-citizens, I first became a Member of this great Corporation. I cannot help calling to my recollection the number of years during which I have taken part in the various discussions relative to the particular concerns of this City, and to many great political questions of a public nature, which have engaged the attention of this Court, till at last I am arrived at the situation where it becomes my duty to preside over your proceedings. Experience has proved to me, that whatever diversity of opinion may have existed amongst the Members of this Court, the motives for our conduct have been to promote the general interest, according to the best judgment of each individual Member. But as, under our happy Constitution and Government, freedom of discussion naturally flows from diversity of opinion, it is the more necessary for us to maintain good order and decorum in all our deliberations. We cannot be ignorant that the decisions of this Court must have immense influence all over the country, and often give the tone to other Corporations, who, not being so near the head of affairs, may be led to follow our example. Should we, therefore, upon any occasion act with improper precipitation (which, however, I do not apprehend) the evil consequences would not be confined to this city, but might be felt over the whole kingdom.—For these reasons, it is of immense importance that our proceedings should be guided by sound discretion and deliberate wisdom—which alone can confer weight and authority on the measures adopted by this great Corporation. It shall be my study, by every means in my power, to maintain the honour and dignity of this city. I shall ever be ready to call you together whenever it shall appear necessary, relying with full confidence on receiving your support in the performance of my duty."

This speech, so worthy of a Chief Magistrate of the City of London, was received by the Court with the most marked applause.

The minutes of the last Court being read, Mr. Deputy Goss moved—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Sir William Denville, Bart. late Lord Mayor of this City, for the distinguished propriety with which he discharged the important duties of his high office, during a year of such eventful occurrences, as will perpetuate the splendour of his Mayoralty, and the honour of this City."

"For the great punctuality, ability, and humanity with which he exercised the daily judicial functions of Chief Magistrate,

"For the hospitality displayed by his

Lordship during his Mayoralty, and especially in the Entertainment given at the Mansion-house, to this Court and City Officers, on the day of public Thanksgiving in commemoration of the Peace.

"For his polite and affable deportment on all occasions to his Fellow Citizens, and particularly towards the Members of this Court, over whose debates he presided with the strictest integrity and impartiality.

"For the very dutiful, respectful, and dignified manner in which he received his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his Majesty's Illustrious Allies and Visitors, his Imperial Majesty Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty Frederick William III. King of Prussia, accompanied by many illustrious and highly-distinguished Personages, at the Entertainment given by this City, on the 18th of June last, in commemoration of the glorious Successes of his Majesty's Arms and those of his Allies, by which (under the blessing of Divine Providence) the tranquillity of Europe was effected, and Peace restored, after a sanguinary conflict of upwards of 20 years (an event which his Lordship, on his election to his office, stated to the Livery to be the wish dearest to his heart); his Lordship's conduct, on that memorable occasion, while it afforded a gratification to his Fellow Citizens, was, in a peculiar manner, honoured by the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who, as a testimony of the same, was pleased, at the instant, to confer on him the rank of a Baronet, in a manner singularly honourable to his Lordship, and highly flattering to the City of London."

Dec. 2. An inquest was held at the Secretaries Office, in Gray's Inn Square, on the body of John Hinckley, Esq. who was found dead in his bed, in his chambers, on the second floor, at No. 9, in the square. It appears that Mr. Hinckley was between fifty and sixty years of age, and of a most eccentric manner of living; he provided every necessary he wanted, and hardly ever permitted any one to enter his chambers; he bought in whatever he wanted at night, such as his coals, fire-wood, bread, &c. and if he heard bread was to rise next day, he went the preceding evening for his half-quartern loaf, to save a farthing. He always went to the cheapest chandler's shop to buy his butter or rasher of bacon, and was, consequently, well known in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn Lane. All last summer he was known to be up at three o'clock every morning, with a plaid cloak over his shoulders; in this manner he walked round the square, went into the different passages and necessities, in order to pick up any thing he found lying there. Part of last summer he had an old woman who officiated as his laundress, lighted his fire, and cleaned his chambers; to this woman he paid 2d. for each morning, he required her

services; to save this expense, during the latter part of the summer, he did all himself; he cleaned his place and emptied his own slops. He was heard talking of going to Scotland during last summer; and in the latter end of August, Mr. Hinckley being missing, he was supposed to have gone to Scotland. Days, weeks, and months, however, passed, and the chambers remained shut, nor was there any inquiry made by any of his friends. It at length began to be whispered among the porters of the Inn, that perhaps he might be dead in his bed; and to satisfy their own curiosity they agreed to get a ladder and rear it against the window of his bed room, which looked into the gardens.—James Hubbard, one of the porters of the Inn, deposed, that he and three more of the porters procured a long ladder, and placed it to Mr. Hinckley's bed-room window, which they opened and went in, and on undrawing the curtains at the bed feet, he saw the appearance of a person lying in the bed: the face was as black as ink, and completely covered over with large green flies; the coverlet and floor were also covered over with flies and large maggots; the body was so dry and shrivelled up, and the flesh so much eaten off the face, that it was impossible to say it was the remains of Mr. Hinckley, otherwise than by identifying his plaid cloak, and other articles of wearing apparel. Witness called another of the porters, who looked in and saw the same shocking sight. All the keys of the different doors of his drawers lay on the window, which witness and the other three porters took to the house of Henry Hinckley, Esq. brother to the deceased, who lives in Guildford-street.—S. Legg, undertaker, of Fleet-street, deposed, that the keys of Mr. Hinckley's chamber's were sent to him by Mr. Hinckley of Guildford-street, on Friday evening, in order to remove the body for interment. The body was in such a state, that it could not be identified; his men rolled it up in the sheets and put it in a shell, and witness rolled up a considerable quantity of papers, consisting of deeds, letters, &c. which he took with him and produced.—Verdict, "Died by the Visitation of God."—It is supposed the deceased died worth considerable property.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

"Windsor-Castle, Dec. 3, 1814. — His Majesty, has been uniformly composed through the last month; but without any alteration in the state of his disorder.—H. Halford, W. Heberden, M. Baillie, R. Willis."

Dec. 11, in the evening, as Mr. Nath. Crossland, of Sutton street, Clerkenwell, was returning from Highgate, he heard groans of the most distressing nature; he followed the sound to a lane leading to a farm, up which

he proceeded about twenty yards, where he found a man lying on the ground, apparently in a very distressed state, who, after some hesitation, informed him that he had been robbed, ill-treated, and left in the helpless state in which he was found; when, just as he was about to raise the man up, a fellow rushed from behind the hedge, and knocked him down with a bludgeon, on which the man on the ground instantly got up, who no doubt had been making the pitiable moans to excite the attention of the passengers as a decoy to rob them. They stopped Mr. C.'s mouth with a cloth, and held him down while they robbed him of Bank notes to the amount of 13*l.*, a watch, and other property. They then cut his throat with a knife, but he struggled hard, and having a very thick neckcloth on, prevented them from effectually accomplishing their purpose; and he then succeeded in wresting the knife from the robber but not till the villain had cut his right hand most dreadfully. They then made off. Mr. Crossland returned to the public road, and found the patrol within about thirty yards of the spot where it had taken place, who denied having heard Mr. Crossland call to him, and made no attempt to pursue the robbers.

DEC. 20.—A coroner's inquest sat at Havant, on the body of an unknown man. Verdict—*Died by the Visitation of God.* The circumstances attending the removal of this stranger were very singular and inhuman. On Saturday (a very wet day), as Mr. Smith's carter, of Westbourn, was unloading corn near the Half-way houses, Portsea, a woman came to him from or near Surrey-street, and asked him if he would convey in his waggon a man to Havant, adding, that he had a sister living there he wished to see. The man consented to take him. She returned in a short time with a man in a cart, and actually dragged him from it into the waggon, in a very unfit debilitated state, while the carter was in the house taking some refreshment, who knew not his passenger was a sick man, as no conversation then or afterwards passed between them. At the entrance of Havant, the carter hearing in mind what the woman had told him respecting the sister, thought it prudent to apply to him, and ask him where he would get down, when, to his great astonishment, he found him a corpse. Mr. Hicks, the medical gentleman attendant on the parish, attended, but he was too late. On examining his pockets, two discharges were found, the one from his Majesty's ship Dryad, the other from the Shannon, of James Pittman, which name was written on his left arm in Indian ink; also in cash two shillings and ninepence.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 26, 1814.—Mr. Baker arrived this afternoon at this Office, with a Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Majesty and the United States of Ame-

rica, signed at Ghent, on the 24th instant, by Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, Esq. and William Adams, Esq. D.D.L. Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty; and by John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, Esqrs. Plenipotentiaries on the part of the said United States.—*The London Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1814.

DEC. 27.—GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND.—This day being the feast of St. John the Evangelist, the solemnity was observed by the United Fraternity of Ancient Freemasons, according to custom, at their Hall in Great Queen-street, where their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, the Duke of Kent, Past Grand Master, the Past Deputy Grand Masters, Provincial Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Stewards, Masters and Wardens of Lodges, assembled at high noon, in their respective Regalia, which are very superb. After ceremonies which cannot be described, the following Grand Officers were proclaimed for the year ensuing:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was installed Grand Master.

The Right Hon. Lord Dundas, proclaimed Deputy Grand Master.

Isaac Lindo, Esq. Senior Grand Warden.

The Hon. Archibald Macdonald, Junior Grand Warden.

John Dent, Esq. Grand Treasurer.

The Reverend Lucius Cogan, }
D.D. } Grand
The Reverend George Adam } Chaplains.
Brown, A.M. }

William Meyrick, Esq. Grand Registrar.

W. H. White, Esq. } Joint Grand
Edwards Harper, Esq. } Secretary.

Humphrey Donaldson, Esq. Grand Sword Bearer.

Sir George Nayler, Grand Director of the Ceremonies.

John Soane, Esq. R.A. Grand Superintendent of the Works.

William Shadbolt, Esq. Master of the Grand

Stewards' Lodge, Grand Senior Deacon.

R. F. Mestayer, Esq. Grand Junior Deacon.
Samuel Wesley, Esq. Grand Organist.
Mr. Benjamin Aldhouse, Grand Usher.
Mr. W. V. Salmon, Grand Tyler.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials, from Dec. 14, 1813, to Dec. 13, 1814.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1008.—Buried 1251.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4384.—Buried 4090.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 11,157.—Buried 10,015.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 3621.—Buried 4427.

Christened.

Males, 10,313	} In all, 20,170.
Females, 9,857	

Buried.

Males, 10,287	} In all, 19,783.
Females, 9,496	

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5845
Between two and five	2038
Five and ten	770
Ten and twenty	649
Twenty and thirty	1268
Thirty and forty	1678
Forty and fifty	1959
Fifty and sixty	1810
Sixty and seventy	1747
Seventy and eighty	1343
Eighty and ninety	592
Ninety and a hundred	88
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and eleven	1

Increased in the burials this year, 2461.

There have been executed in the city of London 17; of which number 10 only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Proprietor of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE considers it incumbent upon him to add to the variety, as well as the utility, of its general contents; he, therefore, earnestly solicits the communications of ingenious and intelligent persons in every department of literature, science, and art:—such as Essays, Moral and Literary:—Illustrations of dark Passages of History:—Biographical Anecdotes of Men of Eminence, either living or dead:—Letters on Criticism:—Original Letters of celebrated Persons;—and Accounts of new Inventions or remarkable Characters;—or any hint that may inform the mind—polish the manners—refine the

taste—or mend the heart; which will be thankfully received, and respectfully attended to, by the Editor.

A few proof impressions of the portraits of Lord Byron, Platoff, Kean, Blucher, King of Prussia, Talleyrand, Southey, Louis XVIII. the Rev. Rowland Hill, William Wilberforce, Esq. Miss O'Neil, and Mr. Justice Fletcher, may be had separate, on Columbia paper, price 4s.

The Fraternity are respectfully informed, that a neat small waistcoat-pocket size edition of the *Freemason's Calendar* for 1815, is just published, and may be had in various bindings of *Brather Asperne*.

Hawthorn Cottage; or, The Two Cupids:

a Tale, in two volumes duodecimo is just published.

The European Magazine for January and March 1814 have been reprinted, as will September in a few days.

Mr. David Laing, architect and surveyor to the Board of Customs, has issued proposals for publishing, in imperial folio. Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings Public and Private, executed in various parts of England, &c. including the Plans and Details of the New Custom House, London, with descriptions.

William Jacob, Esq. author of *Travels in Spain*, has in the press a work on the Protection required by British Agriculture, and on the Influence of the Price of Corn on exportable Productions.

In the press, and early in January will be published, a new and correct edition of *Mason's Christian Communicant*.

A new edition is now in the press, of the *Letters of Yorick and Eliza*; to which are added, *Biographical Memoirs of the writers*, the Rev. L. Sterne, and the celebrated Mrs. Draper.

In the press, and early in January will be published, *The Christian Parent*, by the late Ambrose Serle, Esq.

The second volume of the *Travels of Professor Lichtenstein in Southern Africa* is in the press, and will be published early in 1815.

A new novel, entitled *The Hero*, will appear early in January, from the pen of E. S. Barrett, Esq.

Archdeacon Coxe has in the press, *Memoirs of the Great Duke of Marlborough*, chiefly compiled from the papers and correspondence preserved at Blenheim.

George Power, Esq. surgeon to the 23d regiment, has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, a *History of the Empire of the Mussulmans in Spain and Portugal*, from the first invasion of the Moors to their ultimate expulsion.

The Rev. Roger Ruding has ready for the press, *Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies*, from the earliest authentic period to the end of the fiftieth year of his present Majesty, illustrated by upwards of 100 plates.

The Rev. W. Anderson has in the press, *Historical Sketches of Russia*, with particular reference to the House of Romanoff, the reigning family.

Mr. James Hogg has a new poem nearly ready to appear, entitled the *Pilgrims of the Sun*.

Mr. William Hey, jun. surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds, will soon publish a *Treatise on the Puerperal Fever*, illustrated by cases.

Dr. Henry Holland, the coadjutor of Sir G. Mackenzie, in the account of Iceland, has in the press, *Travels in the South of Turkey*, during the latter part of 1812 and the spring of the following year.

Mr. Bingley's *History of Hampshire*, to

be comprised in two folio volumes, will soon be committed to the press.

Mr. Usko, rector of Orsett, in Essex, is printing a grammar of the Arabic Language, accompanied by a praxis of the first three chapters of Genesis.

Mr. Cottle has in forwardness at the press, *the Messiah*, a poem, in twenty-eight books.

Mrs. Taylor, author of *Maternal Solicitude*, will soon publish, *Practical Hints to Young Wives, Mothers, and Mistresses of Families*.

The Rev. Henry Meen has in the press, *Selections from Ancient Writers*, sacred and profane, with translations and notes.

Memoirs of the late Major-general Andrew Burn, author of the *Christian Officer's Complete Armour*, and other works, are preparing for publication in two small 8vo. volumes.

A Translation of the Archduke Charles of Austria's Memoir of the Campaign of 1796 is in the press.

Mr. Walter Scott's new poem of the *Lord of the Isles* is in the press; and a series of Illustrations, from designs by Westall, are engraving in the first style of excellence.

A Series of Engravings of Cutaneous Diseases, illustrative of the principal genera and species described in the *Practical Synopsis* published by Dr. Bateman, is preparing for publication.

Andrew Becket, Esq. is printing, in two octavo volumes, *Shakespeare's Himself Again*, or the Language of the Poet Asserted, being an examination of the reading and interpretations of the later editors.

Lieutenant-general Cockburn's *Narrative of his Voyage in the Mediterranean*, in 1810 and 1811, describing a Tour in Sicily, Malta, and the Lipari Islands, will soon appear, accompanied by numerous views and plans.

Mr. John Scott, the editor of the *Champion*, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, a *Visit to Paris in 1814*.

Mr. C. G. Ward, author of the *Daughter of St. Omar*, and other works, has in the press, the *Son and the Nephew*, in three volumes.

The late Mr. Pratt left ready for the press, a small volume of poems, under the title of *Pillow Thoughts*, written during his confinement after being thrown from his horse.

Lord Byron's *Poetical Works*, collected and handsomely printed in four volumes folio, are nearly ready for publication.

The sixteenth edition of *Brookes' General Gazetteer*, with very considerable additions and improvements from various recent authorities will soon appear.

An edition of *Coxe's Memoirs of the Kings of Spain* is printing in six octavo volumes.

An Abridgement of *Scott's Christian Life* is in the press.

A new edition, with additions, of Dr. Lettson's *Naturalist and Traveller's Companion* will soon appear.

A second edition of Bakewell's *Introduction to Geology*, considerably enlarged, will speedily be published.

No. III. of the *Cathedral Antiquities of Great Britain*, by Mr. Britton, will be published on the 1st of February.

Mr. Britton's *History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church*, with eight engravings, is nearly ready for publication.

Comte de Laborde, the learned author of *Voyage Pittoresque et Historique de L'Espagne*, in three vols. folio, and of other highly interesting works on Antiquities, History, &c. is now in London, and has with him a large collection of Drawings, Engravings, and Sketches of the ancient Architectural and Sculptural Monuments of France: he proposes to publish a series of these, classed in chronological order. Such a work is a desideratum in antiquarian literature.

The third and fourth volumes of the *Memoirs of the Margravine of Bareith* are in the press, and will appear early in 1815.

The translation of the *Secret Memoirs of Napoleon Buonaparte*, by one who never quitted his side for fifteen years is just ready for publication.

The *Royal Military Calendar*, containing (without comment) the services of all General Officers living at the close of 1814. By John Phillippar, Esq.

A new edition of the *Greek Testament*, with Griesbach's Text: It will contain copious Notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schlensker, Rosenmuller, &c. in familiar Latin: together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Vigerus for idioms, and Bos for ellipses. By the Rev. F. Valpy, B.D.

The *Literary and Scientific Calendar of the British Empire*, for the Year 1814. To be continued annually.

Elements of Latin Prosody, with Exercises and Questions, designed as an introduction to the scanning and making Latin verse. For the use of schools.

Mr. Bradley is preparing for the press an edition of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, with English notes. For the use of schools.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.

It is, earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

REFLECTIONS par Chateaubriand, 6s.
Jemira's Treatise on the Construction of Maps, 8vo. 9s.

Dean's Tables of Cube Measure, 3s. 6d.

The Lay of the Poor Fiddler, 5s.

Campbell on the Gospels (new edit.) 4 vols. 2l. 2s.

Bridge's Mechanics, 1 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Beaujoin's North America, 16s.

Bishop Watson's Tracts, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Waker's *Exposé of the Dissenters in Spanish America*, 12s.

Mrs. Taylor's *practical Hints to Young Females*, 5s.

Yosy's *Switzerland*, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 10 plates, 3l. 18s. 6d.

Discipline, a novel, 3 vols. by the Author of *Self Control*, 1l. 4s.

Huntingford's *Discourses*, (2d edit.) 2 vols. 21s.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LINES on the Peace has been anticipated by a host of writers.

The *Lines from the Garland* has already appeared in several newspapers, consequently inadmissible.

The *Anecdotes, &c. from T. H.* have been received, and will appear in our next.

D. D.—J. A.—J. D. D.—Britannicus—J. L.—and Barnaby Runcible in our next.

T. H. and several other communications are unavoidably deferred for want of room.

Clericus's IMPORTANT INFORMATION ends in a puff, and though YOUNG yet he appears old in the art.

A Descriptive Village Sonnet—Florella in

India—Elegiac Stanzas—B. M.—Laura's Dream, and several other poetical communications have been received, but want of room prevents our paying them that attention that most of them deserve.

We have great pleasure in informing our numerous Correspondents, complaining of the badness of our type and the faintness of the ink, that our next Number will be printed with better ink and on a new letter.

A view of the pillar erected in honour of the French Armies, in La Place Vendôme, will appear in our next, engraved by Rawle, from an original drawing by J. Nixen, Esq.

The *Thistle* in our next.

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. C. B. Henneville, M.A. Fellow of Winchester College, to the Vicarage of Portsmouth, Hants; and also to the Vicarage of Sydling St. Nicholas, with the Chapelry of Hilfield, Dorsetshire.

The Rev. J. H. Rawnsley, A.M. of Exon

College, Oxon, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, and Rector of Belleau, Lincolnshire, to the Living of Falkingham, in the same County.

BIRTHS.

NOVEMBER 25.

IN Hertford-street, May-fair, the Countess of Clonmell, of a daughter.

Nov. 27. At Government-house, Plymouth-dock, the Lady of Sir Orford Gordon, Bart. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Sir C. H. Coote, Bart. of Ballyhan, in the Queen's County, to Carolina Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Whaley, Esq. and grand-daughter to the Countess of Clanwilliam.

Nov. 3. At Cheriton, J. B. Travers, Esq. Captain in the 95th rifle corps, and son of the late Alderman Travers, of Cork, to Caroline, second daughter of the Rev. J. D. Brockman.

22. W. Baker, Esq. of the East India House, to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of T. S. Leathes, Esq. of Bedford-place, Russell-square.

30. Mr. E. Hughes, jun. of Red Lion-square, to Miss Blunt, of Cornhill.

Dec. 1. Rear-Admiral George Johnstone Hope, to the Hon. Georgiana Kinnaird, second daughter of the late Lord Kinnaird.

6. At Fawley, the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, a younger son of Lord Boston, to Miss de Crespigny, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady S. de Crespigny, of King's-row, in the New Forest.

3. At Islington, by the Rev. J. Pridden, John Morgan, Esq. to Mary, daughter of John Nichols, Esq. both of Highbury-place.

4. The Right Hon. Lord J. T. H. Somer-

set, to Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of the Earl of Mountmorris.

9. Sir P. Francis, K. B. to Miss Emma Watkins, daughter of the Rev. H. Watkins, Prebendary of York and Southwell.

10. At Scarborough, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellice, of the 6th Dragoons, to Miss Courtney.

12. R. P. Joddrell, jun. Esq. of Sail House, Norfolk, eldest son of R. P. Joddrell, Esq. of Portland-place, to Amelia Caroline King, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kingston.

13. J. P. Vereker, Esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Colonel Vereker, M.P. to Maria O'Grady, eldest daughter of the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

19. The Hon. T. Erskine, third son of Lord Erskine, to Henrietta Elizabeth, only daughter of H. Traill, Esq. of Lower Brook-street. — J. Jones, Esq. youngest son of the late M. Jones, Esq. of Eaton, Lancashire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Peter Moore, Esq. M.P. for Coventry.

22. At the Oaks, Surrey, the seat of the Earl of Derby, Captain Hornby, of his Majesty's ship Spartan, to Mrs. Burgoyne, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Bunnabow, county of L. Clare (the seat of her son, W. Butler, Esq.) aged 105 years, Mrs. Ann Butler.

At Bath, J. J. Foothead, Esq. late of Hampstead. — Only six days previous to his death he was married to a young lady, formerly his ward.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXVI. Dec. 1814.

In the south of France, aged 65, Mrs. Devines, of May-fair. — The deceased has left 60,000*l.* to a gentleman not very nearly related to her. About seven years ago, having received a letter from her nephew, an officer in the army, condoling with her on

her illness, supposed to be dangerous, and which he attributed to old age, she cancelled her will, in which he was made heir, and he is now cut off with a legacy of 5000*l*.

At Bolton Wood, Cumberland, Mr. J. Stead, in the prime of life, principal engineer and manager of Bolton Colliery.

Sir R. N. G. Booth, Bart. of Lysadell-house (Sligo.)

At Burnley, aged 76, Mr. John Clayton, late of Fognis, near Blackburn. He survived to see a wish he often expressed accomplished; viz. 21 children, his offspring, arrive at the age of maturity.

J. Taylor, Esq. of Moseley-hall, near Birmingham, and of the banking-house of Taylor, Haubury, and Co. in Lombard-street. He has left upwards of a million sterling. His estates in Warwickshire, amounting to 18,000*l*. a year, together with 100,000*l*. to build a mansion upon them, go to his eldest son. His second son takes the Worcestershire estates, about 12,000*l*. a year, and the reversion of Moseley-hall, upon the death of Mrs. Taylor. The property of the other son is 8 or 9000*l*. a year. Besides this, there is a handsome provision for the widow, and 100,000*l*. to be divided amongst his four daughters, one of whom is the lady of Sir T. Warrington, M.P. for Droitwich.

Oct. 18. In the 23d year of his age, on his passage to Canada, Lieutenant James Goldsmid, of the 58th regiment, third son of the late Benjamin Goldsmid, Esq. of Roehampton. Devoted to the profession he had chosen, he volunteered to join the first battalion of his regiment, now on service in North America, in lieu of a brother officer, a married man, whose wife had just lain in. In proceeding to her destination the vessel struck upon the island of St. Paul, at the entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and immediately went to pieces. Out of 236 persons who were on board, only 37 were saved.—Thus prematurely perished this excellent young man, whose suavity of manners and rectitude of conduct has justly endeared him to his family and friends.

24. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Captain Cecil, of his Majesty's ship *Electra*. It was Captain Cecil who shot Captain Stackpole in a duel.

27. At Wootton-under-Edge, aged 55, Dan. Lloyd, Esq. late of Ashcroft-house, Gloucestershire. Also, Nov. 3, at Uley, aged 58, Mrs. James Harris, sister of the above.

Aug. 6. At Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Rear-admiral G. Dundas, the commissioner of the navy at that station.

Nov. 13. At York, aged 76, G. C. Wiedemeyer, the Hanoverian veteran, who served his late Majesty, George II. and his present Majesty, George III. against the French in the war from 1756 to 1763, under Field Marshals Spörcken and Luckner, the Marquis of Granby, and Prince Ferdinand.

He was born in the city of Munden; his father was a commissary at the court of Hanover.

14. At the House of Industry, Clonmel, aged 106, James Kennedy. He retained his reason to the last; and, during three years residence in the house, his health was such that medical aid was unnecessary to him.—At Odessa, in his 38th year, the Landgrave Prince Christian, of Hesse, brother to her Majesty the Queen of Denmark.

16. At Geneva, the Most Noble John Marquis of Bute, Earl of Windsor, &c. &c. &c. He was born June 30, 1744, and succeeded to his Scots titles in 1792, and was created Baron Cardiff in England in 1796. He succeeded to his mother's titles in 1794, and in 1796 he was created Viscount Monmouth, Earl of Windsor, and Marquis of Bute. He married, first, the eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Earl of Windsor, by whom he had numerous issue, of whom the eldest son, Lord Mountstuart, married the daughter of the Earl of Dumfries; and their son, John, the present Earl of Dumfries, as grandson of the Marquis, succeeds to his titles and estates.—The Noble Lord married, secondly, Frances, daughter of T. Coutts, Esq. the banker, by whom he has left a son and daughter.—The late Noble Marquis filled for some time the situation of Ambassador at the court of Madrid, with great credit.

19. In his 89th year, J. Lockhart, Esq. of Sherfield-house, father of J. I. Lockhart, Esq. M.P. for the city of Oxford.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, Nathaniel Brunton, Esq. Vice-admiral of the Red.

21. In Church-street, Durham, in his 91st year, John D. Bainbridge, Esq. senior Alderman and Father of that city. He was first elected an Alderman in the year 1760, on the decease of G. Bowes, Esq. and in October 1761, he was elected Mayor; into which office he was again chosen in 1761, under the old charter.—In the new charter, granted in 1780, he was nominated the first and modern Mayor, and again served the same office in 1794. This gentleman was surgeon to the first regiment, or Royals, at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden.

25. At Costessey Hall, Norfolk, (the seat of his nephew, Sir G. Jerminham, Bart.) C. Jerminham, Esq. a general officer in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, King of Malta, and of the royal and military Order of St. Louis.—He was the youngest and only surviving son of Sir George Jerminham, Bart. who died in 1774, and brother to the late Sir William Jerminham, Bart. His mother was Mary, daughter of F. Plowden, Esq. of Plowden, Shropshire, and niece of William Howard Stafford, Earl and Baron Stafford, and at length sole heir of her Cousin, the Lady Mary Howard Stafford, who died in 1769, the widow of Guy Count de Rohan Chabot, brother to the Duke de Rohan in France.

27. The Hon. Almericus De Courcy, fifth son of the Right Hon. Lord Kinsale, of the kingdom of Ireland.

28. Near Exmouth, A. Gordon, Esq. late captain in the 3d, or Buffs, in consequence of several wounds, and the severe fatigue and hardship he suffered during the last campaign in the Pyrenees, but particularly on the 13th of December, in front of Bayonne, when he was wounded, having been previously exposed for three nights to all the inclemency of the weather, and the necessary duties unavoidable in such a situation.

29. At Newfield, county of Stafford, William, son of the late Smith Child, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.——At his seat, Blindon House, Sussex, aged 57 years, the Right Hon. Anthony James Radcliffe, Earl of Newburgh. His Lordship was great-grandson of Edward Radclyffe, second Earl of Derwentwater, by the Lady Mary Tudor, his wife, natural daughter of King Charles II. and grandson of the Hon. Charles Radclyffe, Esq. by Lady Charlotte his wife, Countess of Newburgh, in her own right. His lordship was the last heir male descended of the body of Francis, first Earl of Derwentwater; and dying without issue, the right to the ancient paternal estates of this noble family, long vested in the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, devolve, by virtue of an entail, on the present Lord Petre, as the heir general of James, third Earl of Derwentwater. Francis Eyre, of Hassop, in the county of Derby, Esq. is his lordship's first cousin, and heir at law, and is considerably interested under his lordship's will; he is also younger of the two coheirs to the said Countess of Newburgh. The Princess Justiniani of Rome is the elder coheir of the said Countess, and as such may probably contend for the title of Newburgh.

DEC: 1. In Lower Brook-street, Lady Marguerite Burgess, sister to the Earl of Balcarra, and the Countess of Hardwicke.——Mr. Thos. Turnbull, of Leith-walk, Edinburgh, aged 72.

5. At Kensington, Mr. J. Brady, many years of the Victualling-office, author of the *Clavis Calendaria*, &c.

6. In her 74th year, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin West, Esq. president of the Royal Academy.

9. At his house in Pimlico, Joseph Bramah, Esq. the eminent engineer and mechanist. He added many important inventions to our stock of useful arts, and his private worth will be remembered with deep regret.

10. The Rev. J. Eveleigh, D.D. provost of Oriel College, Oxford. He was elected provost in 1781, and was the oldest head of a house in the University. He preached the Bampton Lectures Sermons in 1792. It is conjectured that he died in the possession of considerable property. He has left one child only, a daughter, who, a short time since, was married to the Rev. Mr. Wyndham, of Wadham College.——In Somer-

set-street, aged 81, the Rev. James Scott D.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and incumbent for upwards of 45 years of the great living of Simonbourne, in Northumberland, in the patronage of Greenwich Hospital—a living which he obtained from the Earl of Sandwich, for his letters in the daily newspapers, under the signature of Anti-Sejanus.——As a poet Dr. Scott was distinguished in early life, having gained the Scatonian prize on the three successive year of 1760, 1761 and 1762, for his "Heaven," a Vision; his verses on Purity of Heart, and his hymn on the subject of Repentance. To his elegant muse we are likewise indebted for that beautiful Ode on Sculpture which constitutes the 200th Number of *The World*. Having completed his academical studies, he engaged in more public life, and was long well known as an eminent political writer.

11. At her daughter's (Lady Morritt Gore) in Baker-street, in her 100th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gore, relict of the late Ralph Gore, Esq. of Barrow Mount, Kilkenny, Ireland. She was daughter and heiress of Henry Gorges, Esq. of Somerset, Londonderry.——In Gloucester-place, William Lord Coleraine, of the kingdom of Ireland. By the death of his lordship, who succeeded his late brother John, November 1794, the title and estates devolve to Colonel George Hanger, now fourth Baron Coleraine. The first Lord Coleraine purchased the valuable estates of Driffield and Kempsford, in Gloucestershire; which, with those in Ireland, now become the property of the new Baron. The income of the Gloucester estates, as at present circumstanced, are supposed to net about 2000*l.* per annum, and those in the north of Ireland about half that sum; and when the incumbrances are removed, which will be in about four years hence, it is estimated that the produce will be nearly trebled.

15. At Portsea, aged 77, Mrs. Grumley, mother of Captain Grumley, R.N. and a relative of Lord Colville and the Right Hon. Mr. Huskisson.

17. Mrs. Henry Hughes, the favourite actress of the Plymouth theatre, of this jaundice, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.

19. At Broome, near Canterbury, Lady Oxenden, wife of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. and fifth daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Graham.

20. In King-street, St. James's, the Hon. Frederick John Hay Kinnaird, youngest son of the late Lord Kinnaird.——Mr. Richard Hughes, an actor of the good old comic school, and who deservedly possessed a high degree of provincial repute, though but little known to a London audience. He had long been a proprietor of the Weymouth theatre, and also possessed a share of Sadler's Wells.

22. At Barnstaple, aged 98, William Cockburn, Esq. late a lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service at Bombay,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, TO SATURDAY, DEC. 24TH, 1814.

Extracted from the London Gazette,

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

Britt, W. Norwich, liquor merchant, Nov. 28.
 Bellairs and Co. Stamford, Lincoln, bankers, Dec. 6.
 Bellairs and Co. Leicester, bankers, Dec. 13.
 Bond, T. and J. Marton, York, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 25.
 Chandley, Samuel, of Etchells, Stockport, Chester, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 17.

Faulkner and Co. Crutched-friars, merchants Nov. 26.
 Harding, J. White Cross-street, Old-st. victualler, Dec. 24.
 Smith, J. Bristol, cabinet-maker, Dec. 2.

BANKRUPTS.

ADLAM, J. Bath, baker, Dec. 2, 10, and Jan. 12; Full Moon, Bath. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.] Nov. 28.
 Ashby, R. Poultry, engraver, Jan. 21. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st. Within.] Dec. 10.
 Armitage, D. Huddersfield, York, milkkeeper, Jan. 10, 11, and Feb. 4, Saddle, Huddersfield. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.] Dec. 24.
 Bird, J. St. Martin's-lane, cheesemonger, Jan. 7. [James and Co. New-inn.] Nov. 26.
 Bentley, W. Mile-end-road, victualler, Jan. 7. [Al-lingham, St. John's-sq.] Nov. 26.
 Blackburn, J. Heckmondwike, York, grocer, Jan. 7. George, Heckmondwike. [Willis and Co. Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 26.
 Beale, T. Womersley, York, wool-merchant, Jan. 17, Woolpack, Doncaster. [Blakelock, Serjeants-inn, Fleet-st.] Dec. 6.
 Bagger, R. Southwark, ironmonger, Jan. 24. [Humphreys, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.] Dec. 13.
 Brown, J. Sandford, Devon, farmer, Jan. 4 and 24, Old London, Exeter. [Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.] Dec. 13.
 Bolton, W. Bury-st. plumber, Jan. 21. [Richardson and Co. Bury-st. St. James's.] Dec. 10.
 Bulford, D. Taunton, Somerset, grocer, Jan. 10 and 31, Market house, Taunton. [Blake & Co. Carey-st.] Dec. 20.
 Bellairs, G. Leicester, banker, Jan. 12, 18 and 31, White Hart, Leicester. [Edmunds and Co. Chancery-la.] Dec. 20.
 Brownell, J. Coal Exchange, coal-factor, Jan. 31. [Atcheson, Great Winchester-st.] Dec. 20.
 Bank, W. Bridleway, Stafford, engineer, Jan. 10, 11, and Feb. 4, White Hart, Stafford. [Smart, Staple-inn.] Dec. 24.
 Bloom, D. Trowse-Mil-Gate, Norwich, merchant, Jan. 7 and Feb. 4, Rampant Horse, Norwich. [Winchard and Co. Chancery-la.] Dec. 24.
 Brownell, J. Coal-Exchange, London, coal-factor, Jan. 31. [Atcheson, Great Winchester-street.] Dec. 24.
 Brown, W. Tirling, Essex, grocer and draper, Jan. 10, 24, and Feb. 4. [Wood and Co. Castle-court, Budge-tow.] Dec. 24.
 Child, R. late of Weedon Beck, Northampton, innholder, Jan. 7, Queen's Head, Daventry, Northampton. [Frowd and Rose, Serle-st. Lincoln's-in.] Nov. 26.
 Cooke, H. Milland, Sussex, stationer, Jan. 7, White Horse, Chichester. [Blessdale and Co. New-inn.] Nov. 26.
 Cowen and Co. Bedford-court, woollen drapers, Jan. 10. [Batty, Chancery-la.] Nov. 28.
 Callow, J. Ashted-row, Birmingham, mathematical instrument-maker, Jan. 14, Rein-Deer, Worcester. [Hurd, King's Bench-walk, Temple.] Dec. 3.
 Cherrington, W. Wrockwardine, Salop, dealer and chapman, Jan. 17, Red Lion, Salop. [Benbow and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 6.
 Cook, W. Millman's-row, Chelsea, chemist, Jan. 17, [Nay, Mincing-la.] Dec. 6.
 Chapman, J. Axbridge, Somerset, linen draper, Rammet, Bristol. [Dax and Co. Queen-square, Bloomsbury.] Dec. 10.
 Cochran, T. York, glover, Jan. 5, 6, and Feb. 4, Bridge's Hotel, York. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard, Chapside.] Dec. 24.
 Cottrell, W. Chichester, Sussex, saddler, Jan. 10, and Feb. 4. [Clarke, Saddlers-hall, Chapside.] Dec. 24.
 Drake, R. Teignmouth, Devon, ironmonger, Jan. 7,

at Weakley's, Plymouth Dock. [Collett and Co. Chancery-la.] Nov. 26.
 Dobson, S. Great Driffield, cabinet maker, Jan. 2 and 10, Golden Hall, Scarborough. [Sykes and Co. New-inn] Nov. 26.
 Dellicar, W. Pickering, York, horse dealer, Jan. 4 and 24, Sun, New Malton, York. [Hicks, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] Dec. 13.
 Dowdall, J. Dartmouth-st. Westminster, carpenter, Jan. 28. [Veal, Abingdon-st, Westminster.] Dec. 17.
 Edge, T. York-street, Westminster, engineer, Jan. 7. [Hughes, Fetter-la.] Nov. 26.
 Foreman, J. Sheerness, Kent, carpenter, Jan. 14. [Debary and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 3.
 Fisher, J. Cheltenham, Gloucester, Jan. 9, 10, and Feb. 4, Ram, Gloucester. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] Dec. 24.
 Finch, T. Southampton, seedsman, Jan. 25, 26, and Feb. 4, Dolphin, Southampton. [Boe, Howard-street, Strand.] Dec. 24.
 Grant, J. P. [Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq. merchant, Jan. 7. [Richardson, Clement's-inn.] Nov. 26.
 Green, J. Wood-st. merchant, Jan. 10. [Harvey, Currier-st.] Nov. 28.
 Grinnes, G. Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, merchant, Jan. 24. [Martindale, Gray's-inn-square.] Dec. 13.
 Glover, E. jun. Bitterswell, Leicester, horse dealer, Jan. 24. [Gray, Tyson-place, Kingsland-road.] Dec. 13.
 Gill, W. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer, Jan. 21, Angel, Bury St. Edmunds. [Blagrove and Co. Symond's-inn, Chancery-la.] Dec. 10.
 Goudry, W. Stamford-hill, Middlesex, rope maker, Jan. 28. [Blant and Co. Old Bethlem, Old Broad-st.] Dec. 27.
 Hetley, W. Alwalton, miller, Jan. 10, Angel, Peterborough. [Gaskett, Gray's-inn.] Nov. 28.
 Heaton, R. Nottingham, hosier, Jan. 14. [Lawless and Co. St. Mildred's-sq. Poultry.] Dec. 3.
 Holmes, R. Buckland Monachorum, Devon, miller, Jan. 17, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock. [Collett and Co. Chancery-la.] Dec. 6.
 Hawkins, J. U. Bermondsey, Surrey, carpenter, Jan. 17. [Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yd.] Dec. 6.
 Haydon, T. Mitcham, baker, Jan. 17. [Debary and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-R.] Dec. 6.
 Hodgkinson and Co. Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 2, 3, and 21, George, Liverpool. [Batty, Chancery-la.] Dec. 10.
 Heap, J. Hepworth, York, clothier, Jan. 21, George, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-la.] Dec. 10.
 Harrison, A. Parliament-str. linen draper, Jan. 21. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] Dec. 10.
 Hibbert, R. late of Wigan, Lancashire, road maker, but now of North Meols, in the said county gentleman, Jan. 9, 10, & 28, Buck's th Vine, Wigan. [Ellis, Chancery-la.] Dec. 17.
 Hobson, T. Spilshy, Lincoln, shopkeeper, Jan. 5, 6, and 28, George, Spilshy. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] Dec. 17.
 Maister, S. Horsham, Sussex, draper, Jan. 28. [Richardson, Clement's-inn.] Dec. 17.
 Hewett and Co. Warrington, Wilts, engineers, Jan. 5, 6, & 31, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Davies, Lothbury.] Dec. 20.
 Jones, G. Sidcup, &c. merchant, Jan. 10. [Hassett, Nelson-sq. and Robins, Bloomsbury-sq.] Nov. 28.
 Jackson and Co. West Bromwich, steel manufacturers, Jan. 10, Royal, Birmingham. [Nicholls, Gray's-inn-sq.] Nov. 28.
 Krumhaar, G. F. Vale-place, Hammer-smith, vice-

gar maker, Jan. 10. [Gregson, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 28.
Knowlton, C. Bristol, haberdasher, Jan. 14, White Hart, Bristol. [Rosser, Bartlett's-bu.] Dec. 3.
Kelsey, A. jun. Fareham, Southampton, corn factor, Jan. 21, Dolphin, Gosport. [Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.] Dec. 10.
Keppell, Z. Alford, Surrey, builder, Jan. 28. [Palmer and Co. Bedford-row.] Dec. 17.
Kenworthy, J. D. Manchester, Lancaster, dealer, Jan. 13, 14, and Feb. 4, George and Dragon, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.] Dec. 24.
Long, C. High Holyland, York, surgeon, Jan. 7, Three Cranes, Bamsley, York. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.] Nov. 26.
Lane, J. Edward-st. Cavendish-sq. coach maker, Jan. 7. [Upstone, Charles-street, Cavendish-sq.] Nov. 26.
Laugher, A. Birmingham, coal merchant, Jan. 10, Swan, Birmingham. [Smart, Staples-i.] Nov. 28.
Lister, J. Netherton, merchant, Jan. 10, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-lane.] Nov. 28.
Leigh, J. Burslem, Staffordshire, potter, Jan. 14, Swan, Hanley. [Wilson, King's Bench w. Temple.] Dec. 3.
Lorymer, W. P. Newport, Monmouth, coal merchant, Jan. 17, White Lion, Bristol, [Plant, Boswell-co. Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 6.
Mackmichael and Co. Bridgnorth, Salop, bankers, Jan. 21, Castle, Bridgnorth. [Bigg, Southampton-bu.] Dec. 10.
Morris, J. Unsworth, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, Jan. 2, 10, and 28, White Bear, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.] Dec. 17.
Newman, A. Woodstock, Oxford, shopkeeper, Jan. 24, King's Arms, Oxford. [Ballachy and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Dec. 15.
Osborne, E. Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant, Jan. 17, 18, and 28, Commis's Hotel, Falmouth. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-co. Gracechurch-st.] Dec. 17.
Pitt, D. Fenchurch-st. hosier, Jan. 24. [Noy, Mincing-la.] Dec. 13.
Povey, P. Chester, victualler, Jan. 24, Hop Pole, Chester. [Faulkner, Chose.] Dec. 13.
Pittard, S. Southampton, shoe-maker, Jan. 21, Star, Southampton. [Allen, Clifford's-inn.] Dec. 10.
Pocock, R. Kilmiston, Southampton, blacksmith, Jan. 19, 20, and 31, Swan, Southampton. [Sherwin and Co. Great James-street, Bedford-row.] Dec. 20.
Parsons, G. Edgware-rd. Middlesex, coal-merchant, Jan. 6 and Feb. 4. [Passmore, Warrford court, Throgmorton-st.] Dec. 24.
Ryan and Co. Pancras-lane, merchants, Jan. 7. [Swaive and Co. Old Jewry.] Nov. 26.
Robinson, J. Stockport, Chester, corn factor, Jan. 17, Castle, Stockport. [Wright and Co. Temple.] Dec. 6.
Rangercraft, J. Binfield, Berks, grazier, Jan. 17. [Ashfield, Mark-la.] Dec. 6.
Rogers, G. King's row, Pimlico, bricklayer, Jan. 17. [Popkin, Dean-st. Soho.] Dec. 6.
Rowland, J. Bramshot, Southampton, dealer and chapman, Jan. 18, 19, and 31, Anchor, Southampton. [Villen, Clifford's-inn.] Dec. 20.
Rostill, W. Allisley, Warwick, butcher, Jan. 4, 5, and Feb. 4, Craven Arms, Coventry. [Meyrick and Co. Red Lion-sq.] Dec. 24.
Stanney, E. Gorton, Lancaster, joiner, Jan. 7, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.] Nov. 26.
Smith, J. Chow-Bent, Lanchashire, cotton spinner, Jan. 14, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.] Dec. 3.
Sisson, E. Finsbury-pl. tailor, Jan. 14. [Poynton, Freeman's-co. Cornhill.] Dec. 3.
Somers, L. Cree-Church-la. Lendenhall-st. dealer in watches, Jan. 14. [Bennett, George-st. Minorities.] Dec. 3.

Still, H. T. Prince's-st. Lambeth, dyer, Jan. 17. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-st.] Dec. 6.
Swallow, J. Bix, Oxford, corn-dealer, Jan. 2, 3, and 24, Angel, Reading. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.] Dec. 13.
Spicer, T. Weedon-Beck, Northampton, shopkeeper, Jan. 6, 7, & 23, Queen's Head, Daventry. [Frowd and Co. Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 13.
Stange, J. Clifton Wood, Bristol, professor of music, Jan. 21, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-la.] Dec. 10.
Smith, S. Berwick upon-Tweed, mealman, Jan. 2, 3, and 21, King's Arms, Berwick. [Bromley, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] Dec. 10.
Shepley, A. Newton, Lancaster, manufacturer, Talbot, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Dec. 10.
Shuttleworth, J. Cophthall-co. merchant, Jan. 25. [Dennett's and Co. King's Arms-yd. Coleman-st.] Dec. 17.
Stacey, J. Portchester, Southampton, victualler, Jan. 28, Red Lion, Fareham, Southampton. [Breadale and Co. New-inn.] Dec. 17.
Shands, T. Providence-row, St. Luke's, baker, Jan. 3 and 21. [Millard, Great Distaff-la.] Dec. 17.
Stephenson, P. Leicester, hawk and pedlar, Jan. 11, 12, and 31, Crown, Stamford. [Goodhall, Northamptonshire.] Dec. 20.
Smith, S. Deptford, baker, Jan. 31. [Sandoni, Deptford.] Dec. 20.
Stone, R. Garsington, Oxford, farmer, Jan. 21, at Mr. Burham's, Town Hall, Oxford. [Holmes, Gt. James-st. Bedford-ro.] Dec. 20.
Serle, R. C. Saffron Walden, Essex, upholsterer, Jan. 7, 17, and Feb. 4. [Rosser and Son, Red Lion-sq. Holborn.] Dec. 24.
Sharp, J. Camberwell, Surrey, market-gardener, Jan. 3 and Feb. 4. [Debary and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn fields.] Dec. 24.
Savage, T. jun. Westbourne, Sussex, dealer in hay, Jan. 5, 5, and Feb. 4, Black Dog, Emsworth. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-st. Strand.] Dec. 24.
Sheppard, W. Bristol, bookseller, Jan. 3, 4, and Feb. 4, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Evans, Ratton-garden.] Dec. 24.
Sellers, D. Fetter-la. oil and colourman, Jan. 7 and Feb. 4. [Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.] Dec. 24.
Stevenson, J. Dorset-st. Mary-le-bone, plumber, Jan. 3 and Feb. 4. [Willingham, Great Mary-le-bone-st.] Dec. 24.
Tanner, E. Hart-st. Mark-lane, ship-agent, Jan. 28. [Partridge, Blackman-st. Southwark.] Dec. 17.
Taylor, T. Shipton-under-Wichwood, Oxford, publican, Jan. 5 and 31. [Tarn, Warrford-court.] Dec. 20.
Whitebrook, W. Little Moorfields, wine merchant, Jan. 7. [Passmore, Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 26.
White, J. sen Cirencester, Gloucester, cutler, Jan. 17, Fleece, Cirencester. [Bever, Cirencester.] Dec. 6.
Wright, W. Uppingham, Rutland, horse dealer, Jan. 21, Falcon, Uppingham. [Warren and Co. Uppingham.] Dec. 10.
Wellington and Co. Crown-st. Soho, opticians, Jan. 21. [Tilson and Co. Coleman-st.] Dec. 10.
Wildsmith, J. Castle-st. Long-acre, cabinet-brass-founder, Jan. 28. [Tilson and Co. Coleman-st.] Dec. 17.
Wagstaff, T. Sandy, Bedford, carpenter, Jan. 31, Crown, Bedford. [Hurd, Temple.] Dec. 20.
Wheatley, T. Stockwell-st. Greenwich, corn dealer, Jan. 7 and 31. [Parker, Greenwich.] Dec. 20.
Whiteley, S. jun. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 6 and 31. [Leigh, Poultry.] Dec. 20.
Young, W. W. Newton Nottage, Glamorgan, merchant, Jan. 3, 6, and 28, Rummer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn.] Dec. 17.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS.

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, TO SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814.

D. P. ABBOTT, Powis-place, Ormond-st. Dec. 17.
Amherst, S. Market st. Dec. 20.
Adkins, J. Warkworth, Dec. 31.
Abermethy, J. Frances-st. Jan. 17.
Ambrose, J. King-st. Jan. 5.
Arden, J. Blackmore-st. Jan. 21.
Burt, C. Duke's-head-pas. Newgate-market. Dec. 17.
Breary, T. Derby, Dec. 2.
Bannister, J. Newington-Butts, Dec. 20.
Barker, J. Baldock, Dec. 20.
Brooks, J. St. John's-st. Dec. 20.
Balfour, J. Basinghall-st. Dec. 20.
Brightly, W. Great Yarmouth, Dec. 20.
Buckley, W. New Dept, Dec. 23.
Blackman, T. Mount-st. Dec. 13.
Beck, J. Hoxton, Dec. 24.
Bush, R. Norwich, Dec. 23.
Beaxley and Co. Parliament-street, Dec. 31.
Bowen, D. Neath, Jan. 3.
Basse, W. Manchester, Jan. 2.
Black, A. Hayes, Jan. 17.
Brook, J. Leeds, Jan. 2.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, TO SATURDAY, DEC. 24TH, 1814.

Extracted from the London Gazette,

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

Britt, W. Norwich, liquor merchant, Nov. 28.
 Bellairs and Co. Stamford, Lincoln, bankers, Dec. 6.
 Bellairs and Co. Leicester, bankers, Dec. 13.
 Bond, T. and J. Marton, York, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 26.
 Chandley, Samuel, of Etchells, Stockport, Chester, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 17.

Faulkner and Co. Crutched-friars, merchants, Nov. 26.
 Harding, J. White Cross-street, Old-st. victualler, Dec. 24.
 Smith, J. Bristol, cabinet-maker, Dec. 3.

BANKRUPTS.

ADLAM, J. Bath, baker, Dec. 9, 10, and Jan. 14; Full Moon, Bath. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.] Nov. 28.
 Ashby, R. Poultry, engraver, Jan. 21. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st. Within.] Dec. 10.
 Armitage, D. Huddersfield, York, innkeeper, Jan. 10, 11, and Feb. 4, Saddle, Huddersfield. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.] Dec. 24.
 Bird, J. St. Martin's-lane, cheesemonger, Jan. 7. [James and Co. New-inn.] Nov. 26.
 Bantley, W. Mile-end-road, victualler, Jan. 7. [Allingham, St. John's-sq.] Nov. 26.
 Blackburn, J. Heckmondwike, York, grocer, Jan. 7. [George, Heckmondwike. [Willis and Co. Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 26.
 Beale, T. Womersley, York, weld-merchant, Jan. 17, Woolpack, Doncaster. [Blakelock, Sergeants'-inn, Fleet-st.] Dec. 6.
 Bagster, R. Southwark, ironmonger, Jan. 24. [Humphreys, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.] Dec. 13.
 Brown, J. Sandford, Devon, farmer, Jan. 4 and 24, Old London, Exeter. [Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.] Dec. 13.
 Bolton, W. Bury-st. plumber, Jan. 21. [Richardson and Co. Bury-st. St. James's.] Dec. 10.
 Bulford, D. Taunton, Somerset, grocer, Jan. 10 and 31, Market house, Taunton. [Blake & Co. Carey-st.] Dec. 20.
 Bellairs, G. Leicester, banker, Jan. 12, 13 and 31, White Hart, Leicester. [Edmunds and Co. Chancery-la.] Dec. 20.
 Browell, J. Coal Exchange, coal-factor, Jan. 31. [Atcheson, Great Winchester-st.] Dec. 20.
 Bank, W. Bradeley, Stafford, engineer, Jan. 10, 11, and Feb. 4, White Hart, Stafford. [Smart, Staple-inn.] Dec. 24.
 Bloom, D. Trowse-Mil-Gate, Norwich, merchant, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4, Rampant Horse, Norwich. [Windsor and Co. Chancery-la.] Dec. 24.
 Browell, J. Coal-Exchange, London, coal-factor, Jan. 31. [Atcheson, Great Winchester-street.] Dec. 24.
 Brown, W. Tirling, Essex, grocer and draper, Jan. 10, 24, and Feb. 4. [Wood and Co. Castle-court, Budge-tow.] Dec. 24.
 Child, R. late of Weedon Beck, Northampton, innholder, Jan. 7; Queen's Head, Daventry, Northampton. [Frowd and Rose, Serle-st. Lincoln's-in.] Nov. 26.
 Cooke, H. Milland, Sussex, stationer, Jan. 7; White Horse, Chichester. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.] Nov. 20.
 Owen and Co. Bedford-court, woollen drapers, Jan. 10. [Batty, Chancery-la.] Nov. 28.
 Calfow, J. Ashstead-row, Birmingham, mathematical instrument-maker, Jan. 14, Rein-Der, Worcester. [Hurd, King's Bench-walk, Temple.] Dec. 3.
 Cherrington, W. Wrockwardine, Salop, dealer and chapman, Jan. 17, Red Lion, Salop. [Benbow and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 6.
 Cook, W. Millman's-row, Chelsea, chemist, Jan. 17, [Nay, Mincing-la.] Dec. 6.
 Chapman, S. Axhanges, Somerset, huen draper, Rummert, Bristol. [Dax and Co. Queen-square, Bloomsbury.] Dec. 10.
 Cochran, T. York, glover, Jan. 5, 6, and Feb. 4, Kirtley's Head, York. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard, Chancery-la.] Dec. 29.
 Cottrell, W. Chichester, Sussex, sadler, Jan. 10, and Feb. 4. [Clarke, Saddler's-hall, Chancery-la.] Dec. 24.
 Drake, R. Teignmouth, Devon, ironmonger, Jan. 7,

at Weakley's, Plymouth Dock. [Collett and Co. Chancery-la.] Nov. 26.
 Dobson, S. Great Driffield, cabinet maker, Jan. 9 and 10, Golden Ball, Scarborough. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.] Nov. 26.
 Dellicar, W. Pickering, York, horse dealer, Jan. 4 and 24, Sun, New Malton, York. [Hicks, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] Dec. 13.
 Dowdall, J. Dartmouth-st. Westminster, carpenter, Jan. 28. [Veal, Abingdon-st. Westminster.] Dec. 17.
 Edge, T. York-street, Westminster, engineer, Jan. 7. [Hughes, Fetter-la.] Nov. 26.
 Foreman, J. Sheerness, Kent, carpenter, Jan. 14. [Debary and Co. Lincoln's-inn-8.] Dec. 3.
 Fisher, J. Cheltenham, Gloucester, Jan. 9, 10, and Feb. 4, Ram, Gloucester. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] Dec. 24.
 Finch, T. Southampton, seedsman, Jan. 23, 26, and Feb. 4, Dolphin, Southampton. [Boe, Howard-street, Strand.] Dec. 24.
 Grant, J. P. [Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq. merchant, Jan. 7. [Richardson, Clement's-inn-8.] Nov. 26.
 Green, J. Wood-st. merchant, Jan. 10. [Harvey, Cursitor-st.] Nov. 28.
 Grimes, G. Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, merchant, Jan. 24. [Martindale, Gray's-inn-square.] Dec. 13.
 Glover, B. jun. Bitterswell, Leicester, horse dealer, Jan. 24. [Gray, Tyson-place, Kingsland-road.] Dec. 13.
 Gill, W. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer, Jan. 21, Angel, Bury St. Edmunds. [Blagrove and Co. Symonds-inn, Chancery-la.] Dec. 10.
 Goundry, W. Stamford-hill, Middlesex, rope maker, Jan. 28. [Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem, Old Broad-st.] Dec. 17.
 Hetley, W. Alwalton, miller, Jan. 10, Angel, Peterborough. [Gaskett, Gray's-inn.] Nov. 28.
 Heaton, R. Nottingham, hosier, Jan. 14. [Lawless and Co. St. Mildred's-ch. Poultry.] Dec. 3.
 Holmes, R. Buckland Monachorum, Devon, miller, Jan. 17, Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock. [Collett and Co. Chancery-la.] Dec. 6.
 Hawkins, J. U. Bermondsey, Surrey, carpenter, Jan. 17. [Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yd.] Dec. 6.
 Haydon, T. Mitcham, baker, Jan. 17. [Debary and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-8.] Dec. 6.
 Hodgkinson and Co. Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 2, 3, and 21, George, Liverpool. [Batty, Chancery-la.] Dec. 10.
 Heap, J. Hepworth, York, clothier, Jan. 21, George, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-la.] Dec. 10.
 Harrison, A. Parliament-str. linen draper, Jan. 21. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.] Dec. 10.
 Hibbert, R. late of Wigan, Lancashire, road maker, but now of North Meols, in the said county, gentleman, Jan. 9, 10, & 28, Buck 1st th. Vine, Wigan. [Ellis, Chancery-la.] Dec. 17.
 Hobson, T. Spilby, Lincoln, shopkeeper, Jan. 5, 6, and 28, George, Spilby. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] Dec. 17.
 Halsted, S. Horsham, Sussex, draper, Jan. 28. [Richardson, Clement's-inn.] Dec. 17.
 Hewett and Co. Warrington, Wilts, greengrocers, Jan. 5, 6, & 31, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Dexter, Lothbury.] Dec. 20.
 Jones, G. Sidcup, &c. merchant, Jan. 10. [Hassett, Nelson-sq. and Robins, Bloomsbury-sq.] Nov. 28.
 Jackson and Co. West Bromwich, steel manufacturers, Jan. 10, Royal, Birmingham. [Nicholls, Gray's-inn-sq.] Nov. 28.
 Krumhaar, G. F. Vale-place, Hammer-smith, vic-

gar maker, Jan. 10. [Gregson, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 28.
Knowlton, C. Bristol, haberdasher, Jan. 14, White Hart, Bristol. [Rosser, Bartlett's-bu.] Dec. 3.
Kelsey, A. jun. Fareham, Southampton, corn factor, Jan. 21, Dolphin, Gosport. [Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.] Dec. 10.
Keppell, Z. Alford, Surrey, builder, Jan. 28. [Palmer and Co. Bedford-row.] Dec. 17.
Kenworthy, J. of D. Manchester, Lancaster, dealer, Jan. 13, 14, and Feb. 4, George and Dragon, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.] Dec. 24.
Long, C. High Holyland, York, surgeon, Jan. 7, Three Cranes, Barnsley, York. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.] Nov. 26.
Lane, J. Edward-st. Cavendish-sq. coach maker, Jan. 7. [Upstone, Charles-street, Cavendish-sq.] Nov. 26.
Laugher, A. Birmingham, coal merchant, Jan. 10, Swan, Birmingham. [Smart, Staples-l.] Nov. 23.
Lister, J. Netherton, merchant, Jan. 10, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield. [Batty, Chancery-lane.] Nov. 28.
Leigh, J. Burslem, Staffordshire, potter, Jan. 14, Swan, Hanley. [Wilson, King's Bench w. Temple.] Dec. 3.
Lorymer, W. P. Newport, Monmouth, coal merchant, Jan. 17, White Lion, Bristol. [Platt, Boswell-co. Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 6.
Macmichael and Co. Bridgnorth, Salop, bankers, Jan. 21, Castle, Bridgnorth. [Biggs, Southampton-bu.] Dec. 10.
Morris, J. Unsworth, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, Jan. 2, 10, and 28, White Bear, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.] Dec. 17.
Newman, A. Woodstock, Oxford, shopkeeper, Jan. 24, King's Arms, Oxford. [Ballachy and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Dec. 13.
Osborne, E. Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant, Jan. 17, 18, and 28, Commis's Hotel, Falmouth. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-co. Gracechurch-st.] Dec. 17.
Pitt, D. Fenchurch-st. hosier, Jan. 24. [Noy, Mincing-la.] Dec. 13.
Povey, P. Chester, victualler, Jan. 24, Hop Pole, Chester. [Faulkner, Chester.] Dec. 13.
Pittard, S. Southampton, shoe-maker, Jan. 21, Star, Southampton. [Allen, Clifford's-inn.] Dec. 10.
Pocock, R. Kilmiston, Southampton, blacksmith, Jan. 19, 20, and 31, Swan, Southampton. [Sherwin and Co. Great James-street, Bedford-row.] Dec. 20.
Parsons, G. Edgware-rd. Middlesex, coal-merchant, Jan. 6 and Feb. 4. [Passmore, Warford-court, Throgmorton-st.] Dec. 24.
Ryan and Co. Pancras-lane, merchants, Jan. 7. [Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.] Nov. 26.
Robinson, J. Stockport, Chester, corn factor, Jan. 17, Castle, Stockport. [Wright and Co. Temple.] Dec. 6.
Rangercraft, J. Binfield, Berks, grazier, Jan. 17. [Ashfield, Mark-la.] Dec. 6.
Roger, G. King's row, Pinfield, bricklayer, Jan. 17. [Popkin, Dean-st. Soho.] Dec. 6.
Rowland, J. Bramshot, Southampton, dealer and chapman, Jan. 18, 19, and 31, Anchor, Southampton. [Allen, Clifford's-inn.] Dec. 20.
Rostill, W. Allister, Warwick, butcher, Jan. 4, 5, and Feb. 4, Craven Arms, Coventry. [Meyrick and Co. Red Lion-sq.] Dec. 24.
Stanney, E. Gorton, Lancaster, joiner, Jan. 7, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.] Nov. 26.
Smith, J. Chow-Bent, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Jan. 14, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.] Dec. 8.
Sassam, E. Finsbury-p. tailor, Jan. 14. [Poynton, Freeman's-co. Cornhill.] Dec. 3.
Somers, L. Cree-Church-la. Leadenhall-st. dealer in watches, Jan. 14. [Bennett, George-st. Minories.] Dec. 3.

Still, H. T. Prince's-st. Lambeth, dyer, Jan. 17. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-st.] Dec. 6.
Swallow, J. Bix, Oxford, corn-dealer, Jan. 2, 3, and 24, Angel, Reading. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.] Dec. 13.
Spicer, T. Weedon-Beck, Northampton, shopkeeper, Jan. 6, 7, & 24, Queen's Head, Daventry. [Frowd and Co. Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 13.
Sturge, J. Clifton Wood, Bristol, professor of music, Jan. 21, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-la.] Dec. 10.
Smith, S. Berwick upon-Tweed, mealman, Jan. 2, 3, and 21, King's Arms, Berwick. [Bromley, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] Dec. 10.
Shepley, A. Newton, Lancaster, manufacturer, Talbot, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Dec. 10.
Shurtleworth, J. Copthall-co. merchant, Jan. 28. [Dennett's and Co. King's Arms-yd. Coleman-st.] Dec. 17.
Stacey, J. Portchester, Southampton, victualler, Jan. 23, Red Lion, Fareham, Southampton. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.] Dec. 17.
Shands, T. Providence-row, St. Luke's, baker, Jan. 3 and 21. [Millard, Great Distaff-la.] Dec. 17.
Stephenson, P. Leicester, hawk and pedlar, Jan. 11, 12, and 31, Crown, Stamford. [Goodhall, Northamptonshire.] Dec. 20.
Smith, S. Deptford, baker, Jan. 31. [Sandham, Deptford.] Dec. 20.
Stone, R. Garsington, Oxford, farmer, Jan. 21, at Mr. Barham's, Town Hall, Oxford. [Holmes, Gt. James-st. Bedford-ro.] Dec. 20.
Serle, R. C. Saffron Walden, Essex, upholsterer, Jan. 7, 17, and Feb. 4. [Rosser and Son, Red Lion-sq. Holborn.] Dec. 24.
Sharp, J. Camberwell, Surrey, market-gardener, Jan. 3 and Feb. 4. [Dabary and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] Dec. 24.
Savage, T. jun. Westbourne, Sussex, dealer in hay, Jan. 3, 5, and Feb. 4, Black Dog, Emsworth. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-st. Strand.] Dec. 24.
Sheppard, W. Bristol, bookseller, Jan. 3, 4, and Feb. 4, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Evans, Hatton-garden.] Dec. 24.
Sellers, D. Fetter-la. oil and colourman, Jan. 7 and Feb. 4. [Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.] Dec. 24.
Stevenson, J. Dorset-st. Mary-le-bone, plumber, Jan. 3 and Feb. 4. [Willingham, Great Mary-le-bone-st.] Dec. 24.
Tanner, E. Hart-st. Mark-lane, ship-agent, Jan. 28. [Partridge, Blackman-st. Southwark.] Dec. 17.
Taylor, T. Shipton-under-Wichwood, Oxford, publican, Jan. 3 and 31. [Tarn, Warnford-court.] Dec. 20.
Whitebrook, W. Little Moorfields, wine merchant, Jan. 7. [Passmore, Throgmorton-st.] Nov. 26.
White, J. sen Cirencester, Gloucester, cutler, Jan. 17, Fleece, Cirencester. [Bever, Cirencester.] Dec. 6.
Wright, W. Uppingham, Rutland, horse dealer, Jan. 21, Falcon, Uppingham. [Warren and Co. Uppingham.] Dec. 10.
Wellington and Co. Crown-st. Soho, opticians, Jan. 21. [Tilson and Co. Coleman-st.] Dec. 10.
Wildsmith, J. Castle-st. Long-acre, cabinet-brass-founder, Jan. 28. [Tilson and Co. Coleman-st.] Dec. 17.
Wagstaff, T. Sandy, Bedford, carpenter, Jan. 31, Crown, Bedford. [Hurd, Temple.] Dec. 20.
Wheatley, T. Stockwell-st. Greenwich, corn dealer, Jan. 7 and 31. [Parker, Greenwich.] Dec. 20.
Whitelev, S. jun. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 6 and 31. [Leigh, Poultry.] Dec. 20.
Young, W. W. Newton Nottage, Glamorgan, merchant, Jan. 3, 6, and 28, Rummer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn.] Dec. 17.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS.

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, TO SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814.

D. P. ABBOTT, Powis-place, Ormond-st. Dec. 17.	Breary, T. Derby, Dec. 2.	Blackman, T. Mount-st. Dec. 13.
Amherst, S. Market-st. Dec. 20.	Bannister, J. Newington-Butts, Dec. 20.	Beck, J. Hoxton, Dec. 24.
Adkins, J. Markworth, Dec. 31.	Barker, J. Baldoak, Dec. 20.	Bush, K. Norwich, Dec. 22.
Abernethy, J. Frances-st. Jan. 17.	Brooks, J. St. John's-st. Dec. 20.	Beasley and Co. Parliament-street, Dec. 31.
Amrose, J. King-st. Jan. 5.	Balfour, J. Hastinghall-st. Dec. 20.	Bowen, D. Neath, Jan. 3.
Ardon, J. Blackmore-st. Jan. 21.	Brightly, W. Great Yarmouth, Dec. 29.	Bass, W. Manchester, Jan. 2.
Burt, C. Duke's-head-pas. Newgate-market. Dec. 17.	Buckley, W. New Dept, Dec. 23.	Black, A. Hayes, Jan. 17.
		Brook, J. Leeds, Jan. 2.

- Breece, S. Whitney, Jan. 21.
 Bell, T. Nicholas-lane, Jan. 21.
 Broughton, M. Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 21.
 Benson, G. Bellemont, Jan. 14.
 Bullock, W. Downham Market, Jan. 17.
 Calrow, W. Angel-ct. Dec. 17.
 Chesley, W. Hayes, Dec. 20.
 Coleman, C. Maidstone, Dec. 20.
 Corbett, W. Tokenhouse-yd. Dec. 10.
 Collins, J. Lewisham, Dec. 20.
 Carpenter, W. Fleet-st. Dec. 20.
 Coe, W. Cannon-st. Dec. 21.
 Cowley, G. Bristol, Dec. 22.
 Cottrell, C. Southampton, Dec. 21.
 Carruthers, T. Oakshawhill, Dec. 24.
 Clipson, W. Lawrence-la. Dec. 24.
 Clampton, J. H. Gravesend, Dec. 24.
 Charles, R. Pall-mall, Dec. 24.
 Cameron, M. Great Yarmouth, Dec. 20.
 Causus, G. Gray's-Inn-lane, Dec. 27.
 Clarke, W. jun. Hereford, Jan. 4.
 Cook and Co. Ipswich, Jan. 5.
 Carter, J. Poplar, Dec. 17.
 Crawford, R. Newcastle upon Tyne, Dec. 31.
 Cramer, J. B. Node-hill, Jan. 10.
 Crokat, P. Liverpool, Lancaster, Jan. 16.
 Clarke, J. Leicester-sq. Jan. 10.
 Cluthbert, A. Gutter-la. Jan. 17.
 Clipson, W. Lawrence-la. Jan. 17.
 Clough, J. Manchester, Jan. 27.
 Clombes and Co. Shadwell Dock, Jan. 21.
 Dowding, R. Wapping-w. Dec. 20.
 Dempsey, J. Coleman-st. Dec. 31.
 Dick and Co. Finsbury-sq. Feb. 14.
 Denman, J. Croxdon, Surrey, Jan. 10.
 Davenport, J. Huggin-la. Jan. 14.
 Downing, G. W. Tower-st. Feb. 4.
 Edwards, T. Mincing-la. Dec. 3.
 R. Ellis, Earl-st. Blackfriars, Dec. 17.
 Ewer, W. Little Love-la. Bermondsey, Dec. 17.
 Eastman, T. Clement's-la. Dec. 13.
 English, W. Lewes, Dec. 31.
 Elgar, W. Maidstone, Kent, Jan. 21.
 Eades, S. Bramshaw, Jan. 16.
 Elliot, J. Queen-st. Jan. 21.
 Forty, T. Bermondsey, New-road, Dec. 17.
 Fairbairn, J. Union-st. Dec. 24.
 Finlayson and Co. Liverpool, Jan. 28.
 Fewster, J. Liverpool, Jan. 13.
 Fettes, R. York, Jan. 13.
 Gill, G. Charles-st. Berkley-square, Dec. 17.
 Gordon and Co. Church-st. Soho, Jan. 17.
 Goodwin, J. Manchester, Dec. 17.
 Graves and Co. King's Arms Yd. Dec. 20.
 Gay, W. Albey, Dec. 24.
 Gaythorpe, J. Kingston upon Hull, Dec. 27.
 Goodwin, J. Ludlow, Jan. 4.
 Garraeson, J. C. Lombard-street, Dec. 17.
 Gairdner and Co. Cannon-street, Jan. 3.
 Gregory, J. Neath, Jan. 5.
 Grace and Co. Princes Risborough, Jan. 18.
 Harvey, and Co. Hadleigh-hall, Dec. 17.
 Haywood, J. Cateaton-st. Dec. 17.
 Heseltine, B. Nicholas-la. Dec. 17.
 Hardy & Co. Cheap-side, Dec. 17.
 Hearn, W. Holborn-hill, Dec. 20.
 Heath, C. Vine-st. Dec. 20.
 Harris, T. Yalding, Dec. 20.
 Hartzig, J. Nassau-st. Dec. 13.
 Hall, J. Lindhurst, Dec. 21.
 Hand, J. Wormwood-st. Jan. 5.
 Hinde and Co. Horsleydown, Dec. 17.
 Henderson and Co. Mitre-court, Jan. 17.
 Harrison, J. Stafford, Dec. 30.
 Hayward, J. Woodbridge, Jan. 3.
 Hendy, R. Redbridge, Jan. 5.
 Hampshire, G. Bull-lane, Jan. 24.
 Holmes, S. Thomas-st. Southwark, Surrey, Jan. 14.
 Harrison, A. Fort-st. Spitalfields, Dec. 31.
 Hole, J. H. Islington, Jan. 17.
 Harrison, R. sen. Jan. 14.
 Harvey, J. W. Hadleigh Hall, Jan. 17.
 Hodgson and Co. Liverpool, Jan. 13.
 Henry, H. R. Bread-st. hill, Jan. 24.
 Harper, T. jun. Crane-co. Jan. 14.
 Jackson, G. Swan-st. Kent-road, Dec. 17.
 Jenkins, J. Cow-ct. Rotherhithe, Jan. 17.
 Jones, H. Northwich, Chester, Dec. 19.
 Joseph and Co. Bury-st. Dec. 20.
 Jones, M. London-r. Dec. 20.
 Ingall, T. Bowry, Jan. 6.
 Jackson, R. M. Liverpool, Dec. 17.
 Jordan, W. Jan. 17.
 Jacobs, W. St. David, Jan. 25.
 Jones, T. Church Passage, Jan. 21.
 Jordan, T. Crucifix-la. Jan. 21.
 Jones, N. Holborn-bridge, Jan. 14.
 Kemp, G. St. Pulteney-st. Dec. 17.
 Knight, W. Bagshot, Dec. 20.
 Knutton, J. Manchester, Dec. 29.
 Kipling, T. High-st. Jan. 24.
 Kendall, H. Reading, Dec. 31.
 Kemp, K. Bury St. Edmonds, Dec. 31.
 Kay, J. Chesham, Jan. 6.
 Langford, G. E. Great Russell-st. Dec. 21.
 Lancefield, T. Maidstone, Dec. 21.
 Lande, J. Tokenhouse-yd. Dec. 31.
 Leonard, J. Little Hampton, Dec. 10.
 Lewis, W. Southampton-r. Jan. 14.
 Lee, S. Birch-la. Feb. 21.
 Long, C. Clint, York, Jan. 9.
 Mobbs, S. Southampton, Dec. 17.
 Morris, J. King-street, Greenwich, Dec. 17.
 Mason, J. Bradford, Dec. 19.
 Marsh, W. Denmark-st. Dec. 20.
 Morgan, W. Neath, Dec. 31.
 Morgan and Co. Brecknock, Jan. 4.
 Maye, R. Sloane-st. Dec. 31.
 Middleton, R. D. Bishopsgate-st. Jan. 24.
 Moore, J. St. Albans, Jan. 17.
 Morris, J. Greenwich, Dec. 31.
 Norblad and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 3.
 Nott and Co. Duke-st. Dec. 24.
 Needham, R. Old Broad-st. Jan. 24.
 O'Neill, T. Albion-st. Christ Ch. Dec. 27.
 Offer, J. Bath, Jan. 2.
 Owen, J. Southampton, Jan. 24.
 Phillips, H. Worthing, Dec. 17.
 Philcox, J. Brighthelmstone, Dec. 20.
 Purchase, J. Lucas-st. Gray's-Inn-la. Dec. 17.
 Phillips, J. Oxford-st. Dec. 17.
 Parker, W. R. Hebdon, Dec. 17.
 Palmer, G. G. Plymouth, Dec. 17.
 Pereira, D. L. Artillery-pl. Dec. 17.
 Pallit, J. Cockermouth, Dec. 26.
 Parry, J. Quality-co. Dec. 13.
 Phillips, S. Little Ahe-st. Dec. 31.
 Pittman, J. M. Sun-st. Jan. 3.
 Phillips, W. P. Bedford-r. Dec. 31.
 Page, W. Kejtish-town, Jan. 21.
 Payne, G. Piccadilly, Jan. 21.
 Paige, R. Totnes, Jan. 15.
 Rennards, and Co. Kingston upon Hull, Dec. 17.
 Richards, M. Vauxhall, Dec. 20.
 Ryley, W. Worcester, Dec. 21.
 Roebuck & Co. Hunsheiff, Dec. 23.
 Rye, S. Egham, Dec. 31.
 Rawlinson, R. Kingston upon Hull, Jan. 6.
 Rock, J. Wednesbury, Jan. 16.
 Richardson, A. York-st. Dec. 31.
 Rennards and Co. Kingston upon Hull, Jan. 7.
 Robson and Co. America-square, Jan. 17.
 Reeves, J. Hoxton, Jan. 17.
 Squire and Co. Bristol, Dec. 13.
 Smith, J. Chelsea, Dec. 17.
 Short, P. Carnaby-st. Carnaby-market, Dec. 17.
 Simpson and Co. Old Change, Dec. 17.
 Spencer and Co. Bearbinder-lane, Dec. 17.
 Sheath and Co. Boston, Jan. 24.
 Sedgwick, S. T. Clement's-lane, Dec. 2.
 Samson, S. Tottenham-court-road, Dec. 20.
 Shaw & Co. Kirkheathen, Dec. 29.
 Scaton and Co. Pontefract, Dec. 24.
 Siffken, H. Bush-lane, Jan. 14.
 Smith, E. Norwich, Dec. 28.
 Storey, T. Bishop Wearmouth, Dec. 23.
 Sharp, C. Great Yarmouth, Dec. 29.
 Seabourne, G. W. Ratcliffe-cloud, Dec. 17.
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate-hill, Dec. 20.
 Statham, S. Nottingham, Jan. 13.
 Shaw, J. Greenwick Kent, Jan. 7.
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate-h. Jan. 7.
 Sanders, S. Holywell-st. Jan. 24.
 Strube, F. Castle-lane, Jan. 24.
 Simmons, J. Lambierhurst, Jan. 21.
 Stanton, R. Frith-st. Jan. 21.
 Schneider, J. H. Bow-la. Jan. 17.
 Stork and Co. Driffield, Jan. 17.
 Sanderson, A. Narrow-st. Jan. 17.
 Spencer and Co. Bread-st. Jan. 4.
 Tripp and Co. Bristol, Dec. 17.
 Tyrrell and Co. Maidstone, Dec. 17.
 Taylor, J. Gloucester-terr. April 20.
 Thirkell, G. Mitre-court, Dec. 20.
 Tatlock, J. Streatham, Dec. 20.
 Thompson, B. White Hart-lan, Fetter-lane, Jan. 14.
 Thew, J. South Shields, Durham, Jan. 14.
 Tyrrell & Co. Maidstone, Jan. 24.
 Ward, R. Strutton, Jan. 3.
 Wall, J. Broad-co. Dec. 17.
 Wylie, G. A. Warrford-court, Dec. 20.
 Whittenburg, W. Bishopsgate-st. Dec. 20.
 Williams and Co. Threadneedle-st. Dec. 20.
 Wheatley, T. Wapping-wall, Dec. 24.
 Whitworth, S. Dewsbury Moor, Dec. 22.
 Wilde, J. Deal, Dec. 23.
 Williams, W. Wintenc, Jan. 17.
 Wainwright, J. jun. Wavertree, Jan. 12.
 Williams, J. jun. Hadley, Dec. 31.
 Welch, T. Cleveland-co. Dec. 31.
 Whitehead and Co. Liverpool, Lancaster, Jan. 9.
 Wheeler, J. Fleet-st. Jan. 24.
 Welch, S. T. Gosport, Jan. 17.
 Walker, P. Edgworth, Jan. 18.
 Willett, M. Cheap-st. Jan. 17.
 Worby, T. Edmonton, Jan. 17.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, TO SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACKLAM, J. P. Strand, Dec. 31. | Faulkner and Co. Crutched-friars, Dec. 24. | Main, J. Northampton, Dec. 17. |
| Avenall, W. Portsea, Jan. 7. | Farlow, J. Strand, Jan. 5. | Mingay, T. West Smithfield, Jan. 5. |
| Ashley, J. Bath, Jan. 10. | Fowler, J. Birch-in-la. Jan. 10. | Potter, C. Shepherd's-market, Dec. 27. |
| Anderson, J. Wormwood-st. Jan. 10. | Gooch, W. Canterbury, Dec. 17. | Pimm, J. R. Westminster-road, Dec. 27. |
| Bowdler and Co. Old Change, Dec. 17. | Gardner, J. High-st. Jan. 14. | Penistone, G. Marchmont-st. Jan. 10. |
| Burgess, T. Tildesley, Dec. 20. | Higgins, J. Brewer-st. Dec. 27. | Richards, S. Manchester, Dec. 27. |
| Branchley, J. Lincoln's-inn-fields, Dec. 20. | Hamilton, A. Oxford-st. Dec. 27. | Ryde and Co. Change-alley, Dec. 31. |
| Beall, J. Newgate-st. Dec. 27. | Harrison, N. Wigan, Jan. 10. | Rees, J. Prince's-st. Jan. 7. |
| Brown, R. Worcester, Jan. 3. | Hughes, J. King-st. Jan. 14. | Radford, H. M. Newington-place, Rock, J. Wednesbury, Jan. 7. |
| Bayhs, S. Ledbury, Dec. 31. | Hewit, J. Poland-st. Jan. 14. | Spencer, E. Billiter-la. Dec. 17. |
| Barnard, S. Boston, Jan. 7. | Hardey, J. Houghton-Regis, Jan. 14. | Sheppard and Co. Bristol, Dec. 17. |
| Bland, R. Lancaster, Jan. 14. | Janaway, J. Parliament-st. Dec. 24. | Sparks, J. D. Honiton, Dec. 27. |
| Chadwin, G. Brassington, Dec. 17. | Jurd, S. Portsea, Jan. 7. | Smith, J. Bristol, Dec. 27. |
| Collins, M. Old Change, Dec. 17. | Islip, T. Coningsby, Jan. 14. | Stokes, G. Oldwinstford, Jan. 7. |
| Charnock and Co. Hoghton, Dec. 24. | Kent, W. Cornwall, Dec. 31. | Underdown, T. Cayton, Dec. 27. |
| Carvich, J. P. Southampton-row, Jan. 5. | Knowles, M. Bolton, Jan. 14. | White, H. Drury-la. Dec. 17. |
| Collins, T. Witney, Dec. 31. | Lambden, H. Bristol, Dec. 17. | Williams, M. North Shields, Dec. 24. |
| Clewley, T. Beamhurst, Jan. 10. | Lycett, J. Bedwardine, Dec. 17. | Watson and Co. Love-la. Dec. 24. |
| Clark, J. Pancras-la. Jan. 14. | Lillington, G. D. Birmingham, Jan. 3. | Williams, W. North Shields, Dec. 31. |
| Davey, M. jun. Cheshunt, Jan. 10. | Littlewood, J. Mortimer-st. Jan. 7. | Whitfield, J. Quebec, Jan. 10. |
| Dawning, G. W. Tower-st. Jan. 14. | Lancefield, T. Maidstone, Jan. 10. | Warrand, A. Castle-co. Jan. 10. |
| Everal, R. Charlbury, Jan. 3. | Land, J. Exeter, Jan. 10. | Welby, C. C. E. Leicester, Jan. 10. |
| Eaton, P. Wilton, Dec. 31. | Ledger, H. jun. Maze-pond, Jan. 14. | |
| Eaton, J. Crooked-la. Jan. 14. | | |

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from page 473.)

JAMES LONGHURST, for an Æolian organ, or barrel organ, with a self-acting swell. Dated November 1, 1814.

JOHN WALTERS, of Fenchurch-street, London, civil engineer, for certain improvements in the construction and fastening of frame-timber as binds of ships or vessels, whether building or under repair. Dated November 7, 1814.

WILLIAM HOWARD, of Old Brentford, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, for improved apparatus for working the pumps on board ships, which may also be applied to churning, and various other useful purposes. Dated November 10, 1814.

LAEGER DIDOT, of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, for certain improvements in the method of means of illuminating houses or

places, by the combination of tallow or other inflammable materials. Dated November 10, 1814.

WILLIAM BENECKE, of Deptford, in the county of Kent, gentleman, for the improved method of manufacturing verdigris, of the same quality as that known in commerce by the name of French verdigris. Dated November 12, 1814.

EDWARD MASSEY, of the city of Coventry, in the county of Warwick, watchmaker, for his chronometers and pocket watches. Dated November 17, 1814.

HORACE HALL, of Gold-n-square, in the county of Middlesex, merchant, for an improved method of preparing and spinning hemp, flax and other substances. Communicated by a Foreigner residing abroad. Dated November 17, 1814.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

From the 25th of November, to the 28th of December, 1814.

COVENT-GARDEN.

1814.
Nov. 25. *Isabella—Agreeable Surprise.*
26. *Maid of the Mill—Timour the Tartar.*
28. *Isabella—Ditto.*
29. *Richard—Forest of Bondy.*
30. *Venice Preserved—Rosina.*
Dec. 1. *Julius Cæsar—Miller and his Men.*
2. *Love in a Village—Timour the Tartar.*
3. *Artaxerxes—Child of Nature—Timour the Tartar.*
4. *Romeo and Juliet—Blue Beard.*
6. *Mountaineers—The King and the Duke.*
7. *Venice Preserved—Ditto.*
8. *King John—Ditto.*
9. *Isabella—Ditto.*
10. *John of Paris—The King and the Duke—Aladdin.*
12. *Venice Preserved—Timour the Tartar.*
13. *Julius Cæsar—The King and the Duke.*
14. *Gamster—Ditto.*
15. *Coriolanus—Forest of Bondy.*
16. *Isabella—The King and the Duke.*
17. *John of Paris—The King and the Duke—Aladdin.*
19. *Romeo and Juliet—Timour the Tartar.*
20. *Macbeth—The King and the Duke.*
21. *Venice Preserved—John of Paris.*
22. *Gamster—Forest of Bondy.*
23. *Isabella—Aladdin.*
26. *George Barnwell—Harlequin Whittington.*
27. *Lord of the Manor—Ditto.*
28. *Venice Preserved—Ditto.*

DRURY-LANE.

1814.
Nov. 25. *The Belle's Stratagem—Woodman's Hut.*
27. *Macbeth—Jean de Paris.*
28. *Richard III.—Ditto.*
29. *Hypocrite—Ninth Status.*
30. *Devil's Bridge—Ditto.*
Dec. 1. *Macbeth—Ditto.*
2. *All in the Wrong—Ditto.*
3. *Macbeth—Ditto.*
5. *King Richard III.—Ditto.*
6. *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.*
7. *Fontainebleau—Ditto.*
8. *Macbeth—Ditto.*
9. *School for Scandal—Ditto.*
10. *Macbeth—Ditto.*
12. *King Richard III.—Ditto.*
13. *Devil's Bridge—Ditto.*
14. *Merchant of Venice—Ditto.*
15. *Macbeth—Ditto.*
16. *The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.*
17. *Othello—Ditto.*
19. *Richard III.—Ditto.*
20. *Cure for the Heart Ache—Ditto.*
21. *Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.*
22. *Macbeth—Ditto.*
23. *Jane Shore—Ditto.*
26. *George Barnwell—Harlequin Siabdad.*
27. *Richard III.—Ditto.*
28. *Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.*

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS. FROM THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, TO THE 26TH OF DECEMBER, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	November 21 to November 28.	November 28 to December 5.	December 5 to December 12.	December 12 to December 19.	December 19 to December 26.
3AD, per quarter	1 04	1 04	1 04	0 114	0 114
er, Fine, per sack	60 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0	60 0 a 65 0
er, Seconds	55 0 a 60 0	55 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
er, Scotch	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0	46 0 a 52 0	46 0 a 52 0	46 0 a 52 0
eat, White, per quarter	50 0 a 76 0	48 0 a 74 0	45 0 a 70 0	45 0 a 74 0	45 0 a 68 0
er, Red	45 0 a 70 0	44 0 a 68 0	42 0 a 60 0	42 0 a 68 0	42 0 a 63 0
er, Foreign	40 0 a 58 0	40 0 a 58 0	40 0 a 58 0	40 0 a 58 0	40 0 a 58 0
ley, English	28 0 a 38 0	28 0 a 41 0	27 0 a 40 0	26 0 a 38 0	25 0 a 35 0
er, Feed	18 0 a 28 0	18 0 a 28 0	17 0 a 27 0	17 0 a 27 0	16 0 a 26 0
er, t	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 38 0
ard	62 0 a 76 0	62 0 a 76 0	60 0 a 74 0	60 0 a 74 0	60 0 a 74 0
n	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 20 0	16 0 a 20 0
ns, Pigeon	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0
sc, Boiling	37 0 a 39 0	37 0 a 39 0	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0
stard, Brown, per bushel	50 0 a 60 0	60 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
er, White	13 0 a 20 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0
er, White	12 0 a 16 0	8 0 a 13 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 13 0	8 0 a 10 0
er, White	7 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0	7 0 a 9 0
nips, Round	30 0 a 23 0	20 0 a 23 0	20 0 a 23 0	20 0 a 23 0	20 0 a 23 0
np, per quarter	76 0 a 84 0	72 0 a 78 0	65 0 a 72 0	68 0 a 72 0	68 0 a 72 0
que Foil	44 0 a 60 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
ver, English, Red, per cwt.	30 0 a 65 0	55 0 a 100 0	55 0 a 100 0	55 0 a 100 0	55 0 a 100 0
er, White	75 0 a 112 0	70 0 a 112 0	70 0 a 112 0	70 0 a 112 0	70 0 a 112 0
oil	10 0 a 36 0	10 0 a 30 0	10 0 a 30 0	16 0 a 30 0	10 0 a 30 0
Seed, per last	30 0 a 32 0	32 0 a 34 0	30 0 a 32 0	32 0 a 34 0	30 0 a 34 0
Seed Cakes, per 1000	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Seed Cakes	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
ons, per bushel	4 6 a 5 0	5 0 a 5 0	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 0
atoes, Kidneys, per ton	6 0 a 0 0	5 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
Champions	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
f	3 8 a 4 10	3 4 a 5 0	4 2 a 5 4	5 0 a 6 4	5 0 a 6 4
ton	4 6 a 5 2	3 4 a 5 2	4 2 a 5 4	6 0 a 6 6	7 0 a 6 6
nb	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
l	5 6 a 6 4	4 8 a 6 6	5 0 a 7 0	7 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 8 0
k	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 7 4	5 8 a 7 6	6 0 a 7 6	6 0 a 7 6
ar, Raw, per cwt. averaged	5 17 12	3 17 12	3 18 31	3 19 91	3 17 3
ter, Dublin, per cwt.	134 0 a 136 0	132 0 a 134 0	132 0 a 134 0	134 0 a 136 0	134 0 a 136 0
er, Carlow	144 0 a 146 0	142 0 a 144 0	142 0 a 144 0	139 0 a 144 0	139 0 a 144 0
er, Dutch	0 0	0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0	0 0 a 0 0
er, York, per firkin	70 0	70 0	70 0	0 0	0 0 a 0 0
er, Cambridge	78 0	70 0	70 0	0 0	0 0 a 0 0
er, Dorset	86 0	79 0	75 0	100 0 a 105 0	100 0 a 105 0
ese, Cheshire, Old	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	100 0 a 105 0	100 0 a 105 0
er, Ditto, New	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 86 0	80 0 a 86 0
er, Gloucester, double	80 0 a 90 0	82 0 a 86 0	82 0 a 86 0	86 0 a 92 0	86 0 a 92 0
er, Ditto, single	68 0 a 72 0	72 0 a 76 0	72 0 a 76 0	70 0 a 74 0	70 0 a 74 0
er, Dutch	70 0 a 73 0	70 0	70 0	0 0	0 0
ms, Westphalia	112 0	112 0	112 0	0 0	0 0
er, York	120 0	120 0	120 0	0 0	0 0
on, Wiltshire, per stone	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
er, Irish	6 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
er, York, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
d	116 0	116 0	116 0	114 0 a 116 0	114 0 a 116 0
low, per ditto	94 0	93 0	23 0	4 14 0	94 0
idles, Store, per dozen	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
to, Moulds	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6
p, Yellow, per cwt.	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0
to, Mottled	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0
to, Curded	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0
to, Windsor	144 0	144 0	144 0	144 0	144 0
rch	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 4 4
ls, Newcastle	52 9 a 67 0	57 9 a 68 3	55 3 a 69 0	53 0 a 67 0	54 0 a 66 0
to, Sunderland	57 0 a 64 3	52 9 a 62 0	59 0	61 0	0 0 a 0 0
ns, in bags	6 0 a 8 15	5 5 a 8 8	5 5 a 8 8	5 5 a 8 8	5 5 a 8 8
er, Kent	5 12 a 7 10	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0
er, Kent	6 0 a 9 9	5 15 a 8 12	5 15 a 8 12	5 15 a 8 12	5 15 a 8 12
to, in pockets	5 15 a 8 8	5 10 a 7 15	5 10 a 7 15	5 10 a 8 15	5 10 a 8 15
er, Farnham	12 0 a 13 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0
er	4 7 6	4 4 6	4 4 6	4 5 8	4 4 0
er	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	1 19 0
er	1 16 0	1 18 0	1 11 6	1 14 6	1 10 0
er	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
er	6 10 0	6 7 6	5 15 6	5 14 0	5 15 0
er	1 16 0	1 14 0	1 18 0	1 15 6	1 15 0
er	5 15 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 17 0
er	6 1 0	6 13 0	6 10 0	6 5 0	5 19 0
er	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 19 0

RETURN OF WHEAT.

7 to 12	Total 14,468 quarters, average 68s. 3d. per quarter, or 2s. 4d. lower than last return.
14 to 19	12,843 quarters, average 68s. 8d. per quarter, or 0s. 7d. lower than last return.
21 to 26	12,007 quarters, average 68s. 6d. per quarter, or 0s. 10d. higher than last return.
28 to Dec. 3	10,809 quarters, average 67s. 10d. per quarter, or 0s. 7d. lower than last return.
5 to 10	8,355 quarters, average 67s. 5d. per quarter, or 0s. 5d. lower than last return.

RETURN OF FLOUR.

7 to 12	Total 16,364 sacks, average 68s. 8d. per sack, or 0s. 1d. lower than last return.
19 to 25	18,985 sacks, average 68s. 7d. per sack, or 0s. 0d. lower than last return.
26 to Dec. 3	15,719 sacks, average 68s. 9d. per sack, or 0s. 9d. higher than last return.
8 to 9	14,878 sacks, average 68s. 4d. per sack, or 4s. 5d. lower than last return.
10 to 16	12,992 sacks, average 68s. 2d. per sack, or 0s. 2d. lower than last return.

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Canal Shares.—Government Life Annuities.—Loan for 1814.—&c. 565

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.

Craydon	12l. per share.
Grand Junction, div. 7l.	210l. a 211l. ditto.
Grand Surrey	60l. a 25l. ditto.
Ditto (Optional Loan)	16l. disc.
Grind Union	84l. per share.
Grand Western, 75l. paid	22l. ditto.
Huddersfield	15l. ditto.
Kenet and Avon	22l. ditto.
Ditto (New), 17l. paid	15l. 10s. ditto.
Lancaster, div. 1l.	19l. 10s. per share.
Leeds and Liverpool, div. 8l.	208l. per share.
Ditto (New)	167l. ditto.
Leicester and Northampton, of Old Union, div. 4l.	130l. ditto.
Motmouthshire, div. 10l.	160l. ditto.
Regent's, 100l. sh. 75l. paid	23l. ditto disc.
Stroudwater	239l. ditto.
Thames and Medway	19l. 10s. ditto.

Docks.

Commercial, div. 8l. per cent.	140l. per cent.
East Country	40l. ditto.
East India, div. 9l. 10s. per cent.	128l. a 132l. ditto.
last 1 year	96l. ditto.
London, div. 54l. per cent.	1544l. a 1534l. ditto.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	1544l. a 1534l. ditto.

Insurance Companies.

Albion, 500l. sh. 50l. paid,	48l. per share.
Atlas, 50l. sh. 3l. paid	+ 2l. 10s. a 2l. 17s. 6d. do.
Eagle, 60l. sh. 5l. paid	+ 2l. 2s. a 2l. 5s. ditto.
Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l.	108l. a 1091l. ditto.
Hope, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	+ 2l. 2s. a 2l. 4s. ditto.
Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid,	48l. 10s. ditto.
div. 14s. per share	

* **TRANSFER BOOKS** shut for div.—Grand Junction Canal; opens 6th Jan.—London Dock; opens 25th Jan.—West India Dock; opens 12th Jan.—Globe Insurance; opens 13th Jan.—East London Water-works; opens 10th Jan.

London,

24th December, 1814.

R. L. PERCY,
Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stocks being now 65 and under 66.	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 16 0 average-rate 100l. money 7 5 7
40	5 1 0 7 14 2
45	5 8 0 8 4 11
50	5 17 0 8 18 7
55	6 0 0 9 15 5
60	7 3 0 10 18 4
65	8 4 0 12 10 5
70	9 16 0 14 19 5
75 and upwards	12 6 0 18 15 7

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

*** Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank-street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

FURTHER LOAN of 24,000,000l. for the service of the Year 1814.

A Discount allowed after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum for payment made in full.

PAYMENTS.

6th Payment 10l. per Cent. 30 January 1815
N.B. Redemption of the instalments paid by the Bank of England, with interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, on or before the 25th February, 1815.

TRANSFER BOOKS.

3 per cent. consols. shut 2 Dec. open 20 Jan. 1815.	
3 per cent. 1796.	15 Dec. 10
3 per cent. Navy	2 Dec. 19
India Stock	24 Nov. 17

South Sea Stock	shut 2 Dec. open 16 Jan. 1815.
South Sea New Ann.	5 Dec. 17
3 per cent. 1751	8 Dec. 12
Life Annuities	24 Dec. 7

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Nov. 29th, to Dec. 23d, 1814, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B & U.	33-10 a 34-4	Corunna	40
Ditto at sight	33-6 a 34-0	Gibraltar	36 a 35
Amsterdam, c. f.	10-7 a 10-10	Leghorn	55 a 53
Ditto at sight	10-5 a 10-8	Genoa	50 a 49
Rotterdam, c. f. 2 U.	10-8 a 10-11	Venice Italian Liv.	92-60 a 92-20
Hamburg, 2 U.	31-8 a 32-4	Malta	50 a 42
Altona, 2 U.	31-9 a 32-5	Naples	47s a 46
Paris, 1 day's date	21-60 a 22-30	Palermo per oz.	12sd.
Ditto, 2 Usance.	21-80 a 22-50	Lisbon	69 a 68
Bordeaux, ditto	21-80 a 22 50	Oporto	68 a 67
Madrid, effective	41s a 41	Rio Janeiro	76 a 75
Cadiz, effective	40s a 40	Dublin	61
Bilboa, effective	40s a 40	Cork	7
St. Sebastian	40		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 3 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	Ol. Os. Ol. a Ol. Os. Od.	New Dollars	Ol. Os. Od. a Ol. Os. Od.
Gold in Bars	Ol. Os. Od. a Ol. Os. Od.	Silver in Bars, Standard	Ol. Os. Od.
New Doubloons	Ol. Os. Od. a Ol. Os. Od.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

JAMES WETENHALL, BROKER.

26th December, 1814.

Euron. Mus. Vol. LXVI. Dec. 1814.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM NOVEMBER 26, TO DECEMBER 24, 1814, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt Reduc.	3perCt Consol.	4perCt Consol.	5perCt Navy.	1797.	Long Anns.	Irish 5perCt	Imp. 3perCt	Imp. Anns.	Omn.	India Stock.	So. Sea Anns.	Nw So Sea An.	5perCent Ind. Bon.	3½perDy Ex. Bills, for Ac.	Consol St. Lot.	Tick.
Nov 26	1814	64½	65½	80½	96½	16½	15½	93½			2½				17s 16spr.	5s 1s pr.	66½	5½
28	29	249½	a 48 65½	81	96½	16½	16½			3½	2½				17s pr.	5s 1s pr.	66½	4½
30	20	250 a 49 65½	5 66½	81½	97½	16½	16½				1½				18s 17spr.	5s 1s pr.	67½	6½
Dec. 1	22	249½ a 49 65½	5 66½	81½	97½	16½	16½				2½				18s 17spr.	5spr. par	67½	6½
3	9		65½	81½	*97½	16½	16½		63	3½	1½			66½	18s 16spr.	4spr. 2sdi.	67½	6½
5	6	250½ a 49 65½		82	*97½	16½	16½				1½				17s 16spr.	5s pr. par	67½	6½
7	7	248	65½	81½	*97½	16½	16½				2½				17s 16spr.	5spr. ladi.	66½	6½
8	8	247½ a 47 64½	4	81½	*97½	16½	16½		63		2½				17s pr.	5spr. ladi.	66	6½
9	9	248 a 47 64½	4	81½	*97½	16½	16½				2½				20s 18spr.	5spr. ladi.	66½	6½
10	10	249	65½	82	*97½	16½	16½			3½	2½				19s pr.	4s pr. par	67½	6½
11	11	248½ a 48 65½		82	*97½	16½	16½		63½		1½				18s 17spr.	5spr. ladi.	66½	7
12	12	249 a 48 65½		82½	*97½	16½	16½	93½			1½				17s 15spr.	5spr. ladi.	67	6½
13	13		65½	82½	*97½	16½	16½		63½		1½				16s pr.	5spr. ladi.	67½	6½
14	14		65½	82½	*97½	16½	16½		63½		1½				16s 12spr.	3spr. 2sdi.	67	6½
15	15	250	65½	82½	*97½	16½	16½				2 d.				13s 12spr.	3spr. 2sdi.	66½	6½
16	16	249	65½	82½	*97½	16½	16½				2 d.				14s 12spr.	4spr. 2sdi.	67½	6½
17	17	249½	65½	82½	*97½	16½	16½				2 d.				14s 13spr.	3spr. 2sdi.	66½	6½
18	18		65½	82	*97½	16½	16½				2 d.				13s pr.	2spr. 3sdi.	67	6½
19	19		65½	82	*97½	16½	16½				2 d.				14s 12spr.	1spr. 3sdi.	66½	7
20	20	250½ a 50 65½		82½	*97½	16½	16½				2 d.				13s 12spr.	2spr. 3sdi.	67	66
21	21		65½	82½	*97½	16½	16½			3½	1½				13s 12spr.	2spr. 3sdi.	66½	5½
22	22	250½	65½	81½	*96½	16½	16½	93½	63	2½	2½				12s 13spr.	2spr. ladi.	66½	5½
23	23	250 a 49 64½	4	81½		16½	16½				2½							
24	24		65½			16½	16½				2½							

* 5 per Cent, Navy Annuities as above, with the dividend for the Opening.

•• All EXCHANGE BILLS dated prior to the month of December, 1813, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

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